THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,213. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A.—THE ATTENTION OF THE PERSON WHO TOOK the Gold Hunting Case Watch, containing picture, from a lady at the ball of the Cercle Français l'Harmonie, is called to a reward for the recovery of the same.
ANNA MANZOE, 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

B. B.—FRIDAY, 7 O'CLOCK P. M., 28TH. T. T. T.

COUSIN ANNIE—ARRIVED TO-DAY. C——.

CAP—WELL PLAYED FOR YOU; YOU MUST WIN; P. & O. C. SHUKE N.

DARK SUIT, BLUE VEIL AND BLACK EYES, SIXTH avenue, near Amity, yesterday morning.—If agreeable address L. M. R., Herald office.

EVERY DAY—DIDN'T GET LETTER. PASS METROPOLITAN Friday or Saturday, at 11.

GLAD TO HAVE HEARD FROM YOU; HOPE THE return soon; many compliments in return. X. X.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED CONCERNING A WOMAN who came to New York from Glasgow early in 1855 under the name of Elizabeth Hay, or Ratcliffe, or Phillips; said to be of unsound mind. She is said to have been the wife of James Hay, then residing at 123 William street, and to have had a brother who was a stone cutter or sculptor, probably named Ratcliffe or Phillips. A reward will be given for reliable information concerning her subsequent history.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys, 45 Exchange place, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ALEXANDER WREY, by his brother, John Wrey. When last heard from was in Canada West. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will please address JOHN WREY, No. 247 East Twenty-eighth street, New York. Canada papers please copy.

IF THE HEIRS OF WIDOW HARRIET WALLIN, WHO lived in Underhill avenue, Brooklyn, whose house was taken in by Prospect Park, and who is probably not living, will address R. JOHNSON, No. 3 Broome street, East river, New York, they will hear of something to their advantage.

IF LYDIA ST. H., NE H., WILL ADDRESS H. A. G., at the St. Nicholas, "Old Bear" will gladly call to see her.

LAURA VATEAU—WHITE MUFF, BLUE GLOVES; have not received answer. Address same place as yours. HORACE JAMES.

MAX E. STETTER—OR THOSE KNOWING HIS whereabouts will learn something advantageous by addressing box 8 station A.

"OLD FRIEND"—ADDRESS WM. MEYER, AT 87 Amity street.

PRIG, ALIAS SPORT—WRITE AGAIN, STATING when I can see you. Received your letter too late. Address VICTIM, Herald office.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR IS VERY APPROPRIATE. Thanks. HATTIE.

THE PRETTY BRUNETTE WHO WENT TO ALBANY with tall stout gentleman, on the St. John, the last Saturday in September, 1869, and was accompanied to the boat by lady and little girl, by addressing a letter to Albany Post office will much delight ARDENT ADMIRER.

W—IF YOU WISH YOUR TRUNK AND EFFECTS, say where they can be sent to. Have no fear of an advantage being taken of you. M. M. O.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, TWENTY-THIRD STREET stage to Union square, thence to Macy's.—The two gentlemen recognized would like the address of the two young ladies, with description to prevent mistake. Address FRATRES, box 174 Herald office.

1221. 22, 113, 222-3, 221, 22, 2, 12-3, 21, 2221-3. 13TH st., 1121, 1, 221, 221-3. 121, 21, 11, 22-1, 13, 211-3, 22-3, 2221, 22, 1222, 21, 211-2, 112, 1212, 21, 11-3, 12-3, 2221, 211, 1, 12, 11, 222-3, 2112, 111-3, 212, 12, 11, 222, 1, 11, 2211-3, 22, 222, 122, 211, 12, 212, 212-3, 2, 21-3.
WILLIAM F. STANTON, 825 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 25.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 167—JANUARY 27, 1870.
23, 29, 51, 46, 45, 53, 65, 10, 64, 35, 63, 75.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 168—JANUARY 27, 1870.
49, 54, 32, 55, 21, 3, 1, 75, 31, 59, 52, 27.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 143—JANUARY 27, 1870.
67, 58, 29, 53, 57, 69, 65, 2, 9, 64, 43, 15.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 144—JANUARY 27, 1870.
40, 42, 44, 27, 56, 11, 41, 72, 25, 65, 51, 59.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 43—Thursday Morning, January 27, 1870.
4, 95, 1, 38, 67, 18, 69, 13, 50, 60, 52, 40.
Distribution No. 44—Thursday Evening, January 27, 1870.
69, 57, 66, 55, 52, 29, 78, 40, 27, 18, 70, 73.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY, DRAWN AT 234 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss.:—
Class 195—10, 41, 4, 67, 18, 47, 9, 44, 80, 6, 61, 71.
Class 196—19, 21, 26, 18, 53, 27, 34, 35, 31, 25, 45, 20.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

CALL FOR A MASS MEETING.
The Committee on Ways and Means having resolved to offer a reduction of the tariff on imported cigars to a specific tax of $2 a pound, while they do not propose to reduce or abolish the duty on leaf tobacco, and these proceedings being ruinous to all the interests of the manufacturers of cigars, dealers in all kinds of leaf tobacco, to the journeymen cigar makers and the growers of tobacco all over the country; while on the other hand none but a few importers of Havana cigars would reap an immense benefit and profit, and having been called upon by a number of the leading cigar manufacturers and leaf dealers of New York for immediate action, I hereby invite all manufacturers of cigars, whether members of our association or not, as well as all the leaf tobacco dealers, to attend a mass meeting at the Astor House on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take immediate steps to prevent such ruinous legislation. I also enjoin all the journeymen cigar makers to get up mass meetings all over the United States and see that their bread be not taken from their families by unjust legislation, detrimental to tens of thousands and only favoring a few. D. HIRSCH, President of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of New York. JOHN STRAITON, Secretary.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.
Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Furniture.
Figure Carving our specialty.
A. HENKEL & CO.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL, NO. 14.—THE SEVENTH REunion of the Ninth Class Association will be held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday evening, Jan. 28, 1870, at 7 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained from either of the undersigned or by addressing the Secretary, box 5,727 Post office.
JAMES A. LUCAS, President, 266 Grand street.
JAS. R. UNDERWOOD, Treasurer, No. 30 Wall street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESIROUS TO FORM THE ACQUAINTANCE OF A distinguished American literary or philosophical writer. Address INTELLECTUAL BEAUTIES, Herald office.

REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
57 Walker street
to their new establishment,
No. 2 Clinton place, New York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-third street, on Tuesday, February 8, 1870, from 12 to 2 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

WANTED—TO BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH A REspectable and competent Spiritualist medium. Address RELIGIOUS, Herald office.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at H. DOVEY'S, No. 2 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 8 PECK SLIP, HAS EVERY choice breed of Dogs, for sale and stock. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure, 75 cents. Butler's new work, $2. Medicines for all diseases. Dogs boarded, trained, &c.

SPORTSMEN ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE patent breech loading Shot Gun, manufactured by Boyd Breech Loading Arms Company; warranted superior to any English breech loading or muzzle guns. Office 205 Broadway.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1852, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Ouian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Jenizear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 27 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HORSE AUCTION MART, 113 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., where we hold
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 27 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Houses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.
ELEGANT BLACK STALLION, with long flowing mane and tail, sired by the celebrated stallion Toronto Chief, dam a black Abdallah mare, that can beat 2:50 any day; he is 16½ hands high, 6 years old and warranted sound; was never put to harness until this last month, and has proved himself perfectly docile and kind; has the same action as his sire, and promises equal speed; is very stylish and showy, does not pull, is very gentle driver; was raised by Mr. John Tracy, Esq., of this city on the farm of Mr. Willet Underhill, at Glen Cove, L. I.; will be absolutely sold to the highest bidder.
ROAN TROTTING HORSE, sired by young Messenger, dam Henry Clay mare, 15½ hands, 8 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice; has trotted in 2:50½; can beat 2:50 to-day; warranted sound.
BAY HORSE, sired by Vermont Morgan, dam Hambletonian, 15¾ hands, 8 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice; can beat 3 minutes to-day; warranted sound.
DARK BAY HORSE, 16 hands, 7 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice; is an excellent worker; warranted sound.
TROTTING ESTABLISHMENT, black Horse, 15 hands, 9 years, kind and true in all harness and under saddle, free from vice; can trot this day in 3 minutes; warranted sound; also no top city built Wagon and Harness.
GRAY HORSE, 15 hands, 8 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, good worker, and sold for account of whom it may concern to pay bill of keep.
COUPE, in good order, built by city maker; also several sets of Harness.
BAY MARE, 15¼ hands, 7 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, good traveller, stylish; also no top road Wagon, set single Harness.
BROWN HORSE, 15¾ hands, 9 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, good traveller, very stylish.
BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 7 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, good traveller, stylish.
TROTTING WAGON; no top road Wagon, weighs 125 pounds, built by city maker, in good order.
Several other Horses, top and no top Wagons, Rockaways, single and double Harness, &c., &c.
Weather never interferes with our sales.

A.—SPEED, SPEED AND STYLE.
By public auction this day at our salesroom, 24 Duane street, at 12 M. prompt, without the least limit or restriction.
A gentleman's complete Turnout. Beautiful bloodlike and fast brown trotting Mare, sired by Blucher, dam a thoroughbred, about 16½ high, 8 years old; is known as Lady Morris; is a fine, free and prompt driver; has no vice nor tricks, and is one of the most stylish and best gaited mares to be found; she can trot when in condition in 2:35 or 2:37, and is warranted to beat 2:45 now; warranted sound and kind.
Fine young brown Mare, by Hambletonian, dam by Bellfounder, about 15½ high, 5 years old, very handsome, stylish and promising; was never trained on track; is fine, easy and free driver, has no vice, and can speed very fast; is warranted to beat 3 minutes, and warranted sound and kind.
Also Brewster, of Broome street, trotting Wagon, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c. All the property of a sporting gentleman compelled to sell, and will be sold positively and without reservation. JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, 21 Duane street.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's private Establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Halters, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

A VALUABLE STALLION,
Three fine Road Horses,
Two large Work Horses,
Four Family Horses,
Six shifting leather top Wagons,
Two no top Road Wagons,
Ten set fine single Harness,
Coupe in good order.
At public auction,
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), JAN. 28,
at 12 o'clock,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart,
113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Full descriptions in catalogue above.

A.—CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—WE ARE OFFERING splendid leather top Buggies at $140 to $325; light Rockaways, Depot and Jagger Wagons, Pony and Park Phaetons, also fine Harness, Robes, Whips, Bells, Blankets, &c., at lower prices than any house in the country. Great bargains this week at
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S,
55 Liberty street.

A SUPERIOR DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; heavy long tail and mane; stylish driver; sound and kind; will be sold under value. Also fine large bay Horse, 16 hands, suitable for coupe or business purposes; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire for ROLFF, at stable 119 West Twenty-third street.

A.—COACHES, CLARENCES, ROCKAWAYS, BRETTS, Barouches, Phaetons (Park and pony), Top, Road, Jagger and Express Wagons, Harness from $12 up; Robes, Blankets, $1 up; one second hand Coach, two top Express Wagons, second hand, sold low.
GRAY'S Empire City Repository,
20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—COACHES, CLARENCES, ROCKAWAYS, BRETTS, Barouches, Phaetons (Park and pony), Top, Road, Jagger and Express Wagons, Harness from $12 up; Robes, Blankets, $1 up; one second hand Coach, two top Express Wagons, second hand, sold low.
GRAY'S Empire City Repository,
20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A GOOD WORK HORSE FOR SALE—16 HANDS high. Also a nice black Horse, 15 hands high. Inquire in Hewlett & White's stable, corner of Fifty-first street and Third avenue.

A CHANCE FOR FARMERS—TWO GOOD WORK Mares, low priced; also the best family Pony in the city; a rare chance; a sacrifice made. 468 Pearl street.

AT 52 BARCLAY STREET—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness on hand and built to order at reasonable prices and warranted.
HICKS, Established 1828.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Landaus,
Clarences,
Coupes,
At the factory of BREWSTER,
of Twenty-fifth street, near Third avenue.

A.—COUPES, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, LANDAUS, Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Depot Wagons; Ham's patent circular front family Carriage; unequalled in style, workmanship. Prices reduced one third.
HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

COACH AND CARRIAGE LAMPS.—DE VOURSNEY BROTHERS have removed their manufactory from Greene street to their new building, 389 Broome street, corner Mulberry.

ELEGANT BLACK STALLION, SIRED BY TORONTO Chief and dam Abdallah mare,
Bay Vermont Morgan Mare, that can trot inside of three minutes.
Roan Gray Messenger Horse, that can beat 2:50 any day.
Black trotting Horse; can beat three minutes, or can trot in 2:55 to the pole.
Five other very fine family Horses. Full descriptions above.
Read the catalogue and you will find everything as represented or money refunded.
At auction this day,
Friday, at 12 o'clock,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart,
113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PORTO RICO PONY, 12½ hands high, 7 years old; is thoroughly broken to saddle and harness; has been driven by a lady and children; is warranted sound and kind, free from vice. Apply at 1,241 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, SOUND and gentle, 15½ hands high; suitable for a doctor and a splendid saddle horse; price $175. Inquire corner of Greene and Union avenues, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY BLOODED HORSE, 8 years old, 15.3, full mane and tail, and very stylish for coupe or carriage use. Apply at private stable 140 East Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—STOUT ROAN MARE; SOUND IN EVERY respect; in splendid condition. Price $70. 16 Pitt st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND HAND TWO HORSE Trucks, in good order; Clark & Henry, builders. Apply to J. N. ROMAINE, 108 Worth street.

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE BOX FULL SPRING OPEN Wagon, used but a few times; one light sleigh. Lap Robe, Blanket, &c. Apply at KING'S stable, Forty-first street, near Madison avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK OF A FIRST CLASS Livery Stable, consisting of new and second hand Clarences, Coaches, Bretts and Phaetons, top and no top Wagons and Harnesses, for want of further use. Apply at 142 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID DOUBLE TRUCK; very strong and almost new. Inquire of PAUL WERNER, 227 West Forty-sixth street.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES.—300 SLEIGHS AND CARriages, of all styles, selling off 20 per cent less than New York prices. H. B. WITTY & CO., Manufactory 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

TWO DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE TRUCK. APPLY at 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A LIGHT SINGLE TRUCK, WITH POLE and shafts; must be nearly new; weight not to exceed 1,600 lbs. Apply at 148 avenue C, corner Ninth street, in the saloon.

$250.—TEAM BAY HORSES, 8 YEARS, 16 HANDS, sound, kind, separate or together; sorrel, 7 years, 15; can show 2:50; $175; cheap Horse, $30. 241 West Thirty-first street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND Wrappers.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 16, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of March, 1870, for furnishing all the Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers which this department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.
No. 1. Note size, 3¼ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5¼ inches, of white, buff, canary or cream colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.
No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 8¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6¼ by 9½ inches, of buff or manila paper.
All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster General may direct.
The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.
All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and tied or securely fastened in strong manila paper so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the department.
The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labelling and waterproofing to be paid by the contractor.
Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.
The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.
Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal Post Offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the Department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.
The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the government require it.
Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies and submit impressions thereof. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.
Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.
The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation, and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, less able to fulfil the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.
The number of envelopes of different sizes and of wrappers issued to postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows:—
No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—5,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed, for circulars)—543,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—504,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1,700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.
Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A. NOTICE TO LANDLORDS.—WE GIVE SPECIAL ATtention to renting furnished and unfurnished Houses; no commission unless a satisfactory tenant is procured. JOSEPH MASON & GEORGE B. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS, between Twentieth and Fortieth streets; good table indispensable; best references given and required. Address box 535 Post office.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—RENT NOT to exceed $350 per month.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A COMFORTABLE furnished Room in a private family; location between Fourth and Fourteenth streets. Address, stating terms, N. S., box 4,554 Post office.

ANY PARTIES HAVING ONE OR MORE LOTS IN THE city to lease, suitable for a coal yard, may address COAL, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH bath, &c., in private house, without board, near Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address K., box 195 Herald office.

A RESPONSIBLE, FIRST CLASS TENANT CAN always be found by sending particulars to me,
ROBT. G. RICHARDS,
858 Broadway, up stairs, near Twenty-third street.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY THREE GENTLEmen; a Suit of two Rooms, well furnished, below Eighth street and within three blocks of Broadway. Address H. E. D., box 5,501 Post office, with price, which must be moderate.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURchasing, from three to twenty acres; house, &c., accessible to city. Will take excellent care of same. Address A. B., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, HOUSES TO RENT, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, and Lexington and Eighth avenues.
SEYMOUR BROTHERS, 1,139 Broadway, corner Forty-third street.

WANTED—FOUR OR SIX ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, in good location, between Fourth and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Eighth avenues. No tenement house need answer. Address L. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping, in a first class location. Address W., 125 West Twentieth street.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUple, from the beginning of February, the Lower or Upper Part of a House, on the east side of the city, between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets, at a very moderate price; best reference will be given. Address, stating all particulars about price, &c., REAL ESTATE, Herald office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD SALOMON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
141 Broadway, New York.

WHITE LEAD.—PRIME ENGLISH WHITE LEAD, only 8 cents per pound, in quantities to suit. American White Lead, only 6 cents per pound. 232 Pearl street, second floor.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND to loan on property in New York and New Jersey, without delay. F. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

A.—A.—A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND to loan, in New York and New Jersey. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, counsellor at law, 115 Broadway, room No. 12.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY ON FIRST class New York, New Jersey and Westchester Property; also first and second Mortgages cashed at once.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

CONOVER, VINCENT & CO., BANKERS, 11 WALL street—Want Southern Stock and miscellaneous securities at highest market rates.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau street, New York.
Six per cent interest (free of government tax).
Money deposited now will draw interest from February 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST ON the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the city of New York due February 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at his office, in the new Court House.
The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, January 4, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

LOAN WANTED—OF $1,500 ON THE BEST OF SECUrity, for six months. Address, stating where an interview can be had, DIAMOND, Herald office.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company. NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.
The trustees, in conformity to the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1869:—

Premiums received on marine risks from January 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869	$6,070,637 63
Premiums on policies not marked off January 1, 1869	2,558,001 29
Total amount of marine premiums	$8,628,639 05

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from January 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869	$6,472,915 41
Losses paid during the same period	2,202,245 46
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,277,829 49

The company has the following assets, viz:—

United States and State of New York stocks, city, bank and other stocks	$7,876,295 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,148,400 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the company estimated at	297,558 31
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,613,452 69
Cash in bank	533,797 53
Total amount of assets	$14,462,508 91

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.
A dividend of forty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	David Lane,	Frederick Chauncey,
Charles Dennis,	James Bryce,	R. L. Taylor,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
Henry Coit,	William Sturgis,	William H. Webb,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Henry K. Bogert,	Sheppard Gandy,
Lewis Curtis,	Dennis Perkins,	Francis Skiddy,
Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	Charles P. Burdett,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,	Robert C. Fergusson,
R. Warren Weston,	James Low,	Samuel G. Ward,
Royal Phelps,	B. J. Howland,	William E. Bunker,
Caleb Barstow,	Benj. Babcock,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
A. P. Pillot,	Robert B. Minturn,	James G. De Forest,
William E. Dodge,	Gordon W. Burnham,	Robert L. Stewart.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMpany, 166 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12, 1870.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of taxes, payable on the 1st day of February next. JOHN J. SPARING, Secretary.

SHAW & PEIXOTTO, 30 PINE STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on first Mortgages on improved city Property. Advances made upon securities having no quotation at the New York Stock Exchange. Newfoundland Telegraph Stock wanted.

WE ARE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS UPON favorable terms and with despatch. First Mortgages purchased. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

WANTED—
10,000 City of Savannah past due Bonds.
10,000 City of Savannah Bonds, maturing in February.
Memphis and Little Rock First Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis and Ohio Railroad six and ten per cent Bonds.
Memphis City past due Coupons.
ALBERT HACHFIELD & CO., 24 Pine street.

WANTED—$5,000, $2,500, $1,000, $7,000, $3,000 ON THE choicest of Brooklyn property, worth at least double, on which a good bonus will be paid; parties may rely that the security is undoubted. DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

$10.000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTGAGE; first class property located in Peoria, Ill.; additional security given if necessary; bonus paid. Address INVESTMENT, Herald office.

$10.000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON WESTCHESter county Property only; also $2,000 and $3,000; first and second Mortgages bought.
L. M. DAVENPORT, 13 Nassau street.

$10.000.—FIRST MORTGAGE ON A FINE PLACE in North New York, for sale. A chance for a good investment. Address H., box 74 Herald office.

$30.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first class improved property either in New York or Brooklyn.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Jr., No. 1 Barclay street.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on City Property in sums to suit; Mortgages bought.
JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third floor.

$100.000—IN SUMS FROM $5,000 TO $20,000; $50,000 in sums of $10,000, and $250,000 in different sums. Trust moneys to loan on Bond and Mortgage on improved property.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage—Or buy First Mortgages.
T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

$125.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 AND upwards on real estate in this city, for a term of years. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$150.000 (TRUST FUNDS) TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in New York.
B. F. REQUA, 200 Broadway, room 18.

$300.000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York and Brooklyn real estate; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS,
Montauk Insurance Company, 153 Broadway.

$1.575.000.—WE ARE PREPARED TO LOAN money on bond and mortgage. No delay in advancing the funds. First and second Mortgages cashed. JOSEPH MASON & GEORGE B. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—The highest cash advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, &c., or the same bought, at No. 77 Bleecker street, north side.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT HYMAN'S, 638 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AMERICAN LOAN OFFICE.—LOANS MADE ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of personal property; the same bought and sold; private parlor for ladies.
C. D. FAVOR & CO., 954 Broadway, corner 23d street.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, GROceries, Dry Goods and all kinds of merchandise. Storage taken at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, in real estate office. Open to 8 P. M. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A SMALL DROP PRESS WANTED—SIZE FROM 5 TO 8 inches. Apply to or address W. TAYLOR & CO., 89 First street, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A TIGHT, DOUBLE RIVETED, EXTRA thick iron Tank or Boiler; twenty to forty barrels capacity. Address, with dimensions and price, M., box 2,903 Post office.

WANTED—FOR BATHING PURPOSES, LARGE wooden Tank, Heating Apparatus and Tubs. Inquire at 12 Rivington street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD TRUCKING BUSIness. Address, stating particulars and where can be seen in the evening, TRUCK, box 174 Herald office.

NEWSPAPERS.

EDITOR WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 cash, to purchase half of the printing material and join the advertiser in the publication of a daily paper now in existence. Address SINCLAIR, Herald office.

THE KIDNAPPED CHILD,
OR THE HEIRESS OF A MILLION.
A story of a FAST AGE, in this week's
YANKEE BLADE.
For sale by all newsdealers.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
WESER..........Saturday, Jan. 29
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. G. Wenke.
HANSA..........Wednesday, Feb. 2
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. E. Brickenstein, will leave, as extra boat from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..........$120 gold
Second Cabin..........72 gold
Steerage..........25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO..........Williams..........Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA..........Guard..........Feb. 9, at Noon.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
THE QUEEN, Thompson, Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 4.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $60 and $100; steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's iron Mail Steamship
ALLEMANNIA,
Captain W. Bardua, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, payable in United States gold coin.
The CIMBRIA is to follow on February 8.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.
London and New York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $35 currency.
BELLONA..........Dixon..........January 29
ATALANTA..........Pinkham..........February 12
CELLA..........Gleadell..........February 26
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. Apply at 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEVADA..........Wednesday, January 26.
DENMARK..........Saturday, January 29.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:—
INDIA..........Jan. 29 | AUGLIA..........Feb. 19
CAMBRIA..........Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA..........Feb. 26
IOWA..........Feb. 12 | EUROPA..........March 5
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN line of royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, January 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, February 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, February 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, February 11, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
J. G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American
Royal Mail Steamships,
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at Cork Harbor.
Russia....Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Siberia..........Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra....Thursday, Feb. 3 | China..........Wednesday, Feb. 23
Nemesis..Wednesday, Feb. 9 | Aleppo..........Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli..........Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria..Wednesday, March 2
Java..........Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria..........Thursday, March 3
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin..........$130, gold | Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..........145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, February 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, February 19
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, March 5.
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..........Saturday, March 19.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine:—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $145; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange Office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South st., New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $65,
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 5. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Notice to shippers.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M., on Friday, February 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at three o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........February 3
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene..........February 10
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........February 17
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Wednesday, Feb. 2
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Tuesday, Feb. 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well known, first class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Edward Whitehurst, commander, will be despatched from pier 23 North river, on Saturday, January 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers,
sailing every Saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 new steamer BOLIVAR, Captain Thomas Wolfe, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, January 29.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer WEYBOSSET, Captain Parish, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, January 29.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, Ga., direct on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. For passage, apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket office 13 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
CORTES, Nelson..........Saturday, January 29
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager..........Saturday, February 5
Freights taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI..........On Saturday, Jan. 29
CRESCENT CITY..........On Saturday, Feb. 5
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 45 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch.
The first class steamer ALABAMA, Captain Limeburner, on Tuesday, February 2, from pier No. 29 North river, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The MERCEDITA will follow, and sail on Saturday, February 5.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and Florida ports.
New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
on Saturday, January 29, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through-passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The CHARLESTON will follow and sail on Tuesday, February 1.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FOR HUDSON.—THE STEAMER NUHPA, CAPTAIN Carroll, will leave pier 51 this day, at 6 o'clock P. M.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

BARGE FOR SALE—$500 DOWN; A FIRST CLASS Barge; can be bought on reasonable terms. Address box 159 Herald office.

DRY GOODS.

GAZES DE CHAMBERY.
A. T. STEWART & Co.
have just received
a few dresses extra rich
Gazes de Chambery,
a part Broche, or
the richest and most elegant
Novelties
for ball dresses
ever manufactured, and
the first imported.
Our customers are respectfully
invited to examine.
Broadway, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PORTMONNAIE, AT BIGOT'S RESTAURANT, Fourteenth street, Wednesday afternoon. The person known to take it will avoid public proceedings by its prompt return to the restaurant.

LOST—AT THE BALL OF LE CERCLE FRANCAISE OF l'Harmonie, a Lace Handkerchief and Ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 166 Broadway, room No. 1, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, IN Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, a Mink Boa. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 323 West Fifteenth street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, corner Fulton and Water streets, a black and tan Slut; answers to the name of Gypsie. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning her to 75 Bowery.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, FROM BUET'S GARDEN, on Fourteenth street, a cream colored Spitz Dog, large size. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at James Buet's, on Fourteenth street, near Third avenue, or at 328 East Fifteenth street.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD EYE GLASSES. A SUITable reward will be paid by BREWSTER & CO., 372 Broome street.

LOST—AT THE ORPHANS' BALL, A POINT LACE Handkerchief. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering it to Mrs. HUGHES, 115 Cannon street, or at 113 Broadway, in the insurance office.

LOST—TWO BANK BOOKS ON THE ATLANTIC Savings Bank, Nos. 2,787, 4,224. The finder will please leave them at No. 5 Chatham square.

LOST—WEDNESDAY LAST, GUTTA PERCHA PENCIL Case and Pen Holder, gold mounted, between Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue and Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue; value it as a gift. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Apply at 152 Lexington avenue.

LOST—IN GOING FROM FIFTY-NINTH STREET AND Third avenue in Belt cars to Fifty-second street and First avenue, a small Mink Collar. A liberal reward will be paid on leaving it at 412 East Fifty second street.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, 24TH INST., IN THE vicinity of Sixth avenue and Amity street, a Greyhound, fawn color, with white nose and breast; had on a leather collar; answers to the name of Harry. A liberal reward will be given by returning him to 45 Sixth avenue.

LOST—ON JANUARY 26, A BLACK CAPE OVERCOAT, lined with black and white striped cloth, in or about the Metropolitan Hotel, or between there and the Stevens House. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to A. A., Stevens House.

TAKEN—JANUARY 26, FROM 68 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH street, a few articles of Jewelry, valuable only from associations. For the return of same a reward of $175 will be paid and no questions asked.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, CORNER OF NINTH AVENUE and Twenty-second street small Scotch Terrier; black, with white spot on breast, long hair on head, ears and tail cut; answers to the name of Nig. The above reward will be paid on his return to 428 West Twenty-third street.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO THE EXPRESS man who carted a load of sails from the bark Gem on Tuesday afternoon from the foot of Seventh street, East river. Call on or address BORLAND, DEARBORN & CO., 53 South street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH, a Black and Tan Slut, cropped ears and tail; had a collar on when lost; answers to the name of Nellie. Whoever will return her to the Bull's Head Hotel, corner Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street, will receive the above reward.

$50 REWARD—FOR A GOLD ENAMELLED HUNTing-case Anchor Watch, No. 5,185, by Edw. Perregaux, Locle; two Enamelled Bracelets and Mosaic Pin. Any one returning them to No. 4 West Twenty-first street will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF Gold Watch, lost in Twenty-third street stage which went up town from Niblo's theatre at close of the performance on Wednesday night. No questions asked.
HENRY P. COOPER, 17 and 19 Broadway.

$75 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR REturn of double cased Gold Watch, lost on the Fourth avenue car, night of 26th instant.
J. T. THOMPSON, 421 Broadway.

$150 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM A LADY AT THE ball of the Cercle Français l'Harmonie, a ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watch, having a picture in the back of the case. If the party who has the watch will return it to Miss ANNA MANZOE, 123 West Twenty-seventh street, he will be paid the above reward and no questions asked.

$200 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE CERCLE L'HARmonie ball at the Academy of Music, January 25, a small Russian leather Wallet, containing a large sum of money, in $100 and $50 bills; also a letter, of no use only to owner. The above reward will be given by returning the same to Mrs. MATTIE SMITH, 111 West Twenty seventh st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5—TELEGRAPHING; TERMS REDUCED FROM $35 to $5 for a three months' course in telegraphing. Practically taught with instruments, day and evening. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 Fourth ave.

AT $5 EACH.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling, day and evening ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT REDUCED RATES.—FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN and German languages. Classes will be formed February 1. Pure pronunciation and thorough instruction, day and evening. TOWNSEND'S Business College, 186 Bowery.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY, private instruction, day and evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English Branches. Ladies' department. Telegraphy, $10.

A LADY GRADUATE OF A NORMAL SCHOOL DEsires an engagement in a school or family; unquestionable reference. Address E. W., Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS, or would give French and German lessons in exchange for a comfortable room and board. Address GOVERNESS, Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WOULD BE PLEASED TO arrange with a French gentleman or lady for an exchange of lessons in language; English for French. Address O. S., box 227 Herald office.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for a thorough education. Terms, per annum, $220. Second term commences February 1. For particulars send for prospectus.

SHORTHAND WRITING (PHONOGRAPHY) BY A practical reporter and experienced teacher. A new evening class, at reduced fees, begins on 1st of February.
TOWNSEND'S Business College, 186 Bowery.

BILLIARDS.

W. H. GRIFFITH, 40 VESEY STREET—ONLY SELLS first class Tables, at reduced prices. Call and examine or send your orders by mail.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Law Courts Yesterday.

The Fourth National Bank Case—Dangerous Counterfeits—The Lottery Muddle—The Bininger-Clarke Litigation—Decision in a Breach of Contract Case—Official Announcement of the Death of Ex-Judge Hearne.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Fourth National Bank Defalcation.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. William Lieth.—The defendant was charged with conspiring with Veltman, a clerk in the Fourth National Bank and one Copeland, to defraud said bank by fraudulent entries, which would enable the defendant Lieth, a depositor, to draw moneys from the bank in excess of the amount therein deposited by him. The examination was closed, so far as the taking of testimony was concerned, on the previous day of the hearing, and yesterday's session was devoted to the argument of counsel on either side.

Mr. Ethan Allen, for the defendant, moved for the dismissal of the case and the discharge of his client, on the ground that the government had signally failed to implicate the defendant in the "aiding and abetting" of Veltman and Copeland in the commission of the offence charged.

General Jackson, Assistant United States District Attorney, opposed the motion, and contended that the complicity of Lieth with the principal, Veltman, and the other accused, Copeland, was fully established.

Commissioner Shields held the defendant to answer.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

The United States vs. Charles Diamond.—The defendant was yesterday brought before Commissioner Shields charged with passing counterfeit fractional currency of the denomination of fifty cents. The stamps in question are a good imitation of the new fifty cent (Lincoln vignette) issue. Indeed, the counterfeit is so dangerous and liable to deceive that the detective officers say government intends to call in the genuine issue. The defendant who is the proprietor of the Santa Claus Hotel, was held to answer.

The Lalor and Kuhner Lace Case.

The United States vs. John W. Lalor and Frederick Kuhner.—The defendants were arrested some time since on a charge of falsely personating Custom House officers, and as such entering on the premises of Mr. Dieverger and seizing and carrying away therefrom $5,000 worth of lace. The full particulars of the manner of proceeding adopted by the sham officers, as detailed in evidence, have already appeared in the HERALD. Commissioner Shields yesterday decided, after hearing the argument of counsel, on holding the accused for trial.

Charge of Stealing Condemned Government Property.

The United States vs. John H. Breelman and John Loehr.—The defendants are charged with stealing thirty-eight gross of matches, which had been condemned on account of being unstamped. The matches in question had recently been removed from Breelman's place, where they were on storage as government property till redeemed, and carried to the defendant Loehr's. The latter, when called upon by the Marshal to deliver up the property, refused, stating that he could not do so, as he had burned the matches. Commissioner Shields held the defendants to answer in $1,000 bail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Lottery Muddle—Continuation of the Argument—Decision Reserved.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Simmons vs. Wood et al. and Colton et al. vs. Simmons et al.—The arguments in these cases were resumed yesterday and occupied the court almost the entire day. The facts have already been fully published.

Judge Cardozo reserved his decision.

Alleged Ill Treatment by a Husband—Motion for Alimony.

Charlotte Hoar vs. William A. Hoar.—This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for fifteen dollars per week alimony, counsel fees and to award to her the custody of their children during the pendency of the suit for divorce instituted against the defendant. The complaint alleged gross ill treatment on the part of the defendant; but counter affidavits were read setting forth his good character.

Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Alleged Non-Fulfilment of a Contract—Important Opinion.

Before Judge McCunn.

The Brooklyn Oil Refinery vs. Daniel Brown et al.—Judge McCunn in rendering his decision in this case yesterday said:—The action is by a vendee against a vendor, to recover damages for a breach of contract on the part of the latter in failing to deliver in pursuance of a contract. The pleadings admit the contract. The plaintiffs prove that the defendants never delivered nor offered to deliver the oil, and that the plaintiffs were ready to receive it; and that plaintiffs also made a demand for the oil, at the same time offering payment therefor. The defendants move for a nonsuit on the ground that there was no contract—first, for want of mutuality of obligation, and second, because the contract is not subscribed so as to satisfy the statute of frauds. Conceding, for argument, that there is no mutuality of obligation, the obvious answer to the objection is that mutuality of obligation is not essential to the obligatory power of a contract. Under this contract the defendants reserved to themselves the option when they would deliver; and until they declared that option there was no obligation on the plaintiffs to make tender of payment. Again, under this contract, the plaintiffs were not bound to accept the oil unless it corresponded with the contract. The defendants finally demand a nonsuit on the ground that in legal construction and effect the contract allows them an option to deliver the whole 160,000 gallons of oil on the last day of May; that the last day of May, 1868, being Sunday, they had a right to deliver on the Monday following, that being the first day of June. I unhesitatingly hold that the contract obliges the defendants to deliver 40,000 gallons a week, and that their option only applies to the day of the week on which they might deliver. But the plaintiff, unnecessarily in my view, demanded delivery and offered payment of the 160,000 gallons on the last secular day of May (30th), so that even if the defendants' construction be correct they were in default in not delivering on the 30th of May, 1868. I was impressed that this contract required of the defendants a delivery of 40,000 gallons each week during the month of May, and a critical scrutiny of its terms confirms me in that conviction.

The Court denied the motion for non-suit, and directed a verdict for the plaintiffs, subject to the averment of damages by the jury, who rendered a verdict for $4,700.

The Bininger-Clarke Litigation—Temporary Cessation of Hostilities.

Clarke vs. Bininger.—The court was crowded yesterday morning in anticipation of a severe legal tussle and a judicial castigation. Judge McCunn, however, on taking his seat upon the bench announced that he was not just prepared to decide the questions involved in the matter. The questions involved were of the greatest importance, and his examination into them was not complete. It was desirable to avoid any seeming conflict with the United States courts. The questions involved were questions of law, and this court or the United States court should be able to dispose of them without trouble. He would make his decision as soon as the labor of the trial term would permit, and would notify Mr. Beecher and his counsel of the result probably to-day. The motion would stand over in the meantime.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Drivers at Balls—Literary Thieves.

Before Judges Dowling and Bixby.

A CAUTION TO COACH DRIVERS.

Andrew Cockling was charged by officer George Armstrong with striking him with a whip. Cockling was driving a coach on Wednesday night and was at the Academy of Music waiting for company he had taken to the Roman Catholic Orphans' Hospital Ball. The officer wished Cockling to draw his coach into line, but he refused to do it, upon which Armstrong took hold of the horses' heads to put the carriage into line. Then Cockling struck the officer with the whip, and it was for this assault that Cockling was called upon to answer. There were several witnesses called for the defence, who endeavored to show that Armstrong struck the horses with his club.

Judge Dowling, in sentencing the defendant to the payment of a fine of ten dollars, said that the police arrangements for the regulation of carriages were designed to be promotive of order and to give facilities to drivers. Any interference with those arrangements must therefore be punished.

LITERARY AND NEWSPAPER THIEVES.

John Burns, a boy seventeen years of age, was charged with stealing a copy of "Æsop's Fables" from his employer, Mr. James Miller. Mr. Miller said that he engaged the boy in December last, and since then he had discovered that he had lost about $180 worth of books. This copy of "Æsop" was found upon him and was identified as the property of Mr. Miller. Sent to the House of Refuge.

Francis Bassett and Richard T. Hayes were charged with stealing newspapers and books from Mr. George J. Tyson. Both these were intelligent, well dressed and respectably connected young men. Mr. Tyson asked for the clemency of the Court, though he said he had sustained very severe losses from plundering of this kind. Both young men begged the Court to deal leniently with them, and the sentence was suspended until Saturday.

William Weinberg, another intelligent young man, pleaded guilty to stealing books from Mr. S. Y. Yorston. Mr. W. F. Howe appeared for the prosecution, and said that the prisoner had been induced to commit these depredations by a discharged servant named Fielden, and commended him to the merciful consideration of the Court. He said that Mr. Yorston had lost from eight to nine thousand dollars' worth of books by depredations of this kind.

The Court said that they would take the recommendation of the prosecution into consideration, and also the statement that there was reason to believe that it was his first offence. He, however, was quite old enough and intelligent enough to know better than to steal. Sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Reserved cases.—Nos. 96, 111, 155, 157, 205, 210, 231, 232, 238.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Short causes.—Nos. 2515, 2549, 2546, 1546, 2524, 2473, 2605, 2568, 1882, 2619, 2155, 1874.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

A Liquor Dealer Arrested.

Before Commissioner Jones.

The United States vs. Cantlach.—The defendant was arrested on the charge of being engaged in the retail liquor business on Meeker avenue, near the Penny bridge, without paying the special tax required by law. The defendant was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury in his case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Action Against the New York and Harlem Navigation Company—Damages for Personal Injuries.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Levi S. Parsons vs. New York and Harlem Navigation Company.—The plaintiff sued to recover damages in the sum of $10,000 for injuries received by reason of the negligence of the defendants. Mr. Parsons is a resident of Harlem, and on the 18th of March, 1865, was aboard the steamboat Nelly White, on a trip to New York, when she ran against the pier at Astoria, and he was so seriously injured that he was prostrated for some time and unable to attend to his business. A number of physicians who attended him testified that his injuries would be permanent.

On the part of the defence it was claimed that the collision was unavoidable, inasmuch as at the time there was a very heavy gale blowing the vessel towards the pier. In some way the bell signals of the pilot to "back" and "stop" missed, but the signal to increase the force was heard and the boat dashed against the pier. Previous to the collision some of the passengers on the upper deck cried out, "Stand back," whereupon the plaintiff, as the defence claimed, became terrified and jumped through a window, thereby receiving the injuries. There were no witnesses produced by plaintiff who saw him when he was injured. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff, who was granted an allowance of five per cent.

CITY COURT.

Doubly Divorced.

Before Judge Thompson.

Henry Case vs. Ann Eliza Case.—The plaintiff about a year ago was divorced from defendant on the ground of adultery. Subsequently Mrs. Case instituted a counter suit for divorce against her husband on similar ground, and a decree was granted her, with an allowance of alimony. Mr. Case, however, refused to pay, and was put in contempt. Yesterday his counsel moved to set aside the order for alimony, and the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

A SCAVENGER'S LOGIC.

Those Sixty Miles of Filth—Harris Stirs Up a Lion—The Latter Roars Vulgarly—Says Harris Falsifies and "Every Dog Has a Right to Wag His Own Tail."

The Board of Health has an official known as "Sanitary Superintendent," who has the health of millions in his keeping. The Street Cleaning Association has an official known as superintendent, whose duty it is to oversee the Augean job of collecting filthy deposits from the streets and their removal beyond the city limits. The former official is Dr. Elisha Harris; the latter Joseph Pickard. "In the course of human events" it came to Elisha's knowledge that Joseph's gang of street scavengers grossly neglected to remove unhealthy deposits, defiled public sentiment and endangered public health. Elisha made a report to his Board on last Wednesday week declaring that there were sixty miles of New York streets reeking with filth, dangerous to health and offensive to the eye. This raised the ire of the superintendent Joseph, who retaliated in this caustic strain in a communication read at the session of the Board on Wednesday last, and placed on file as a curiosity in literature:—

STREET CLEANING ASSOCIATION,
25 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President Metropolitan Board of Health:—

Your Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Harris, in a recent report to your Board makes the startling announcement "that the streets of New York are in a dangerously filthy condition," and in consequence of which the public health is endangered.

As the announcement is positive and unqualified no other meaning can be derived from his words than that the streets generally and collectively are dangerously filthy. Notwithstanding the eminent authority from which the statement comes I most emphatically deny the truth of it, and it is as unjust as it is false. I unhesitatingly assert that there never was so much work done on the streets in any previous winter as there has been this, and that they were never in a more cleanly condition at this season of the year than they now are and have been during the present winter. True, there may be found filthy streets in some sections of the city now, as there always can; for as soon as we have finished cleaning such streets the accumulation of filth recommences immediately. They require daily instead of weekly cleanings, as at present. As far as your Superintendent's remarks apply to these streets they are true, but no further.

In his report he suggests the question, "Who is responsible for the filthy condition of such streets?" I aver that on himself more than on any other person rests the responsibility. One of your ordinances prohibits the throwing of ashes, &c., into the streets. If instead of issuing his fulminating and alarming reports he would direct his efforts to the enforcement of this ordinance the filthy condition of the streets referred to could not exist. Let him apply the preventive and there would be less necessity for the cure proposed.

As a remedy for this he suggests that $900 be expended for cleaning sixty miles of streets, at a cost of fourteen dollars per mile. What a wonderfully efficacious remedy this would be! The appropriation, according to his estimate, would secure just one such cleaning as he suggests, and there would be an end to his effort. It would accomplish a little good, if practically applied, it is true, but the kind of work he proposes to do, like that which he did last summer, had better be left undone. Turning over the dust on the street and leaving it there is so much labor wasted, and only aggravates the nuisance. If distributed it should be scraped into heaps and carted off at once. The work done by Superintendent Dalton was much more efficiently done than that performed by Dr. Harris. He (Dr. Dalton) cleaned those dirty places and removed the stuff immediately, but under Harris not 100 loads of dirt were removed by him during the whole of his last summer's cleaning.

He suggests that our carts should remove the dirt when he scraped it up, but he has no right to expect this from us. We clean such streets once a week, and remove the dirt according to the terms of our contract, and he has no right to impose on us the extra work, for which we should have neither pay nor credit. The subjoined particulars of our work since January 1 furnishes a most substantial refutation of the Doctor's assertion that the city is dangerously filthy. You will see by the enclosed map that nine-tenths of the whole paved surface of the city was cleaned and the dirt removed last week. Some of the dirtier streets we cleaned twice, and every previous week since the snow has disappeared we have done a corresponding amount of work. Last week we removed from the city over 25,000 loads of ashes, garbage and dirt, and since the 1st day of January we have removed 150,000 loads. We have employed an average daily force of 400 carts and 800 men; yet the public are led to infer from such misrepresentations as your Superintendent promulgates in his report that we are doing no work at all.

I have in vain endeavored to obtain from him a copy of the list of streets referred to in his report, and as being annexed thereto, and, after a fruitless attempt by him to find the same, he said the secretary had it, and when this latter gent was called upon he said the Superintendent had never sent it, and to me it is very evident that no such document exists, and that the report was gotten up by him in self-laudation and to cover up his own shortcomings and at our expense. Perhaps he has a right to do so under the old adage that "every dog has a right to wag his own tail."

Yours, very respectfully,
JOSEPH PICKARD, Superintendent.

The matter came before that Board, as already stated, when Joseph's letter was read, and the Board unanimously acted upon Dr. Harris' suggestions. Joseph's letter was filed away among the archives of the office. The public who have read Dr. Harris' report and Mr. Pickard's can judge of the merits of the issues raised, but it may be very safely inferred that the "cleanly condition of the streets during the present winter" is due more to the extraordinarily fine weather than to the exertions of either the Board of Health or "Joseph."

The Voice of a Citizen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the disgraceful and filthy condition of Fifty-second street east of Second avenue. It is no wonder that disease and death range rampant when streets are allowed to remain in such a state as the one mentioned. A RESIDENT.

THE LATE BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

Second Day's Proceedings in the Trial of Edwin Perry, the Alleged Murderer of Thomas Hayes—More Newspaper Criticism by Prisoner's Counsel—Testimony for the Prosecution.

The second trial of Edwin Perry, the alleged murderer of Thomas Hayes, the night watchman at Halbeck's stores, Furman street, Brooklyn, was proceeded with yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges Pratt, Voorhees and Johnson. The eight jurors empanelled on Wednesday were promptly on hand, and a new panel of 150 being ordered for yesterday considerable time was consumed in hearing the excuses of those who were not desirous of serving.

MORE NEWSPAPER CRITICISM—INDIGNANT COUNSEL.

Before the empanelment of the balance of the jury was commenced Mr. John R. Bergen, of counsel for defence, arose and addressed the Court as follows:—

IF THE COURT PLEASE—Before proceeding to the empanelment of the jury in this case there is a matter to which I desire to call the attention of the Court. Your Honors will recollect that yesterday morning I called the attention of the Court to an article in the Brooklyn *Daily Union* commenting upon this case in an improper manner. The Court took occasion at the time of taking a recess yesterday afternoon to state that it was improper for a newspaper to publish such an article during a trial of this kind. I said when I called the attention of the Court to it yesterday that I did not know whether the newspaper had been paid for publishing this article or not. I will state now that I believe it has been paid, and that the course it has pursued since the commencement of this investigation has been such that I can arrive at no other conclusion. I want to state further that it is a charity to suppose it was paid, and if it has not it has been guilty of an act of brutality towards a man on trial for his life unparalleled in the history of journalism. This morning the same paper published an article which is still worse than the one published yesterday. I deem it my duty as one of the counsel for the defence in this case to call the attention of the Court to the matter in such a shape that they may take action upon it. I have prepared an affidavit embodying these two articles, stating the fact of their publication and the date of the publication of the newspaper, together with the name of the proprietor and editor of the paper, which I propose to submit to the Court.

MR. MORRIS SPEAKS.

District Attorney Morris—I have also a suggestion to make, if the Court please. It seems to me that this proceeding is in bad taste. Day before yesterday two persons who were witnesses for the defence on the last trial went to the different newspaper offices with a letter purporting to be signed by one of the jurors on the last trial. The letter was false. It could have no other purpose; there could have been no other motive, no other object than to influence public sentiment in the case. It was improper, and I regretted to see the letter published. It would have been better had it not been published. It was published in one of the papers without comment. The day previous, in one of the New York papers, there was an article having in view the same object and the same purpose, and it could have had no other. In the *Evening Union*, accompanying the letter, was a statement from the juror himself as to the mode and manner in which that letter had been procured. The matter was exposed in connection with the letter, which was entirely proper. I regret that there should have been anything ever said about, any allusion made to it; but it will not do, if the Court please, for the friends of the prisoner. There sits one of the men (pointing to one Kenny) who has been instrumental in bringing this about. (Sensation.) The motive is apparent.

Judge Pratt—I don't think it is proper to discuss any facts in this matter before this jury.

District Attorney Morris—I think that this is not the time at which the subject should be brought up. I think we had better proceed with the trial and dispose of one subject at a time.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Judge Pratt—The Court of its own motion yesterday, in cautioning the jury not to read anything which might prejudice them, cautioned them not to read any newspaper articles concerning this trial, stating that one reason for particularly charging them upon this point was in view of the fact that that article appeared in yesterday's *Union*, and the Court took occasion then, in the presence of the reporters of the press, to state that the course was highly improper. I have not examined this article yet.

District Attorney Morris—It so happened that none of the jurors who were examined had seen either of the articles in the paper alluded to.

Judge Pratt—The Court will take the paper into consideration, but don't think it proper now to discuss the matter. The clerk will place this on file.

EMPANELLING THE JURY.

There was considerable difficulty experienced in securing the full jury, which, in fact, was not accomplished until about half-past twelve o'clock.

District Attorney Morris then opened the case for the people, stating the facts which the prosecution intended to prove and contending that they would be able to show that Edwin Perry was the person who had shot and killed Thomas Hayes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morris' remarks the Court took a recess until two o'clock.

Upon the reassembling of the court the examination of witnesses for the people was commenced.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PEOPLE.

The first witness examined was officer Jones Grant, of the Forty-second precinct, who, with officer Campbell, conveyed Hayes to the station house after the shooting, and also to the City Hospital, where he died upon entering.

Officer Leaycraft, of the Jefferson Market Police Court testified that after Perry had delivered himself into custody he took him from New York to Brooklyn; on the way to Brooklyn witness told prisoner that the person who had committed the murder had done so for the purpose of robbery, whereupon Perry said that there was no occasion for his robbing any one, and at the same time he exposed a roll of bills, including a ten dollar and a twenty dollar note; the prisoner also said he had been on a spree for two days, and God only knew where he had been.

Dr. McManus, of the City Hospital, stated the result of the post mortem examination of Hayes' body, as performed by him, and identified the bullet removed from the body. On the cross-examination by Mr. Spencer, however, witness stated that he made no mark on the ball, and therefore could not distinguish it from any other ball of that size.

Officer Andre, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, testified to the fact of the prisoner's delivering himself up at the court. The prisoner also stated that Perry had said that two nights previously he had been at a political meeting in Brooklyn, and after it adjourned had gone on a drunk with a party there. The prisoner did not say where he was on the night of the murder.

Mary Mason saw Perry on the evening of the murder about eight o'clock, going out of the gate of South ferry, New York side, and get on a car which went along South street; witness entered the same car and both rode as far as the Catharine ferry, when they left the car and went up Catharine street; Perry turned down the first street on the right hand side, and that was the last she saw of him; he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Thomas Delaney, conductor of the car, in which Hayes, after being shot, rode to the Fulton Ferry, was next examined.

The District Attorney inquired of him as to what Hayes said after he had been shot.

Mr. Spencer objected, and then proceeded to examine witness with reference to what occurred previous to Hayes' exclamation. Witness stated that when he heard it he was inside the car, going from the front to the rear platform.

District Attorney Morris' question was admitted, and in reply thereto

Witness stated that after he heard the report of the pistol Hayes exclaimed, "I am shot; Ed. Perry shot me."

Mr. Spencer excepted, and his exception was noted.

Delaney then proceeded to narrate what occurred after this. When Hayes got on the car he said to witness, "For fear of me dying take my number," and then gave his address as No. 252 North Second street, Williamsburg. The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Spencer.

Henry Williams, the driver of the car, testified that he heard Hayes exclaim, "I am shot; Ned Perry shot me. Take me to the ferry." This witness was also subjected to a close cross-examination and in several instances his statements differed from those made by him on the first trial.

William Ewens testified that on the day of the murder he was conversing with officer Smith, corner of Atlantic and Furman streets, about some trouble in Furman street (meaning the shooting), when Perry came along and said he did not believe that there had been any.

Thomas Clear, conductor of a car in which Perry rode a short distance along Columbia street, testified to this fact.

The court then, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned until to-day at half-past ten A. M.

The following extraordinary accident recently occurred at Brescia, Italy. Two boys caught a mouse, which they bathed in kerosene oil and then set fire to. The frightened animal seized one by the leg, and before they could detach it from its hold, both were so severely bitten that they died within three days.

NEW YORK CITY.

Manners and Matters in the Metropolis Yesterday.

The Foundling Asylum—Important Addition to Bellevue Hospital—School Reunions—A Land Lottery—Accidents, Arrests—"Reddy" on the Rampage—Police and Miscellaneous Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	28	48	3 P. M.	41	50
6 A. M.	28	46	6 P. M.	41	48
9 A. M.	28	46	9 P. M.	41	42
12 M.	35	53	12 P. M.	41	39

Average temperature yesterday 46½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 34¾

There were only eight cases of smallpox reported to the Sanitary Superintendent's office up to fifteen minutes after two o'clock yesterday.

The proprietor of the Doré paintings announce that to-day and to-morrow will be the last two days on which non-subscribers will be admitted to view these fine works of art.

The last of Professor Doremus' lectures will take place this evening, being one of the course delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association during the past month. His subject—History of Creation, Biblical and Scientific Compared—will, no doubt, be ably treated.

Ellen Kane, a poor woman without home, friends or means of support, died in Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday night. On Saturday last deceased fell down an embankment in Seventieth street, and being taken up insensible was conveyed to the hospital, where death ensued as stated.

The Spring Valley Land Association No. 3 met yesterday at Dramatic Hall for the purpose of drawing for the lots belonging to the association at Spring Valley, Rockland county, N. Y. On one of the plots, as a prize, is located a neat and substantial summer villa, which was "pulled" in the course of the drawing by Mr. Peter J. Bogert, of the firm of Meahs & Co.

The remains of an unknown man, far advanced in decomposition, were found floating in the dock foot of pier 54 East river. Nothing could be judged concerning the age or nativity of deceased. He was dressed in dark cloth coat, brown pants and vest and gaiter shoes. In his pockets were found a bunch of keys, a knife and a small amount of fractional currency.

Professor B. Waterhouse Hawkins will deliver his lecture on the "Age of Dragons," at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors. Professor Hawkins is the eminent English naturalist who has been engaged by the Park Commissioners in the reconstruction of fossil remains. The benevolent object of the lecture will, doubtless, secure him a full house. His great familiarity with this branch of science has given him the name of a standard authority.

The report published in yesterday's HERALD of the smashing of one of the windows in Semmons' optician store, No. 687 Broadway, on Monday night, was obtained from the Fifteenth precinct police, and it appears was not strictly correct. It was stated that there was no property stolen. Mr. Semmons reports that eight elegant opera glasses, valued at about $400, were stolen. He reported the loss to the Mercer street station house, but they entered on the blotter "Nothing lost."

In the HERALD, a few days since, a statement appeared to the effect that no successor to Mr. O'Gorman, as President of the Irish Emigrant Society, had been elected. An official communication gives information in regard to the error of such statement, and says also that the following gentlemen were elected officers:—President, James Lynch; First Vice President, John H. Power; Second Vice President, James Olwell; Recording Secretary, J. J. Campion; Chairman of the Finance Committee, James S. Hennessey.

The Ninth Class Association, of old Grammar School No. 14, will have their annual reunion dinner to-night at the Grand Hotel. The association, owing in a great measure to the exertions of its president, Mr. James A. Lucas, has been shown to be such a successful means of calling together those who, in their early days, worked and labored with, and perhaps belabored each other, that several similar organizations have been started in imitation of this one. The reunion this evening bids fair to excel any of its predecessors.

About twelve o'clock yesterday Reinhardt Behrends, a German, thirty-two years of age, called at the hairdressing saloon of Mr. Rauchfus, Chatham street, near Chambers, with his son, to take a bath. Shortly after leaving the water Mr. Behrends was taken ill and died in a few minutes. Deceased, who had been ill for a long time, was employed in the factory corner of White and Centre streets and lived at No. 16 Chrystie street. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body and gave a permit for its removal to the late residence of deceased.

On Wednesday afternoon James Dunphy, a laborer, while at work in a sewer in the Boulevard, was struck on the head by a heavy stone which fell from the bank above and terribly crushed. He was taken up insensible and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued soon after admission. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Deceased was forty years of age, a native of Ireland and lived in 134th street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, where he has left a widow and six children with little or no means of support.

A beautiful little girl, handsomely dressed and named Gracie, was left at the door of the Foundling Asylum, No. 17 East Twelfth street, a day or two since. Some benevolent person should adopt this little stranger, who is probably of gentle blood, and thus secure a blessing. The Foundling Asylum, owing to the kind and untiring care manifested by Sister M. Irene and her assistants, is now *un fait accompli*, and should receive prompt public attention either from the City Councils or the Legislature. Thus far perseverance and private assistance have maintained it, and the great need for such an establishment is made every day more apparent.

Quite an interesting exhibition was given yesterday morning at Old Grammar School No. 29, in the First ward, by the pupils of the female department, under the direction of Miss Katharine W. White, Principal. The occasion was the distribution of semi-annual certificates and prizes to the most deserving of the pupils. The assembly room of the school was crowded to excess, and the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings, which consisted of songs, choruses, recitations and exercises in reading. Mr. John A. Sullivan presided, and, on behalf of Congressman John Fox and Judge Hogan, presented two handsome gold medals to the young ladies whose deportment and advancement during the past six months had been pre-eminent.

A most important and necessary addition was added to Bellevue Hospital yesterday. It was discovered that on the arrival of the hospital ambulance with persons who had been accidentally injured very laborious work ensued in having them carried on stretchers to the wards in the surgical departments of the hospital, and that some change should be resorted to, so that the labor and inconvenience consequent thereon might be avoided. The Commissioners gave Warden Brennan full control in the matter, and, although it was only submitted to them on their morning tour to the institution, at ten o'clock last night Mr. Brennan had his wishes fully gratified. The special ward will contain beds, heaters and all the other requisites, as well as a small apartment for the doctors. It will be seventy feet long and twenty-four feet wide. It is nicely painted in oil and is a pattern of elegance and comfort for those who may be so unfortunate as to become its inmates.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

John W. Wood was charged with going to the Metropolitan Hotel on the 26th inst. and obtaining food and lodging without the means of paying. He was brought to the Tombs and committed to answer.

John Cutter was charged with stealing twenty-five dollars from Edward Trevor while he was asleep on the steamer St. Lawrence. Paul W. Keating said he saw Cutter take the money. Alderman Moore committed him to answer.

David Reid, charged with a burglary at 99 Fulton street on Wednesday night, and attempting to steal cigars and liquors to the value of $100 therefrom, was brought to the Tombs yesterday and committed to answer. In his informal examination Reid said he was nineteen years of age, was born in New York, resided at 59 Greenwich street and was by trade a printer. He said he was guilty of an attempt to commit burglary.

A queer case was under investigation yesterday, before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court. David R. Stevenson, proprietor of a butcher shop at the corner of Fifty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, accused a young man named Omaha Stevenson, who claims to be the complainant's son, with stealing a $100 horse from him and selling the same to a man named John Quinn, at the horse market. The accused was committed, without bail, for trial.

Officer Halden, of the Twentieth precinct, yesterday arraigned a boy thirteen years of age, named Elias McKnight, before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, upon complaint of William Healey, of 200 West Thirty-first street, charged, in company with two others who are still at large, with forcibly opening the lock on his front store door on Wednesday night with a jimmy and stealing property valued at $110. He admitted the charge and was locked up to answer.

The "Aurora Guard" had a ball at Landmann's Garden, Sixty-ninth street, on Wednesday night. Thomas Cox, of Yorkville, and Brian Donahue were two of those who attended it. Becoming somewhat excited from the effects of alcohol, these two worthies engaged in a quarrel, during which Cox almost bit off a portion of the most prominent organ of Donahue's face and otherwise disfigured his countenance to a considerable extent. Detective Hamilton, of the Nineteenth precinct, arrested Cox and yesterday brought him before Justice Bixby; but there he was discharged, Donahue refusing to prosecute.

Geranima Donadi, proprietor of an oyster saloon at the corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Shandley at Jefferson Market, and allowed to go on his parole to answer a charge preferred by a pretty young female about eighteen years of age, who had formerly been in his employ as a cashier, named Jenny Allen, residing at 330 West Twentieth street, who charges that since she left his employ, the 19th inst., he has been continually following and annoying her by his presence and by letters. The defence endeavored to prove that the girl bore a bad character, but failed to do so.

Yesterday afternoon Reddy the Blacksmith came into the Tombs Police Court, in custody of Captain Walsh, in a very drunken condition. Reddy has been on one of his periodical "drunks" for the last week, and his drunkenness takes the form of a combative spirit. Yesterday he made a descent upon an apple woman's stall and assaulted people in Broadway, and finished up by putting his hand through a jeweller's case, at No. 814 Broadway. Information was sent to Captain Walsh, who went to arrest Reddy, but Reddy beat a retreat into a bird store in Broadway; his flight did not save him from the grasp of the Captain and he was brought before Alderman Moore, who committed him to answer for malicious mischief.

Some time during the afternoon on Wednesday, during the absence from home of Thomas Wheeler and family, No. 883 Third avenue, Elijah Howard, whose father resides on the same floor with Mr. Wheeler, broke into the latter gentleman's rooms and stole therefrom a silk dress, two pairs of pantaloons and an overcoat. Mr. Wheeler, on his return home, went to the Nineteenth precinct station house, where he placed the particulars of the robbery in the hands of detectives Levins and Hamilton. The officers succeeded in arresting Howard in the loft of a painter's shop on Sixty-first street, and found in his possession pawn tickets representing the property stolen from Mr. Wheeler. Howard was temporarily committed yesterday afternoon by Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, for examination.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning the liquor store of John Reilly, No. 1 031 Third avenue, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in taking off with them about $13 30 in small change. Officer Michaels, of the Nineteenth precinct, saw the burglars—three in number—emerging from the store through the cellar door and fired at them, but did not succeed in hitting any of them, and they got off. Officers Hamilton and Levins, who were in the neighborhood looking after other characters, heard the shooting and came upon the scene too late, however, to make a capture. Subsequently they arrested one of the burglars, named Patrick Clifford, a notorious thief, at a ball up town. In Clifford's possession was found some of the money stolen from the store, which Mr. Reilly identified. Clifford was committed for trial by Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, before whom he was taken yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon a young woman of respectable appearance was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Lydia K. Willetts, of the town of Jericho, L. I., while crossing to this city on one of the Hunter's Point ferry boats. The prisoner, who gave her name as Bridget McNally, stated that she picked up the pocketbook on board of the boat, and gave it back to the lady it belonged to as soon as she knew that she was the owner of it. It contained but seven dollars and fifty-three cents and was taken, so the complainant claimed, by the prisoner from her dress pocket. At first the prisoner denied that she had stolen the pocketbook, but when about being searched in the Twenty-first precinct station house, where she was conducted by officer Morgan, she dropped it on the ground. She was committed for trial in default of bail.

THE GREAT BORE FIGHT.

The Pneumatic Transit Company Before the Courts—How Broadway Staggered—Citizens' Rights and Companies' Privileges—The Mayor on the Qui Vive—Motion for an Injunction—The City Claims $100,000.

Not long since the HERALD exposed the fact that Broadway, between Warren and Murray streets, was perceptibly sinking. The announcement naturally created some alarm, and not a little anxiety was manifested to ascertain the cause. With his usual promptness and observation Mayor Hall appointed commissioners to examine the underground operations of the Transit Company, to whose burrowing propensities the shaky condition of the part of Broadway referred to was attributed. Vested with full authority the commissioners entrusted by the Mayor proceeded to make the apparently much needed examination. But the superintendent of the company refused to allow them to inspect the works, referring them to the Croton Board for any explanation that might be necessary. No satisfaction whatever was derived from that quarter, and with some evasiveness the commissioners were informed that the Board could deal only with the Mayor in the matter. Upon this inquiries were at once set upon foot, but the only information that could be obtained from the Croton Board, even by the Mayor, was that one of the officers of the Board examined the work daily and pronounced it perfectly safe. That announcement, however, served but little to allay the excitement when subsequently there appeared in the HERALD a full exposition of the plans and purposes of the company and the methods about to be adopted to carry them out. Acting under the knowledge and belief that the work was being carried on in contravention of the charter granted to the company and that serious results might arise from the manner in which they were progressing, Mayor Hall has requested Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation, to apply for an injunction enjoining the company from excavating the soil beneath any streets of the city and from constructing a tunnel or pneumatic tube, and that the street mentioned be surrendered and restored.

The following is a copy of the complaint:—

SUPREME COURT.—*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York vs. The Beach Pneumatic Transit Company.*—The plaintiffs complain and allege:—

First—That the plaintiffs are a municipal corporation, having and exercising the powers conferred upon them by their charters and the statutes of the State prescribing and defining the same, to which they refer as part of this complaint.

Second—That they are the owners in fee of that certain parcel of land in the city of New York, being a public street therein and known as "Broadway," and are now seized and in possession thereof.

Third—That the defendants are a corporation, incorporated pursuant to the law of the State known as chapter 40 of the laws of 1868, and the laws amendatory thereof, for the purpose of constructing a certain pneumatic tube and conveying letters, packages and merchandise thereby.

Fourth—That the said defendants, without lawful right or authority or permission of the plaintiffs heretofore, have entered upon the said land at the intersection of Warren street with Broadway, and have excavated under said street a large tunnel eight feet in diameter, extending now in a southerly direction toward Murray street 150 feet or thereabouts, and are now continuing to excavate and remove the soil of said Broadway and construct said tunnel at the rate of about four lineal feet per day.

Fifth—The plaintiffs further allege that by reason of the excavation of the soil under said street by the defendants and the occupancy of the tunnel so constructed by them the plaintiffs are and forever will be prevented from using that portion of said land for the purpose of constructing sewers or laying water or gas pipes, or for any other purpose for which they have lawful right and authority to use the space beneath the surface of public streets. The plaintiffs therefore allege that they have sustained damages by reason of the acts of the defendants aforesaid in the sum of $100,000, and that by a continuance of said acts of the defendants they will sustain damages for which they have no adequate remedy at law.

Sixth—Plaintiffs therefore demand judgment against said defendants for the damages sustained by them, and that said defendants, their officers, agents, servants or workmen may be perpetually enjoined and restrained from excavating the soil beneath any streets of said city, and from constructing a tunnel or pneumatic tube or tubes thereunder, and that the defendants surrender and restore said street to them, and that in the meantime, during the pendency of this litigation, the said defendants be so restrained by the order of this court, and that plaintiffs have judgment for their costs and such other relief as may seem meet to this court.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Pursuant to the foregoing a motion will be made in the Supreme Court Chambers, and much interest is attached to the result of the litigation.

THE WILKES LIBEL SUIT.

A Crowded Court Room—Closing Proceedings—Summing Up of Counsel—Eloquent Charge to the Jury by Judge Bedford—The Defendant Acquitted.

At noon yesterday the summing up of counsel in the case of Saunders D. Bruce, charged with libelling George Wilkes took place in the Court of General Sessions, before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge. The room was well crowded with spectators, particularly members of the sporting fraternity and readers of those journals, who evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings, waiting with all the patience they could command the charge of the City Judge and the verdict of the jury. In the charge Judge Bedford quoted the words of the alleged libel, and briefly, but very clearly, explained the law of libel, after which (very appropriate to the occasion) he very eloquently referred to the mission and duties of the newspaper press, wherein and by what course of action its high mission was subserved, and in what *laches* it deserved only the scorn and contempt of the people.

Ex-Judge Clark proceeded to argue that the alleged libellous article evidently did not mean Mr. Wilkes, but some other party, who had attacked the *Turf, Field and Farm* in the complainant's paper. He commented upon the allegations of the indictment in an ingenious train of remark, claiming that the alleged libellous sentences were capable of an innocent construction.

District Attorney Garvin followed on behalf of the people. He commenced by observing that he listened in vain to the defendant's counsel for a reason or excuse for the way in which Mr. Wilkes had been held up to the public for ridicule, hatred and contempt. Mr. Garvin asked the jury if they thought it complimentary to charge a man with dealing in substitutes during the great rebellion? and then proceeded to show how a person could be libelled by pictures or by language. He commented upon the significant fact that the defence attempted to have the case postponed on the ground of the absence of a witness named John Morrissey, who was actually in court before the trial of the cause fairly commenced, but they had not subpœnaed him. He also alluded to the fact in strong terms that the prisoner did not testify in his own behalf, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the jury to see that wanton and malicious attacks upon private character should be promptly reprehended by a verdict of guilty.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S CHARGE.

Judge Bedford then proceeded to charge the jury as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The defendant at the bar, Saunders D. Bruce, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for libel, which means for the purposes of this case "the wanton and malicious publication of an article without justification." That portion of the alleged libellous article on which the District Attorney asks for a conviction is as follows:—

The second Sampson is an editor and not a popular orator. He opened his infant eyes upon this earth, Heaven knows how, when or where. He grew to manhood loving Governor Seward much because he refused to pardon a youthful indiscretion. For a while he made his home on the Pacific coast, teaching the adventurous men of that golden land the value of law and order, winning immortality as the friend and heir of the murdered Broderick, and then returning to New York with the spoils of friendship, to establish a sporting paper, gaining fresh laurels by driving the genial William T. Porter, a ruined man, into a drunkard's grave. Since then he has figured in many a prize fight, has been an honored guest at the Palace of St. James without the knowledge of the Queen, assisted in carrying on a stupendous war by speculating in substitutes.

In every case of alleged newspaper libel the prosecution must prove the following facts:—First, the publication of the article; secondly, that the accused at the time of the publication of the article in question was the proprietor and editor of the newspaper containing the article. The prosecution then rest their case, and the law throws the burden of proof upon the defence to prove a justification, and failing in this the law declares the accused guilty of the charge and then it becomes your duty to render a verdict accordingly. In order to make out the case for the people the District Attorney called the following witnesses:—Mr. Charles J. Foster, who testifies that, on the 4th of January, 1870, he purchased a copy of the *Turf, Field and Farm* of the issue of December 31, 1869; that the *Turf, Field and Farm* was published by Saunders D. Bruce. Judge Dowling was next called, and said that in his opinion the article in question referred to Mr. George Wilkes. The Judge also testified that Mr. Foster came before him to complain in behalf of another party; that Mr. Foster presented a paper to him, requested him to read it, and for him, then and there, to give his opinion whether the article was libellous or not. Judge Dowling declined, giving for a reason that he might be called upon as a magistrate to investigate the matter, and referred Mr. Foster to some attorney in order that affidavits might be drawn up, and then upon the presentation of these affidavits he would see whether there was sufficient to grant a warrant. The action of Judge Dowling in this case is only one of the many instances of his high-toned, honorable manner in which he administers the criminal law in this city. Recorder Hackett is next called, and says that in his opinion the article in question refers to Mr. George Wilkes. The Recorder also tells us that Mr. Wilkes labored hard with his pen and personal influence to make Mr. Broderick United States Senator. Mr. Haskett is called; says that the article in question in his opinion refers to Mr. Wilkes, and that Mr. Wilkes and Broderick were bosom friends. Dr. Quackenbush says that he learned from Mr. Broderick that he had made his will before going to California, and that Mr. Broderick said that he had made Mr. Wilkes his residuary legatee. Mr. McGowan tells us that he has been a constant reader of *Wilkes' Spirit*, and that he had never read an article reflecting upon the prisoner. This is the testimony for the prosecution. The defence offer no testimony. Neither did the accused take advantage of the late statute allowing him to testify and offer testimony himself in his own behalf. But, gentlemen, it is my duty to tell you that the same statute which gives the accused the right to testify declares that his omission to do so shall create no legal presumption against him.

And now, gentlemen of the jury, I charge you that if you find, on the evidence, first, the fact that Saunders D. Bruce was the editor and proprietor of the newspaper entitled *The Farm, Turf and Field*; secondly, that the article in question was published, as is alleged; and, thirdly, that it is libellous in its character and has reference to George Wilkes, and, fourthly, was not published with good motives and justifiable ends, then it becomes your duty to render a verdict of guilty. If, however, you have any reasonable doubt arising upon the evidence (but not based upon surmise or hypothesis), then that doubt is the property of the defendant and he should be acquitted. If, however, you have no such doubt, then promptly render such a verdict as the facts warrant.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I would remark that we are living in an age in which science is progressing with rapid strides. And yet we are only seeing as it were "the beginning of the end." The two mighty powers of the age, the "press" and the "telegraph," are creating a new era. The latter furnishes with the rapidity of thought the news. The former, the great exponent of thought, disseminates that news broadcast over the world, and when just and discreet in its assertions, makes and unmakes. The press has a great mission to fulfil. It assumes responsibilities of a grave character. It may shape the destiny of men and of nations. When the press—as I am happy to say is the case with the majority of newspapers in this city—wields its mighty influence, fearlessly and discreetly, it elevates, ennobles and dignifies mankind. While, on the other hand, if that same press, by a sordid and grovelling abuse of its prerogatives, maliciously invents in attempts to dragoon public men into paying pecuniary tribute, or to lampoon private citizens who refuse to countenance the schemes of jobbing reporters, or deliberately lets imagination run riot, that sensational creations may fill the treasuries of editors when imitating the semblance of honest newspaper criticisms, or perverts the truth, then the press degrades, humiliates and demoralizes.

And now, gentlemen, once more to the case now before you. I repeat, that I charge you that if you find on the evidence, first, the fact that Saunders D. Bruce was the editor and proprietor of the newspaper, on the day in question, entitled the *Farm, Turf and Field*; secondly, that the article in question was published as is alleged; thirdly, that it is libellous in its character and has reference to George Wilkes, and fourthly, was not published with good motives and justifiable ends, then it becomes your duty to render a verdict of guilty. If, however, you have any reasonable doubt arising upon the evidence (but not based upon surmises or hypotheses), then that doubt is the property of the defendant and he should be acquitted. If, however, you have no such doubt, then promptly render such a verdict as the facts warrant.

THE VERDICT.

After an absence of an hour the jury returned to the court with a verdict of not guilty. The spectators, after "waiting for the verdict," quietly left the court without the slightest public manifestation of feeling of any kind, and thus ended the Wilkes great libel suit.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 28

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—JOCONDE, THE JUGGLER—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—PAUL PRY—ROBERT MACAIRE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirteenth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS; OR, GOLD UP TO 165, &c.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—OPERA BUFFO—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OURS.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERMAN OPERA—DER FREISCHUTZ.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—LITTLE EVILY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—HASLUCK.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—TRAY RAGGAL THOMAS, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 34th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HUDSONIA.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 28, 1870.

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3—Washington: Discussion on the Currency Bill in the Senate; The Virginia Representatives Sworn In; Democrats Objecting to Porter; Bill to Abolish the Franking Privilege Passed by the House; Mr. Dawes' Speech in Reply to General Butler—Telegraphic News Items.

4—The State Capital: Confirmation of the Governor's Appointments; Excise Licenses Extended till March—Hayti: The Flight, Capture and Execution of Salnave and His Followers—Characteristics and Resources of Alaska—High Life Sensation in Rhode Island—Prescriptions for Smallpox.

5—Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts Yesterday—New York City and Police Intelligence—A Scavenger's Logic Regarding the Filthy Streets—The Wilkes Libel Suit: The Defendant Acquitted—The Pneumatic Transit Company Before the Courts—Trial of Edwin Perry for the Murder of Thomas Hayes.

6—Editorials: Leading Article on the Annexation Policy of the United States—Personal Intelligence—Meeting of the Liquor Dealers of the Eighth Ward—Amusement Announcements.

7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: The Industrial Agitation in France; Coming Expiration of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty; The Pope Not Dead—Army and Naval Intelligence—Amusements—Fire in West Twenty-seventh street—The Williamsburg Building Calamity—Obituary—Workingmen's State Assembly—Another Expedition to the North Pole—Business Notices.

8—The New Nation: The Sioux Advancing on the Settlements—The Testimony in the Alexander Mystery—The Obsequies of George Peabody; the Career of the Great Philanthropist—The Whiskey Raid of Collector Bailey and What the Victims Say of It—Playing on the Players—Brooklyn City News—Indiana Divorces—The Bad Dickey Preacher.

9—Financial and Commercial Reports—The Erie Railroad Management—Marriages and Deaths.

10—Prince Arthur: His Opinion of Washington City and Its Founder; The Ball of the Season; An Immense Crowd and General Jam—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Military Cult Chat—Real Estate Matters—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled sheets.

GAS.—In Philadelphia they have reduced the price of gas, and here at last is one point in which we may profitably follow the example of Philadelphia. When shall we have a reduction in the price of gas here?

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE LEGISLATURE.—Our unterrified Legislature is not done with the fifteenth amendment yet. Mr. Van Steenburg yesterday introduced a resolution declaring that the adoption of the amendment by the prostrate Southern States ought to be regarded as null and void.

THE FARE ON THE FERRIES.—A resolution was adopted in the Assembly yesterday calling for the correspondence relating to the reduction of fare on the East river ferryboats. Mr. Jacobs offered the resolution, and he is very apt to bring the giant corporation to terms.

CORBIN was examined by the Gold Panic Investigating Committee yesterday. He seems to have fully recovered, but it cannot be said that all is well with him. He refused to divulge any of his testimony for the reason that it would be showing disrespect to the committee.

RIGHT AS FAR AS HE GOES—The venerable Mr. Seward, in his late speech at Havana, in saying that "Cuba is an essential part of the great modern systems of commerce and civilization." On his return to Auburn we hope to hear the old statesman and diplomat polish off this correct idea with the addition, "and Cuba, in this view, being essential to the United States, manifest destiny points to annexation."

Annexation Policy of the United States.

A leading London journal has been commenting, it appears, on the policy of annexation by the United States, and, in its usual patronizing way, moralizes on the subject from a British point of view. It assumes that we have adopted this as a definitive policy, and adds that England, though indifferent, is astounded at the case of Dominica, which is merely adding other negro communities to those so difficult to manage now. It is amusing to see how England, which swallows everything that it can grab in the way of territory in any part of the world, with negroes, Hottentots, Indians, Chinese, Australian savages and cannibals, manifests such particular anxiety about the United States being embarrassed by the annexation of territory with a few more negroes. England is astounded that this country should wish to annex Dominica, though we cannot discover anything surprising in it; but she will remain indifferent, and for this, we suppose, the people of the United States are expected to be profoundly thankful.

But where did this British writer find out that the negro communities we have are so difficult to manage? While slavery existed no people in the world were more easily managed than our negroes, and that not by the lash, as the British and our own abolitionists falsely represented. There were no such chronic disturbances among them as in Ireland, and no such rebellions as in India, Canada or among the Caffres of the Cape of Good Hope. Since the stupendous domestic, social and political revolution which the war brought about in the South—a revolution that in almost any other country and among any other people would have caused long years of disorder—the negroes have been peaceful, tractable and industrious. Though ignorant for the most part, though suddenly invested with freedom and political rights, and though they have been tempted to disorder by Northern radical and carpet-bag politicians as well as by the firebrand scalawags of the South, they have conducted themselves peaceably. The extraordinary recuperation of the South and the abundance of profitable crops, where the greater part of the laborers are negroes, prove beyond all question how docile and easily managed these people are, and how well they have behaved. This shows, too, that the negroes, under the instruction and guidance of the American people—under such a people as are the greater part of the Southerners—are not a dangerous class, and can be made useful in the development and increase of the national wealth and prosperity. These are facts perfectly well understood here, but the English cannot comprehend them.

Our British contemporary need not be so much exercised about an imaginary danger to the United States from the annexation of Dominica or any other country where there are negroes. The part of the island of which annexation is spoken contains not more than a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, probably, and only a part are negroes. The whole island, including both St. Domingo and Hayti, has not more, perhaps, than half a million of people. It would not take long to cure the disorders of that country and to make the people useful under the American government and with American enterprise. We should have no apprehension of difficulty from the annexation of a part or of the whole of the island, and if annexed its development would be profitable both to us and to the inhabitants, as well as a benefit to the world. Still we think our government could now annex a territory much nearer home and of far greater value. Cuba is worth a hundred St. Domingos, or more than all the other Antilles put together. It has all the elements of civilization, an immense production, about a third of the sugar production of the world, besides tobacco and other valuable products; has railroads and telegraphs, large and flourishing cities, great acquired wealth, a million and a half inhabitants, over eight hundred thousand of whom are white; is almost within sight of the United States; has many of the finest harbors in the world; has an area of twenty-five millions of acres, and it commands the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and all the important channels of the Antilles. This magnificent island is within our grasp if the government at Washington has sense enough to seize the opportunity afforded by present circumstances for annexation. Why should we go fifteen hundred miles away, to the outer verge of the Antilles, for territory that is a wilderness, comparatively, when the cultivated, rich and important island of Cuba can be ours by only saying the word? The time is not far off when the whole of the West Indies will undoubtedly become portions of the United States; but it would be wise to take the best and nearest first whenever an opportunity is afforded.

Annexation is the natural result of our growth and institutions and the law of our destiny. The great Napoleon, with his wonderful statesmanlike foresight, sold Louisiana, which embraced nearly a fourth of our present territory, to the United States, because he comprehended the inevitable destiny of this country, and because he wanted to checkmate the British in this hemisphere. That was the first and most important acquisition of territory the United States made. There were prominent public men in that day who opposed annexation, who could not comprehend the destiny of the country, and who would have circumscribed the republic within its first narrow limits. Then came the acquisition of Florida from Spain, with the same shortsighted opposition on the part of men who had the reputation of being statesmen. So it was with Texas, when a little empire in itself was added to the republic. Even the acquisition of California, that splendid country which came in as a consequence of the war with Mexico, found objectors. The purchase of Arizona, and recently the purchase of Russian America, were objected to by a similar class of local narrow-minded politicians, who could not understand the inevitable progress and future of this mighty republic. Yet what American now would return to the original and comparatively narrow limits of the country?

The overshadowing power and growth of the United States, as well as the events that are occurring all round us, point out the policy the government ought to follow with regard to contiguous or bordering territory. The revolution in Cuba, the insurrection in the Winnipeg country, the application of the people in British Columbia for annexation, the chronic disorders of Mexico, the growing disposition of the Canadians and other British American colonists to be united with us, and the condition of the West Indies generally, show that our republican empire must become continental. Our public men who cannot see this are behind the times. Manifest destiny is not a mere sentiment, but a fact. And who will be injured by this wonderful growth and expansion of the United States? The English, who are most jealous of us, will be largely benefited, for by our enterprise and the development of the countries we annex their trade is increased. Indeed, the same may be said with regard to all the commercial nations of Europe. The progress and expansion of the United States are a great blessing to mankind and increase vastly the commerce of the world. Instead of being envious or jealous of us the British and all other nations should hail with pleasure our astonishing growth. They ought to be glad to see annexation by a people who make the wilderness blossom as the rose wherever they go, and who add thereby to the commerce and wealth of the world. But, whatever may be thought of our progress abroad, American statesmen ought to comprehend the future before us and seize every opportunity for promoting the destiny of the republic.

Butler on the Wrong Tack.

Ever since the death of Thad Stevens the place of leader in the House has been a contested point. It has produced as many dissensions in the lower house as the votes of the seven republican Senators for Andy Johnson's acquittal did in the Senate. Butler and Schenck last session fought with the vigor of Big Bethel and Vienna combined over it, but Butler far overlapped Schenck, who was driven to the wall in such utter disorder that he has never attempted again to come up to the scratch. Bingham then advanced to claim the honor, but Butler with a single epithet disabled him, and he has of late made only a very slim show of fighting. Garfield and Logan, though both good fighters, have so far shown but little disposition to wrestle with the champion of Essex, and Banks has prudently refrained. Butler has therefore confirmed his right in some degree to the leadership, and his movement in the Virginia bill shows that he can crack his whip over his followers with as good effect as "Old Thad" himself ever did. This is an excellent success for a man who, eleven years ago, was a bright light in the democratic party, reflecting the brilliant rays of fifty-two successive votes on Jeff Davis for the Presidency, and who, less than five years ago, was so securely ensconced in a bottle by the President, whose party representatives he presumes to rule, that it was a wonder he ever came out unsmothered. It is a brilliant showing, and proves that Butler has nerve, ambition and brains.

But his action of late strongly indicates that he has not judgment. He undertakes to smooth over the figures in Mr. Dawes' speech, arraigning the economy of the administration, when, as the supporter of the administration, Mr. Butler should take just the other tack. General Grant's expressed policy, and that of the republican party, is economy and retrenchment, and if his officials have failed in carrying out that policy they should be called to account. From Mr. Dawes' statement in his reply to Mr. Butler yesterday, it would seem that the President himself did not discountenance the extravagance of the Departments. Then he, too, should be brought back to the terms of his party policy. It will not stop the expenditure any sooner to put the responsibility of it on Andy Johnson's shoulders, nor will the country avoid the effects of the dart by having its head hid in the sand like an ostrich. Let the estimates be ventilated, and if they are too large, as Mr. Dawes shows them to be, let them be cut down to agree with President Grant's original policy of retrenchment. As the presumed leader of the House Butler should keep an "eye single" to that one policy of economy. The figures of Grandfather Welles, like George Washington, cannot lie, nor can they be made to lie by General Butler except as a heavy weight on the conscience of Secretary Robeson. It would be better if Butler would let Welles alone.

In addition to the true economy of the matter, Butler would evince more judgment in keeping his friends together than in slashing right and left among them. At the present rate he is digging out the foundations of his party in the House like a Dutch Gap, and if he goes on he will probably soon blow them up like the powder boat at Fort Fisher. And the two exploits no doubt will have even less effect for harm on his democratic enemy than the Dutch Gap and Fort Fisher exploits had. His way of splitting up his own friends is sport to the democratic boys, but death to the republican frogs. His leadership is yet to be confirmed by some wise and statesmanlike stand. At the present rate before he comes to that point he will either have no leadership or else no party to lead.

THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS.—The little difficulty up at Albany which delayed so long the confirmation of the Governor's appointments has been so far tided over that there has been an executive session, and the Senate has confirmed several of the Governor's nominees, Dr. Carnochan, for Health Officer, being among them. This executive session seems to have been a Tammany victory, secured by compromise or arrangement with so much of the opposition as was absolutely necessary. It is evident, however, that the trouble within the democratic lines is not all over, and there may yet be some bitter fighting anent the distribution of what remains in the gift of the Governor and a consenting Senate. Political leaders must remember that even when they have the Governor and both houses of the Legislature their supremacy is not safe so long as an unsatisfactory distribution of patronage may awaken disaffection.

THE NEW NATION OF RUPERT'S LAND.—Our correspondent at Fort Abercrombie, under date of January 16, furnishes some interesting extracts from the official organ of the insurgents in Winnipeg Territory. It appears from these that the Sioux Indians are in arms and advancing upon the settlements. The citizens have armed to resist them, and we shall probably find that the only efforts made by the New Dominion to recover its lost province tend to the barbarous idea of letting loose upon their rebellious citizens bands of murderous savages.

Free Trade or Protection in France—Lord Clarendon's Visit to Paris.

A really serious legislative and governmental crisis has come upon France. The questions of the formal adoption of the principle of free trade or the reaffirmation of that of protection are plainly and pointedly before the French people, their parliamentary representatives and the executive. They cannot be set aside. The great empire—its trading, financial and home industrial interests—is moved to the centre and stands forth with its mind vibrating between the recollections of the operation of the famous Berlin decrees of Napoleon the First and its present experiences of the working of the Anglo-French treaty of 1860 and the diplomacy of Richard Cobden and Napoleon the Third. Lord Clarendon has arrived at the Tuileries for the purpose of a temporary personal treatment of the case, and it may be affirmed that no British minister or representative of that nation has had a more important mission in the French capital since the time of the occupation of Paris by the troops of allied Europe and the day of the Cobden-Bonaparte negotiations. The great interests of the French empire, with the millions of the working classes, are against free trade. M. Thiers proclaims the danger of the occasion. M. Schneider, presiding officer of the legislative body, who is proprietor of the works at La Cruezot, has returned to Paris, and openly charges Englishmen with having fomented the late dangerous trade "strikes" at that place designedly and for the commercial gain of their country. The Anglo-French commercial treaty of 1860 will expire by its own limitation on the 4th day of February. The important question remains, will it—can it be renewed? The trading interests of the countries have become so complexedly interlaced that it appears almost impossible to again disunite them. The artisans and laborers of France, the shipbuilders of Havre, the workmen of Lyons, however, demand it. Can Napoleon refuse? Can Lord Clarendon tide his Majesty over the crisis? It is impossible to predict. It may be affirmed, however, that the commercial question of France overshadows those of Rome, Rochefort and Pierre Bonaparte in its solidarity, actualities and necessity. Fully convinced of the truth of this grand fact, we to-day illustrate our cable telegrams on the subject by the publication of all the main facts and essential provisions of the Anglo-French commercial treaty of 1860.

The Execution of Salnave—Quick Work.

Salnave, the man who has so long held the republic of Hayti under a reign of terror, is no more. The same sentence that he so freely meted out to his enemies has now been meted out to him. Since the fall of Geffrard the republic has been witness to scenes of blood that recall the acts committed by despots in the Middle Ages, when civilization and progress were in their infancy and every man in power was presumed to have the right to dispose freely of the lives of his subjects or dependents. He, however, met his fate with calmness and firmness, proving that at heart he was no coward. From the account published in our columns it appears that too much time was not allowed him either for repentance or anything else. The court summoned for the trial met at three P. M., and at twenty minutes past six Salnave, the terror of Hayti, was a corpse. The execution and the incidents attending it do not speak much in favor of the party now in power, it is true; but for the moment we must presume that their intentions are good, and any excesses committed by them must be attributed to the excitement caused by victory. We have our almighty dollar, but the Haytiens have their coffee. He who holds much coffee holds much power. Poor Salnave's coffee gave out, and the Cacos, having much in store, won the day. Such is life in those regions.

The Pope and the Council.

It seems that the Ecumenical Council is likely to have an easy death. A cable despatch from Rome has it that the proceedings of the Council will be suspended about Easter and that the presumption is that the assemblage will then be dissolved. At the same time we hear of all manner of trouble in the Council. The Pope is finding on all hands the reverse of encouragement to the infallibility dogma. So bad have matters become that the latest effusion of the most popular bishop in France, M. Dupanloup, has been condemned by the Papal authorities. It is also said that the popular Father Geratry, superior of the Order of Oratoriens in Paris, is likely to be superseded because of a letter he has published on the Ecumenical Council. What adds to the gravity of the general situation is that the Holy Father is really sick—so sick that his death has been reported, although later reports have it that the end is not yet. The Council does indeed promise to be a grand failure. It will not be wonderful if it fails in its threefold purpose—the Bodily Assumption, the Syllabus and Infallibility. Already the world is pretty fully convinced that an Ecumenical Council is an anachronism. If the Pope should die during the sitting of the Council what a flutter it would create!

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE RAMPAGE.—Mr. Wendell Phillips, at the meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society yesterday, denounced Horace Greeley for his course in favoring the admission of Virginia "half reconstructed." He suggested that that genial philosopher be put naked on a prairie with only the injunction to "root, hog, or die." The expression is very inelegant for Mr. Phillips and very inappropriate for Mr. Greeley. Think of the latter gentleman, divested of his white hat and coat and other appendages, wasting his philosophy in rooting amid the bleak air of the prairies, or, in despair at his want of success in such an unsatisfactory mode of agriculture, accepting the other alternative and laying down his valuable life.

THE BORE AND A FALSE ALARM.—Some time ago the man who paved Broadway discovered that his pavement had given way at a certain point, and that the surface was several inches below its proper level. He accounted for this by the fact that the excavations for the pneumatic bore were in progress, and hence started the alarming thought that the borers might let down the whole surface of the street. We thought at the time that the damage looked more like a defect in the pavement, and we observe that the committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate is of the same opinion.

The Abolition of the Franking Privilege—"A Surprise Party" in Congress.

The pleasure of "a surprise party" was made manifest yesterday in Congress. Mr. Farnsworth, in the House, asked the privilege to introduce a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege, and desired to name an early day for its consideration as a special order. And here came in the surprise. It was in the general cry from all sides of the House, "Now," "Now," "Let it be passed now." Accordingly, after a brief discussion, the bill was pushed through to its passage, and upon this question the vote stood—yeas 174, nays 14.

This is a good day's work. For thirty years and more, over and over again attempts have been made to abolish the franking privilege, and over and over again the movement has been flatly rejected, or evaded or postponed to the next session. The privilege to the members of franking without limit their own letters, their friends' letters and everybody's letters, and books, and speeches, and photographs, and all sorts of knick-knackeries as "Pub. Doc.," was a privilege very hard to surrender; but the Postmaster General, in bringing public opinion to bear upon this thing, as a dead weight upon the public mails and a nuisance to the department, and the general concurrence of the public press in this opinion, have been too much for our national lawmakers. They have become convinced that they have dilly-dallied and shilly-shallied and trifled with and put off this question of abolition long enough, and that they cannot safely trifle with it any longer. Let the earnest friends of the House bill see to it that there is no needless delay upon the measure in the Senate, and this public nuisance of the franking privilege will be abated.

While the iron is hot for reform, meantime, in the House, let the active friends of the postal telegraph bill push it forward, for as compared with the abolition of the franking privilege, with its savings of many thousands of dollars to the department and the Treasury, the postal telegraph bill will result in gains and savings to the Treasury and the people amounting to many millions.

A Job, but a Good Idea.

The proposition to forbid the Sound steamers navigating the East river below the foot of East Tenth street may be inspired by the hope of giving an impulse to real estate at the upper end on the east side, but there is no doubt that it involves a real benefit to the mass of the people, and we take it that this is the real point of public morality in this fruitful matter of legislative jobbery. Perhaps there are few great improvements not more or less inspired by considerations of private interest, but if results of positive importance to the people are achieved the job becomes a public benefit. The safe navigation of the East river is a matter of primary consequence to the people of this city and Brooklyn. The bridge is so far in the future as to be still very misty, and the prospect is that we must for years depend upon the ferryboats. At certain periods of the day the river is fairly thronged with these vessels, every one packed to its utmost capacity with its human freight, and at one of these periods the Sound boats come crashing along at a high rate of speed, traversing the route of every ferry and putting thousands of lives in imminent peril. Now, the very first consideration in regard to this matter is that this peril is altogether unnecessary. There is no good reason why the Sound boats should go to the lower part of the city on the east side even, much less why certain of them should go all the way around to the North river. They can quite as well land at points on the east side further up, and thus put their passengers nearer the habitable part of the city and the hotels, while freight, once on trucks, can go as well to one point as another.

THE VIRGINIA MEMBERS.—Old Virginia, speaking in a Pickwickian sense, is once more represented on the floor of Congress. One of her Senators and four of her Representatives were sworn in yesterday. The appearance of Mr. Porter to take the oath called up a discussion in the House which aptly illustrated what a net of contradictions is woven by politics. Mr. Wood, democrat, of New York, objected to his being admitted on the ground that he had spoken of the government of the United States as a humbug, and denounced the President (Lincoln) in a scurrilous manner, while the republican members defended Porter by charging the same thing on the democratic members. A complete change of front was presented, and if Prince Arthur had been in the galleries he would have had an impression that the only supporters of the government during the war were Voorhees, Wood, Holman and democrats of a similar complexion, and that Butler, Paine and Horace Greeley were yet unpardoned rebels.

THE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.—The elections, so far as we have returns, give eighteen for the progressists, four for the republicans, three for the unionists and one for the absolutists. Prim is a progressist, Serrano is a unionist. The figures show that Prim has a great card to play if he knows how to play it. If he cannot be a Cromwell he may at least be a Monk.

THE POLYGAMY QUESTION.—Mr. Cullom's bill to abolish polygamy in Utah has been completed by his committee, and will be reported to the House when the committee is regularly called for reports. It provides that the President shall enforce its terms by the use of troops if necessary and the calling out of twenty-five thousand volunteers among the citizens of Utah. The bill will probably pass the House, and then the question becomes one of most serious interest.

INDIANA DIVORCE AND PURITAN MORALITY.—Elsewhere we give a communication from an Indiana lawyer touching one of the great staples of his State—divorces. He includes the note of a would-be client in Connecticut, who appears to have been deserted by her liege and who desires to have something that looks as much like a divorce as the circumstances will warrant. She is not unreasonably anxious that the thing should be legal, and if it is not she will take no advantage of it; but she would like to have it look legal. This exemplifies the easy morality of the Down East world, which at bottom cares as little as possible for thorough honesty, but cares an immense deal for appearances.

Prince Arthur and Our Municipal Authorities.

This young scion of the royal family of England, Prince Arthur, as the representative of the amiable Queen Victoria, is receiving a regular course of official courtesies and compliments at Washington. A committee of private citizens of this metropolis have also proposed to the Prince, in the name of his mother, the Queen, a quiet complimentary dinner and hop at Delmonico's, which he has accepted; but why have we no movement of this sort from his Honor the Mayor and Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen? The Japanese embassy, including "Little Tommy," as the "pet of the petticoats," were honored with a grand aldermanic blowout at the Metropolitan, and from the bills of that grand affair incorporated in the tax levy we know that it was a good big job. Why not make another such job of a Corporation blowout to Prince Arthur? Why are all our Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen silent upon this grand idea? One of Mother Carey's chickens, with "a bit of the brogue," has been flying about whispering two words, which solve the mystery, and those two words are "the Fenians." Our City Fathers understand these ominous words and their bearing upon the next November election in reference to this question of a municipal dinner to the Prince, and so, by common consent, the question is decided in the negative. Our Irish fellow citizens cannot forget the wrongs of Ireland, and in New York they are the power behind the Wigwam. The case is perfectly simple and perfectly natural, and in losing a big job the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have no right to complain. In fact, a good round sum is saved upon the tax levy in dispensing with a Corporation dinner to the Prince; and is not this a good thing?

ENTITLED TO ONE.—On the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad there recently occurred an accident resulting in the death of a passenger. This road has been in operation eighteen years, and it is claimed that this is its first fatal accident. What other road has so bloodless a history?

THE MURDER TRIAL IN BROOKLYN.—In the commencement of the trial of Edwin Perry, for the murder of the watchman Hayes, before Judge Pratt in Brooklyn yesterday, counsel on both sides commented very severely on newspapers for referring to the case in a way to influence public sentiment. As jurors according to their oaths are to be governed in their verdict entirely by the evidence, we cannot see that their judgment will be perverted any more by a fair and disinterested newspaper criticism than by the biassed arguments of the opposing lawyers at the close of the trial, when the true intent of the evidence is often distorted, or by the opening statements of the case, wherein, before any evidence is offered, the counsel on both sides aim to prejudice the jury in favor of or against the prisoner.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—Some of the organs of the Northern democracy are beginning to discover that there has been a deluge, and that the "time-honored platform of the democratic party" belongs to the epoch of the Fugitive Slave law. We have been trying to hammer this idea into their thick heads for some time; but at last our hammering is beginning to tell, like Grant's incessant hammering at the rebellion.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Colonel P. Wood, of Syracuse; Colonel H. B. Northrop, of Saratoga; George O. Carman, of Virginia; Colonel J. S. Robinson and Colonel J. Valentine, of San Francisco; Colonel Laflin, of Saugerties; Judge S. C. Hovey, of Providence, R. I.; Dr. W. A. Reed and Dr. G. A. Ropes, of Indiana, and Colonel J. M. French, of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General W. H. Reynolds, of Providence; Major H. A. Gilliam and Major L. C. Latham, of North Carolina; ex-Governor W. H. Denison and B. E. Lauth, of Ohio; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; Lieutenant Commander S. L. Wilson, of the United States Navy; G. K. Jewitt and H. Woods, of Bangor, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge E. C. Kattell and W. E. Taylor, of Binghamton; Captain J. W. Williams, of steamer City of Boston, and Judge Hood, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

General Gordon Granger and wife, of the United States Army; Mr. de Speyr and B. S. Loney, of Baltimore; Richard Ten Broeck, of Kentucky; Duncan C. Fell, of Hudson; Otto Kah, of Baden Baden, and Francis Fellows, of Hartford, are at the New York Hotel.

Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, and T. K. Lothrop, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel Abram Frank, of Bridgeport; Professor H. Hopkins, of Cincinnati, and Dr. W. J. Best, of New York, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel Charles Hamilton, of Fort Jefferson, Fla., is at the Coleman House.

General Bayley, of Detroit; B. V. Page, of Chicago; Captain Wilson, of the Fifth cavalry; T. F. Magruder, of Baltimore; S. Watson, of Washington; M. Cortright, of Pennsylvania; George B. Upton, of Boston, and L. B. Bummer, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major E. S. Johnson, of Charleston, S. C.; R. W. Cole, of Pennsylvania, and P. Adie, of London, England, are at the Everett House.

A. D. Dickinson, of Newark; E. L. Stinson, of Albany, and Samuel Engle, of Kings Creek, Va., are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Colonel Wainwright, of Sacremento, and Surgeon J. R. Corliers, of San Francisco, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

E. P. Ross, for Boston; Dr. King, for Newport, and Colonel S. Lawrence, for Washington.

Mayor Banks and the committee from the Common Council of the city of Baltimore left last evening, *en route* to Portland, for Boston.

Miscellaneous Personal Movements.

The Duke of Wellington was godfather to Prince Arthur.

The Iowa Legislature has one female and one colored officer.

A Miss Campbell has been re-elected Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives.

Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, has contributed $25,000 towards a fine art museum in that city.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black is writing a history of Buchanan's administration from November, 1860, to March, 1861.

Wendell Phillips is to deliver the oration in Boston on the 5th of March, the centennial anniversary of the "Boston massacre."

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE EIGHTH WARD.

The liquor dealers of the Eighth ward assembled last evening at 170 Varick street and organized an association to be styled the M. T. Brennan Association of the Eighth Ward. The organization was effected with the election of the following officers:—President, James Canfield; Vice President, Thomas Bogan; Treasurer, John Moynegh; Secretaries, Lawrence Finnegan and Thomas McFadden.

LOCATION OF AN INSANE ASYLUM.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 27, 1870.

A public meeting was held this evening to secure a location for a Homœopathic Insane Asylum. Addresses were made by Dr. Foote, of Buffalo; Mr. B. B. Low and others. Middletown is selected, and the town will be bonded for $50,000.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Industrial Agitation in France.

Coming Expiration of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty.

Lord Clarendon's Visit to Paris and President Schneider's Charge Against Englishmen.

THE POPE NOT DEAD.

FRANCE.

Lord Clarendon's Visit—The Commercial Treaty with England.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1870.

It is announced that Lord Clarendon has arrived here from London to ascertain for the English government the real intention of the Cabinet and Tuileries in regard to the treaty of commerce, which expires on the 4th of February next.

The Question in the Legislature—A Stormy Debate.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1870.

There was a stormy session of the Corps Législatif this afternoon on the Franco-English commercial treaty.

M. Thiers, in a speech, demanded a renunciation of this treaty and reproached the majority, asserting that they did not truly represent the country or they would overthrow a ministry having principles the country had repudiated.

Great agitation ensued.

Ex-Minister Forcade replied that the majority upheld the Cabinet.

It is not understood why Thiers opposed the Ministry and Forcade upheld it; but it is supposed that M. Thiers wished it to result in a vote that would force Messrs. Darn, Louvet and Bouffet to resign in order to be replaced by members of the majority.

The La Creuzot "Strike"—England Accused.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1870.

Many of the troops recently sent to La Creuzot to preserve order there among the "strikers" have returned to the garrisons.

President Schneider now accuses Englishmen of having fomented the troubles.

The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty—Free Trade or Protection.

The announcement by cable telegram, as above, that Lord Clarendon has personally visited Paris relative to the renewal or obliteration of the Anglo-French treaty of commerce after its expiration on the 4th of February, conveys matter of great import to the trade of the world as well as to the future relations of the two great countries of the Old World. In it we have the secret of the dangerous industrial agitation and trade "strikes" which have just alarmed France, as also the ground of the charge made by President Schneider in the French Legislative Body to the effect "that Englishmen had fomented the strike troubles" at his works at La Creuzot.

Ninety-two Deputies of the French Legislature are pledged against its renewal and have already prepared an act of "denunciation."

THE TREATY.

Looking at the treaty signed by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III., at Paris, January 23, 1860, we find the article which provides for the non-renewal of the contract. It runs thus:—

ARTICLE 21. The present treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and in case neither of the high contracting Powers shall have notified to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years the intention to put an end to its operation, the treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which one or other of the high contracting Powers shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. The high contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce by common consent into this treaty any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

The exchange of ratification of the treaty took place on the 4th of February, 1860.

THE TREATY TARIFFS.

The present tariffs as provided in the treaty will hold good until the French Legislature shall have proposed such modifications as may be thought necessary. Meanwhile her Majesty's government is understood to wait events rather than anticipate them, and hence Lord Clarendon wishes to ascertain the exact state of feeling which exists on the spot in Paris. Lord Clarendon holds that the operation of the treaty has benefitted French interests vastly; but the French protectionists call it a "pestilence" to home manufacture. Lord Clarendon intends to show that in the year 1859 the French trade with Great Britain amounted, imports and exports comprised, to 1,250,000,000 of francs. In 1866 it was 2,254,000,000f.—that is, in seven years it nearly doubled, and the total was made up of 756,000,000f. of imports from England into France, and of 1,498,000,000f. worth of exports from France to England. So much for the general trade, which comprises transit importations.

The French protectionists occupy themselves more particularly with the exchange and internal trade, and directly to consumption in France and the proceeds from her own producing power. The special commerce with England, which in 1859 amounted to 869,000,000f., in 1866 reached 1,778,000,000f., or more than double, so that the progress realized during seven years is shown by an increase in commercial transactions of 909,000,000f., of which 375,000,000f. arise from imports from England to France and 562,000,000f. from exports to England. With respect to the commerce which France carried on with all countries, it stands thus:—General trade, 1859, 5,412,000,000f.; 1866, 8,126,000,000f.; special trade, 1859, 3,907,000,000f.; 1865, 5,975,000,000f.—showing in the first an increase of 2,714,000,000f. and in the second 2,068,000,000f. in the course of seven years. Owing also to the abolition or the lowering of duties which the commercial reform of 1860–1 established the sum of raw produce and material for working up, wool, cotton, silk, coal, timber, hides, metals, &c., advanced from 1,600,000,000f. to 2,500,000,000f. Certain branches of French industry are suffering—iron works, for instance.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING TRADE.

This powerful interest partakes in the agitation. The following manifesto has just been issued by the shipowners of Havre:—

At the moment when the question of the economic interests of the country is submitted to the Legislative Body we are forced to raise our voices in order to point out the sufferings of the French mercantile marine, and to ask that a prompt and efficacious remedy may be applied to its present situation and to protect its existence in the future. It ought not to be the sole French industry placed outside the pale of the common right, and handed over defenceless to foreign competition. That condition has been caused by the law of May, 1866. And if, as we affirm and ask to be allowed to prove, that regrettable measure, the sad effects of which are only beginning to be felt, has already caused the greatest prejudice to the shipping interest, the building yards and all the trades connected therewith, a necessity exists that the act referred to should be modified, with a thorough knowledge of the circumstances.

Death of an Orleanist Chief—International Currency.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1870.

The Duke of Broglie, a leading member of the Orleanists, died here yesterday. He was eighty-five years old.

The Senate yesterday discussed the proposition for an international coinage system. Messrs. Chevalier and Le Verrier and others participated, and urged the adoption of a gold coin equivalent to twenty-five francs as the universal unit.

ENGLAND.

American Railroad Finance.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1870.

It is said that a large number of the Erie shares held in this country have been stamped by the Erie Shareholders' Protective Union. A member of the firm of Burcham, Dalrymple & Co. will shortly leave for New York to protect the holders by voting on the stamped shares.

The Bank Return.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1870.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published to-day, shows that the amount of specie in vault has increased £86,000 since last Thursday.

ROME.

The Reported Death of the Pope.

PARIS, Jan. 27—P. M.

Nothing further has been heard from Rome about the rumored death of the Pope.

The Report Contradicted.

ROME, Jan. 27, 1870.

The report of the death of the Pope is false.

Death of a Papal Commander.

ROME, Jan. 27, 1870.

Colonel d'Argy, commander of the Antibes Legion, died in this city yesterday. During his last sickness he called the officers of the legion together and enjoined their fidelity and honor to the Pope and France.

SPAIN.

Election Returns—Party Claims and Political Strength.

MADRID, Jan. 27, 1870.

No further returns from the elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have been received since the last despatches. The authorities here, however, classify those known to be elected somewhat differently than before, giving the result thus:—

Progressists	18
Republicans	4
Unionists	3
Absolutist	1

TENNESSEE.

Terrible Tragedy in Carroll County—Five Negroes Taken from Prison by a Mob and Shot.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 27, 1870.

The details of the recent tragedy in Carroll county were received to-day. The five colored men who confessed the murder of Colonel Coleman on Sunday night were examined at Huntington on Tuesday before the Magistrate's Court and sent to jail for trial at the May term of the Circuit Court. About ten o'clock that evening about 200 horsemen rode into the town, took the prisoners from the jail, carried them a short distance and shot them. One of the negroes was not killed, but dropped and feigned to be dead; but upon attempting to escape he returned in search of food and was killed. The mob then rode off, carrying with them the five dead bodies, which they buried. None of those who participated in the killing were masked.

GEORGIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Organization of the House—Action of General Terry Concerning Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

The following telegram was received at the War Department to-day:—

ATLANTA, Jan 26, 1870.

GENERAL E. D. TOWNSEND—The House was organized to-day by the election of Mr. McWhorter, republican candidate, as Speaker. Three persons were excluded as ineligible. Eleven of those whose cases were inquired into were pronounced eligible. Sixteen who had refused to take the oath were declared to have become ineligible by their refusal, and one whose case was sent to the Board, having failed to appear and being absent from the city, was forbidden to take part in the organization. After a careful examination of the act of December 22 I decided that the fourth section would not permit me to seat the candidates having the next highest number of votes in place of the persons found to be ineligible.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brevet Major General.

Proceedings in the Legislature—The House Refuses to Seat the Members Claiming the Next Highest Number of Votes in Place of Those Ineligible.

ATLANTA, Jan. 27, 1870.

In the Senate to-day the two Senators from the Eighth and Tenth districts qualified.

In the House a communication from the Governor, endorsed by General Terry, was read. The communication stated that certain persons are here claiming the seats of those declared ineligible by military commission, they having received the next highest number of votes, and recommended that they be allowed to take their seats; also that General Terry endorsed this course, but was willing to submit the question to the House. The House refused to seat them by a vote of 63 to 65.

VIRGINIA.

General Canby Turns the State Government Over to the Civil Authorities—Proclamation Convening the Legislature—Lieutenant Governor Appointed.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27, 1870.

General Canby to-day issued an order directing that all military commissions acting under the Reconstruction acts be dissolved; that all citizen prisoners be turned over to the State courts; that all citizen prisoners undergoing sentence of military commission shall serve out such sentence unless released by a United States Court, and that all civil officers appointed under the provisional government shall vacate their offices when their successors are elected or appointed under the new constitution.

Governor Walker has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on Tuesday, February 8.

John L. Mayre, jr., of Fredericksburg, was to-day appointed Lieutenant Governor by Governor Walker, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Lieutenant Governor Lewis to the United States Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society—Government Aid for the Negro—Admission of Southern States Denounced—Characteristic Speech of Wendell Phillips.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society was held in Horticultural Hall to day, with John T. Sargent, President, in the chair.

Resolutions were adopted rejoicing in the near prospect of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, stating that the voter in the position of the negro race needs land to make him independent, and also pecuniary aid; that, in their opinion, the nation owed this aid to the negro, and closing as follows:—

Resolved, That we deem the precipitate admission of half loyal States more than a grave political error, a heedless betrayal of the nation and a foul wrong to the brave men who have given their lives to the loyal masses, who look to Congress for protection.

Mr. AARON W. POWELL, in remarks on these resolutions, spoke of the debate on the passage of the Virginia bill in the Senate as a battle led on by that recreant republican Trumbull to bring back Virginia into the Union without the necessary guarantees that the rights of the black man would be recognized.

Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON made some quite extended remarks, in which he deprecated giving aid to the freedmen, thinking it best to leave them to their own resources. He compared their condition to the Irish emigrant, who, he said, landed in New York without a dollar, and in a year was controlling the destinies of the city.

Rev. WILLIAM H. CHANNING reviewed Mr. Higginson's position at considerable length. He also advocated the formation of a new party, which should trust itself entirely to the principles of impartial equality.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS made a few remarks, paying his respects to the New York *Tribune*, and said he "would like to strip Horace Greeley and put him out upon the prairie, and say to him, 'Root, hog, or die;' and leave him there to work out his own manhood on his favorite theory." He said what was wanted was not soldiers in the South, but a man in Washington. "Place such a man as Ben Butler in the White House, and the coon would so on come down." Senators Trumbull and Ross were characterized by him as "half baked lawyers" and "half fledged statesmen, who tried to pick up the crumbs that fell at the feet of Senator Sumner."

Wm. Crofts, Mr. Laughton, of Ohio; Miss Edmonia Higate (all colored), Mr. Stephen S. Foster, Miss Julia Ward Howe and others addressed the society, but nothing specially new was elicited.

The meeting adjourned this evening. Three sessions have been held.

National Anti-Slavery Festival in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

The thirty-sixth national anti-slavery festival was held last evening in Horticultural Hall and attracted many well known leaders of the cause. The time was mainly devoted to social converse, closing with a speech by Wendell Phillips. Among those present were Rev. John T. Sargent, President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lydia M. Childs, Abby K. Foster, Julia Ward Howe, Wendell Phillips, Rev. W. H. Channing.

The Preparations for the Obsequies of George Peabody at His Native Town.

PEABODY, Jan. 27, 1870.

Preparations here for the obsequies of the late George Peabody are nearly complete. The remains are expected to arrive on Tuesday next, and will lay in state in the lower hall of Peabody Institute one week. No services will be held in the Institute. The final obsequies will take place in the Congregational church, and the remains will be deposited in Harmony Grove Cemetery.

CUBA.

General Puello Heard From.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1870.

A telegram has been received from Nuevitas, and is published in the journals of this city, announcing that General Puello has arrived at Baga, a town a few miles from that city.

The *Diario* says that General Puedo carried with him but eight days' provisions.

The *Voz de Cuba* demands that a train be immediately sent to Nuevitas for the purpose of taking the troops of Puello to Puerto Principe.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORS FOR WASHINGTON.

JACKSON, Jan. 27, 1870.

General Ames left for Washington last night. General Alcorn accompanied him. H. R. Revels (colored), United States Senator, left for Washington this evening.

THE INDIANS.

Battle With the Indians in Montana—Bear Chief's Camp Surprised—The Indians to be Followed Into the British Possessions.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 27, 1870.

On the 18th inst. an expedition against certain tribes of Indians who have been stealing stock and murdering whites for the past several months left Fort Shaw under command of Colonel Baker. The expedition consisted of four companies of the Second cavalry and one company of the Thirteenth infantry. An Indian who arrived at Fort Benton to-day reports that early on the morning of the 23d inst. Colonel Baker surprised Bear Chief's Camp, of over thirty lodges, and killed men, women and children. No quarter was given. The surprise was complete. Only six or eight men escaped. Bear Chief was among the slain. Colonel Baker's loss was trifling. Other tribes of the Blackfeet, upon learning of the affair, immediately made all haste to reach the British possessions, but it is understood the expedition has government permission to cross the boundary line in pursuit. Bear Chief is known to have murdered several whites. This news is confirmed by other arrivals at Fort Benton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bank Forgeries in Pittsburg—Spurious Checks on New York Cashed.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27, 1870.

This afternoon two strangers entered the Third National Bank of this city and presented a check for $8,000 on the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, and obtained $3,200 on it. They subsequently visited the Second National Bank with a similar check and obtained $2,000. Both checks are ascertained to be forgeries. The criminals escaped. They had previously obtained the confidence of the bank officers by depositing considerable sums of money, all of which they had drawn.

The Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the Department of Pennsylvania, adjourned to-day. Wilkesbarre was selected as the place for the next meeting.

CONNECTICUT.

Murder Near Unionville—Farmers Ploughing—Connecticut River Clear of Ice—Robbery in East Hartford.

HARTFORD, Jan. 27, 1870.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Farmington river, about a mile from Unionville, on Wednesday. He was apparently about forty years old, of stout build and a large head, the top entirely bald. The Coroner's jury believe it a case of murder, as there are wounds upon the head.

The farmers in the vicinity of New Britain have been ploughing this week.

The Connecticut river is clear of ice from this city to the Sound.

The residence of Mrs. M. W. Wilson, of East Hartford, was robbed on Wednesday night by a negro in her employ and two or three accomplices. The thieves packed $400 or $500 worth of goods in trunks and took the early train to Providence, where they were arrested to-day.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The superintendent of the mounted recruiting service at Carlisle barracks has been ordered to send all the disposable colored troops at that point to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where upon arrival they will, with colored cavalry recruits now there, be assigned to the Tenth United States cavalry.

Lieutenant C. Van Blucher and Captain E. H. Liscum, unattached, are ordered for assignment to duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

The proceedings and sentence in the case of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. Bloodgood, who was recently tried by court martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having violently assaulted with intent to bodily harm Lieutenant O'Connor, of the Third cavalry, and of having confined said Lieutenant O'Connor under arrest without sufficient cause, has been approved by the President, and in accordance therewith Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood has been dismissed the service of the United States.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following naval officers have been detached from their present posts and ordered to others:—Lieutenant Commander Stephen A. McCarty, from the New York Navy Yard; Ensign W. H. B. Frailey, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Ensign J. V. Bleecker, from the New York Navy Yard; Ensign Adolphus Marvin, from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the Congress by the 5th of February next. Lieutenant Commander Henry F. P. King, from the Naval Academy; Master Bloomfield McIlvaine, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Ensigns J. F. Pillsbury, J. R. Selfridge, and C. P. Welch, from the Boston Navy Yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, from the New York Navy Yard; Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassin, from the receiving ship Vermont, on the 31st inst., and ordered to the Colorado.

Captain Edgar T. Nichols is ordered to duty as chief of staff of the Asiatic squadron. Lieutenant Commander O. F. Hagermen, Masters George M. Totten and H. W. Uckee, Chaplain John R. Matthews and Surgeon Henry O. Mayo are ordered to the Colorado. Surgeon Mayo is also ordered to duty as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic squadron.

POLYTECHNIC BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Last evening the polytechnic branch of the American Institute held their regular weekly meeting in their rooms in Cooper Institute. There was a very lively and interesting discussion carried on between Messrs. Flynn, Wyat, Miller and Vanderwerde on the *modus operandi* of tempering steel. Mr. Flynn, the first speaker, said that the main points in tempering or hardening steel was to do it as quickly, evenly and uniformly as possible. He explained the difficulty of tempering evenly and uniformly a piece of steel that was quite small at one end or edge and thick at the other. Having tried, he said, all the chemicals and combination of chemicals that he had ever heard of as being useful in the art of tempering he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing that answered the purpose nearly so well as simple cold water. It had been the principal study of many eminent men for years to discover some chemical or combination of chemicals, either added to water or of themselves, that would extract the heat from steel faster than water alone will do it, but, as yet, all their study and experiments have proven fruitless. He said water that had been boiled—thus expelling all particles of air—was better for hardening purposes than that which had not been subjected to that process. Old smiths, he contended, will tell you that old water—that is, water that has been a long time in use—is better than new or fresh water for hardening. They do not know why; but they do know that such is the fact. The cause, he said, was that the constant immersion of pieces of hot steel had heated the water until every particle of air was expelled, thus allowing the water itself to come in closer contact with the steel. He had seen some men who could put a redhot blade into a tub of water and bring it out well hardened without being either warped or cracked. This, he thought, was owing to the way in which they held the blade, both while putting it in and while it was in. Had they moved the blade to and fro in the water it would most certainly have been warped, for that would have brought the water in closer contact to one side than to the other, which would cause it to harden and contract more on the side first pressed against the water then on the other.

Mr. WYAT gave his idea of the principle cause of steel warping during the process of hardening. He said it was very difficult to temper many edged tools without warping them—the blade of the jack plane, for instance. To temper this properly, or rather to harden it properly, it should, he said, be dipped into the water back first, or in an inverted position.

Dr. VANDERWEYDE spoke at considerable length on the subject, also Mr. Miller, renting some of the assertions made by Mr. Flynn. A rather lively and somewhat personal discussion here took place between Mr. Whitney and Dr. Vanderweyde, but was soon terminated by the chairman, who called the gentlemen to order.

A very interesting description of the mirage seen upon the ocean and mirage of the land having been given by Mr. Boyle and Dr. Vanderweyde the meeting adjourned to meet a week from next Thursday.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BUILDING CALAMITY.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—How Tenement Houses Are Constructed.

Coroner Whitehill and a jury took further testimony last night as to the cause of the death of Joseph Bohner, one of the victims of the Division avenue tenement house calamity. The testimony will be found exceedingly suggestive.

THE TESTIMONY.

Aaron V. Cannon, sworn, deposed—I am a mason and builder by occupation; was engaged in the construction of the buildings that fell in Division avenue; was employed by Jacob Shepard; I employed a man to do the cellars and stone work; when finished the cellars looked very fair; new stone work is very deceiving; the latter was put up in very cold weather, the coldest of the season, and one or two heavy rains followed; bottom was sandy; a thaw continued until the buildings fell and caused a weakening of the bonds; in my opinion if it had been in the summer the buildings would have stood; during the construction of the foundations I was only present a few hours; I did not consider it my business to superintend that portion of the work; I was present when the buildings fell; the party stone wall next to the east gable end was the first to give way; while the stone work was progressing I frequently directed the masons to put in plenty binders; on one occasion I noticed that the hank pressed in the stone wall, but a day or two afterwards I observed that the wall was straightened; after the wall was put up I thought it was a fair one; there were a great many very bad stones in the wall; the wall was about seven feet six inches high; I noticed a quantity of bad stones and told the masons not to use them; saw some small stones in the wall and, the masons told me that they wanted better ones; others were then obtained, and they did not prove satisfactory to the masons; a new lot was then obtained from a person recommended by the masons; I thought that the stone wall was good enough to support the brick wall or I would not have built on it; the mortar used was as good as any I ever saw; if I was to have built the party walls I would require better stones, even if built in the summer season; I have seen walls fully as bad as those that fell; I think I have seen worse walls; Mr. Shepard, the owner of the buildings, was always ready to furnish all the building material of the quality required by the builders; I was under no restraint in that respect; the bargain made with the stone mason was that he was to put up the wall of eight inches for seven cents per foot, the material to be furnished by Mr. Shepard; a German mason offered to do it cheaper but I advised Mr. Shepard not to letham have it.

H. G. Law, sworn, deposed—I was told by my brother that the masons were using cobble stones or nigger heads in the foundation walls; I called Mr. Shepard's attention to this, and he ordered the masons to stop using them; after the walls fell I noticed that there were more cobble stones in them than there should have been; I saw the walls frequently during their construction and thought they looked well; I had loaned $4,000 on the buildings; Mr. Cannon has done work for me during the past ten years, and his work has always proved satisfactory.

John Brennan, sworn, deposed—I am a stone mason by occupation; have worked at the business over twenty years; I put up the walls that fell in Division avenue; was employed by Mr. Cannon; agreed to do the work for seven cents per foot, as business was slack; Mr. Shepard was to furnish the material; commenced the work on the 13th of December and finished it on the 4th of January; the day the buildings fell I examined the walls and found them all right; my opinion is that the buildings fell in consequence of the changes in the weather; I deny ever saying that I found the brick wall half an inch out of line two days before the accident; I did say that I went to the top of the buildings and on looking down I could not see the mason work, as I should under ordinary circumstances. [The Coroner here informed the jury that the witness called at his house the previous evening and told him that the brick wall was a half inch out of line.] The witness insisted that the Coroner misunderstood him. Mr. Cannon told me the day after the buildings fell not to come to the inquest as I might be arrested; Mr. Shepard also told me that it was best to keep away from the inquest; they said that I should have work on the buildings again; Mr. Shepard once told me that if I would put in all the small stones I could he would make me a present; he did not tell me to work in round stones; I do not remember saying that it was my opinion the buildings fell in consequence of the brick party wall falling down; my work was thoroughly done.

The inquisition was adjourned at midnight, and will be continued on Monday evening next.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.—The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening by a refined and highly appreciative audience, which assembled to hear the rendition of Felicien David's ode symphony, "The Desert," by the Brooklyn Choral Union, and Dodworth's full orchestra, under the leadership of Herr Zies. The occasion brought out the new soprano, Mrs. Julia M. Flanley, who rendered the exquisite aria "Rinaldo, Lascia Chio Piango" in a finished and most artistic manner that was greeted with an enthusiastic encore. Mr. George Simpson sang in his accustomed good style, and the recitations by Professor Roberts were admirably given. Harvey B. Dodworth acted as conductor. This is the third concert of the season given by the Choral Union, and is regarded as the most successful which has yet taken place, both as regards attendance and finish of performance.

PRIVATE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A dramatic entertainment was given last evening at Broderham's Hall, Livingston street, by a corps of ladies and gentlemen who are aspirants for professional honors. The attendance was quite numerous and select. The programme, which embraced two of Taylor's productions, "Still Waters Run Deep" and "A Blighted Being," was most enjoyably rendered. The acting of Miss Ida Jerome, who personated Mrs. Sternhold, in the comedy of "Still Waters," &c., gave evidence of unusual talent for an amateur, and is unquestionably a versatile as well as a painstaking student of the drama, a fact which was recognized in the approbation which attended her efforts upon this occasion. Miss Edna Maynard admirably sustained the character of Mrs. Mildmay. Mr. J. Roebuck as Mr. Potter and Mr. J. L. Farley as Captain Hawksley, each went through his part well. On the whole, for an amateur performance, it proved quite successful. The affair was conducted under the auspices of the "Willow Cricket Club," Henry Steveson, president, and Mr. Sudlow business manager.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Four Buildings Totally Destroyed—Several Others Damaged—Loss $40,000—Accidents.

At about nine o'clock last night fire was discovered issuing from the second story of the four story brick buildings Nos. 162 and 164 West Twenty-seventh street. The alarm was immediately sent out, which brought the firemen in less than no time to the scene of conflagration, but owing to the combustible character of the materials in the building the fire gained rapid headway. Another alarm was rung, bringing additional fire companies to the scene; but even with this it was found insufficient, as the wind was blowing a stiff breeze and the flying cinders were scattered in every direction. The firemen worked with a will to subdue the flames, but their efforts proved futile, as the fire had already communicated with the adjoining buildings, which also contained a heavy stock of manufactured chairs and other woodwork. The building, No. 162 and 164 West Twenty-seventh street, was occupied, on the first floor and basement, by the Troy Fountain Laundry, and was owned by E. Rosenbaum, who stated that his stock amounted to about $3,500, and is insured for $2,000—in what company he did not know. He said he was insured for so small an amount on account of the rate of insurance being so great. The second floor, where the fire is said to have originated, was occupied by Baker & Waterbury, manufacturers of Mosaic wood pavement, who sustain a loss of $4,000; insured for $1,500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. All the upper floors were unoccupied.

Buildings 158 and 160 were occupied by Messrs. A. C. Robinson & Co., chair manufacturers and wood workers. Their loss will not fall short of $15,000 on stock; fully insured. They also owned the buildings Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164, which were entirely consumed. The loss will be about $40,000, and the insurance about $30,000. While the lower floors were in full blaze the walls of Nos. 162 and 164 fell, scattering the crowd which had collected around in every direction, some losing their hats in the confusion to get out of the way.

The following buildings were slightly damaged by the falling walls:—No. 166 West Twenty-seventh street, slightly damaged; No. 156, occupied by Joseph Pomeroy, Jr., slight loss by water on the rear in West Twenty-sixth street; buildings Nos. 165 and 167, owned and occupied by John G. Meyers, carpenter, building and stock damaged about $1,500—insured; dwelling house 163, damaged about $500; owned by William McClave. The outbuildings and fences of Nos. 293, 295, 297 and 299 Seventh avenue were damaged by the falling walls.

When the walls fell the horses attached to Insurance Patrol No. 3 became frightened and started off at a rapid gait, knocking down several persons, who received slight bruises.

James McKay, a fireman, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, was severely injured on the leg by a ladder falling upon it.

The police were under the command of Captain Burden, and did good service in keeping order and saving property.

OBITUARY.

Achille Charles Leonce Victor Duke of Broglie.

This eccentric old prince died in Paris on Wednesday last, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was descended from the Italian house of Broglie, the head of which went to France in 1769 in the suite of Cardinal Mazarin, and was born on the 1st of December, 1785 (Vapereau has it November 28, 1789). His father supported the royalists' cause at the time of the revolution, and failing to escape from France was guillotined in 1794. He left behind the subject of this sketch and three daughters. The children were taken to Switzerland, where they remained for some time until permitted to return to France. M. d'Argenson, stepfather to the future duke, gave the lad a liberal education; employing for the purpose a distinguished professor of Strasbourg. Preferring a civil to a military life, M. de Broglie, by the influence of M. Argenson, entered the diplomatic service of the empire, and, attracting the notice of Napoleon, was employed by him on different missions in Illyria, Spain, Warsaw and elsewhere. Notwithstanding such employment, he never was a partisan of Napoleon, as he disliked the despotic ideas of that great man, and was imbued with a profound admiration for the constitutional government of Great Britain. After the restoration of the Bourbons he was made a peer of France, and his first speech was a brilliant plea in behalf of Marshal Ney, whose life he vainly endeavored to save. He was one of the small minority that voted against putting this illustrious soldier to death. About this time he married Albertine de Staël, daughter of the celebrated Mme. de Staël. Although she was a devoted Protestant and he a sincere Catholic, their married life was a most happy one. Mme. de Broglie died in 1833, leaving several children.

As a peer of France M. de Broglie was always in opposition to the government. Imbued with liberal ideas he supported measures of reform, and was conspicuous for his advocacy of the freedom of the press. In 1828 he founded the *Revue Française*, to which he contributed anonymously. Upon the accession of Louis Philippe he gave a qualified support to that monarch and served in the ministry of M. Guizot as Minister of the Interior for a few days, and next as Minister of Public Instruction. The accession to power of M. Laffite brought about his retirement, but in October, 1832, he returned to the Cabinet with M. Guizot, M. Thiers and Marshal Gérard for a brief period. For the seventeen months that he retained his portfolio M. de Broglie's distinguishing act was the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. For the third and last time, late in 1834, he accepted office under Louis Philippe and was made President of the Council, and as such gave consent to the famous press laws of 1835, whose principles he had previously so eloquently condemned. In 1836 he retired, and although subsequently repeatedly solicited to return firmly declined all offers. He opposed the revolution of 1848, and for some time after remained neutral. The election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency influenced his return to public life. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly, where he introduced a bill for the revisal of the constitution. The *coup d'état* drove him again from politics, which he never after meddled with, except as a passive opponent of the Bonaparte dynasty. In 1856 he was elected a member of the French Academy, an event that was regarded as a political triumph of the Orleanists over the Bonapartists. Certainly the new academician had no literary distinction to warrant his elevation to so distinguished a position. The last time M. de Broglie appeared before the public was in 1861, when he prosecuted the Prefect of Police for illegally seizing the printed pages of his work entitled "Considerations on the Government of France." He recovered nearly all the seized copies, but failed in his suit against the Prefect. For the past eight years M. de Broglie had lived in comparative obscurity. Old age had brought infirmities which prevented his going much in public. Although at one time a most conspicuous character in France, and although he was a man of undoubted talents, it cannot be said that his public career was successful. He lacked firmness of purpose and was deficient in moral courage.

Edmund L. Hearne.

This well known citizen of New York died yesterday, at his residence in Far Rockaway, L. I. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, during the early part of the present century, his father being a solicitor of eminence in the Irish capital. The subject of this sketch was, with his brother, Patrick Hearne—the erratic, though gifted lawyer and sporting gentleman, who died of apoplexy in this city July 3, 1859—educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was noted for his abilities as a scholar. Selecting law as his profession he studied under his father, and after the usual course was admitted to the bar. Mr. Hearne did not practice in Ireland long. Removing to the United States he settled in New York, where he soon controlled a large and lucrative business. Entering into politics as a democrat he was nominated for the Marine Court, in 1861, by Tammany and was elected by a small majority. He served until a couple of years ago, when he retired from the bench, having won the esteem of all by the impartial and upright manner in which his duties were performed. Personally, Judge Hearne was a clever, courteous gentleman, warm hearted and hospitable. He leaves a family and hosts of friends to mourn his departure from the scene of his earthly usefulness. The funeral of the deceased gentleman will take place from St. Mary's church, Far Rockaway, to-morrow (Saturday) morning, whence it will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Jesse O. Vanderpoel.

Late Wednesday night Mr. Vanderpoel died, at the residence of his brother, in this city, after a long illness. He was born in Columbia county, in this State, in 1820, and was a son of D. Aaron Vanderpoel and nephew of the Judge of the same name. Under his brother, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, of this city, the deceased studied law. In 1862, soon after Mayor Hall's election as District Attorney, he was appointed to a position in that gentleman's office, which he retained until a few weeks ago, when he received an appointment from Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. Vanderpoel was a member of the Masonic fraternity and an Episcopalian in religion. Although a stanch democrat he took no active part in politics. Few men of his age in this city possessed more devoted friends than he did. His brief career on earth was marked by all those traits of character which win the esteem of men. The remains of the deceased will be taken to Kinderhook for interment in the family vault.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been engaged for most of the time during the last ten years in the Arctic regions searching for survivors of Sir John Franklin's expedition. During that time I lived with the Esquimaux and became fully accustomed to the dress, food and general life of that people.

From information gained of the Esquimaux and from what I discovered myself, at last (so late as the spring of 1869) I became fully satisfied that not a man of Sir John Franklin's expedition survived, and thus the great motive of my mission was cancelled. However, I ascertained beyond all doubt on my mind that there were survivors—among whom was the heroic Crozier—down to 1856 and 1857.

I now have returned to my country determined to devote my hard earned experience in the Arctic regions to making one more voyage, and this for the special object of geographical discovery from latitude eighty degrees north up to the North Pole by way of Jones' Sound, on Smith's Sound, purposing, however, to make trial first up the former.

My plan, in brief, is to have two small vessels of about 150 tons each—one a steamer, the same to be sailing rigged—the other a sailing vessel, and each officered and manned by twelve men.

My purpose is on getting into the Arctic regions to lose no opportunity of acquiring the fresh provision of the country, which course will insure my command against all possible danger from that curse to Arctic expeditions, the scurvy. As a general thing my staple diet—and so of my company—will be as formerly—raw meat and train oil.

I confidently believe I will be able to reach the North Pole and return in three years; but should I find that it would require one or two additional years to complete the object of the voyage and travel I will continue that time.

The whole civilized world is deeply interested in the subject of geographical discovery to the North Pole, and expeditions have really from time to time been trying to reach that point for over three centuries.

I truly believe that if Congress and government will aid me in the small expedition required (and I am about to go to Washington to try for this aid) the stars and Stripes of my country will soon have the good fortune and honor of discovering and possessing a New World, embracing all the meridians of this great and glorious globe, the whole of which was in truth the gift of God to man over 3,000 years ago, and for man to subdue. C. F. HALL.

FIRE IN PARK PLACE.

At half-past nine P. M. another fire broke out at No. 43 Barclay street, in the sub-cellar of the auction and commission warehouse of Joshua M. Beach & Co. The cellar, as also the building, extends through to No. 49 Park place. The fire originated, it is supposed, in the loose straw with which the apartment was filled. The apartment contained a large amount of crockery, stored in crates and unpacked. The flames were subdued before they had reached any of the floors above. The damage on stock is estimated at $3,000, and the loss on the building will be $2,000. Insurance on both.

Died.

BEDELL.—On Thursday evening, January 27, ANDREW BEDELL, aged 49 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 262 Gold street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

(For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.)

WORKINGMEN'S STATE ASSEMBLY.

Third Day's Proceedings—The Workingmen in Council—Finding Out Deficits in the Treasury—Important Work Done.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

The President, Mr. W. J. Jessup, called the assembly to order at nine o'clock A. M. In accordance with a motion made yesterday, the first business in order was the hearing of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the matter relative to the late treasurer, Mr. Norton.

Mr. BIRCH, chairman of the committee, reported that they saw Mr. Norton, and he (Norton) acknowledged the deficit. The chairman also expressed it as his opinion and the opinion of the committee that he deserves the censure of this body. It was moved that the report be received and laid on the table and no further action be taken thereon. An amendment was offered that the report be received and immediate action taken, which was carried. It was then moved that Mr. Norton be censured and his name stricken from the roll of permanent members of this assembly. An amendment was subsequently offered that the assembly recommend to Mr. Norton's association the expulsion of said Norton. The amendment was lost. The question then came on the original motion, which was carried.

The President announced under the order of business that

THE NEW NATION.

The Sioux Advancing Upon the Settlements.

An Indian War Apprehended—Establishment of an Official Organ—Annexation to the United States the Declared Policy.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, RED RIVER OF THE NORTH, Jan. 16, 1870.

I meet here a mail from the Red River settlements, and halt on my route to Fort Garry to forward in detail important news, of which the telegraph will give but a meagre synopsis from St. Paul. The intelligence respecting the movements of the Sioux upon the settlements cannot be better communicated from here than in the following article from *The New Nation* of January 7, published at Winnipeg:—

On Friday last news reached the town that a large band of Sioux, well armed and equipped, were on their way from Portage la Prairie, for the purpose of attacking the French soldiers at Fort Garry and subsequently making a descent upon the town. A meeting of all the citizens was at once called and a company formed to act in unison with the military under President Riel. The following officers were appointed:—Captain, H. S. Donaldson; First Lieutenant, M. F. Olone; Second Lieutenant, H. M. Robinson. The company were at once armed and supplied with ammunition from the fort, scouts sent out, sentinels posted, and every precaution taken to guard against a night attack. On Friday morning the Sioux had reached the residence of James McKay, where they were met by the French guard, and a council called. During their deliberations the Sioux exhibited new English silver medals, with the British coat of arms upon the one side and a medallion of the Queen upon the other. To account for their coming in they stated that Fox, chief of the Crees at Lake Manitobah, had urged them repeatedly to join in the war against the half-breeds—that they had received presents from the English and Canadians to do this—and that they had been armed and supplied with ammunition and clothing on condition of aiding in the establishment of Canadian rule. A lengthened parley took place, when, having learned that our people were well armed and determined to clean them out, they consented to return. We learn from Mr. Cowley that they threaten to revisit us soon and remain longer. Mr. Pierre L'Eveille, one of the French scouts, a gentleman of undoubted veracity and perfectly acquainted with their language, reports having met the party on this side of Mr. House's place and having endeavored to induce them to return. The chief received a present of tobacco and expressed his readiness to go back, but the braves contended that, after the payment they had received, they were in duty bound to proceed, and refused to return. Mr. L'Eveille informs us that they are better supplied with arms than any Indians he had ever seen, even some of the squaws carrying guns. All their powder horns were well filled, and their clothing and blankets perfectly new.

Advices from the portage are to the effect that there are encamped in that neighborhood about 500 Sioux—some of them belonging to the party who came here after the Minnesota massacre, and the remainder being late arrivals from Mouse river, Dacotah Territory. All the statements concerning them go to show that these Indians have been bought over by Canadian agents. The officers upon the staff of Governor McDougall do not pretend to deny it, but even go so far as to justify the action on the ground that if they did not receive this allegiance the half-breeds would. Major Wallace, one of the Governor's party, mentioned, in the course of conversation, that there had been expended upon the Sioux at the portage and its vicinity some £2,0 worth of provisions, clothing, arms and ammunition, and the expenses of the Stone Fort Indians, enlisted by Colonel Dennis, are reported at £719. That Governor McDougall kept two Chippewas in his residence at Pembina is publicly known, and that he made every attempt to procure the services of that tribe, in addition to his attempt to enlist Americans, can be proved beyond a doubt.

When Canada selected a Governor for this Territory she chose Mr. McDougall as having been connected with the administration in various capacities for over twenty years, and as one who, having conducted the negotiations for the purchase of the country between the Dominion and the Hudson Bay Company, understood perfectly the policy the government intended pursuing towards us. The press of Canada openly assert that the instructions of the Governor left at his own option the measures he should employ to establish his authority. It is safe, therefore, to conclude that his act of calling upon the savages to aid in his filibustering raid and his persistent efforts to create civil war in our midst were not only countenanced by Canada, but that he was supplied with money to accomplish and official orders to guarantee his purpose. That in this enlightened age any Power should make use of such means for the accomplishment of its designs is criminal enough; but it is only a hellish insanity which could induce the use of such means against a people whom they should have sought to conciliate.

From the above it will be seen that the Sioux are already seriously threatening the Red River settlements, and that Indian hostilities may break out in that section at any time. Nothing later than this news has been received here through the Red River mail, and considerable anxiety prevails to hear what the Indians propose to do. Another mail is due on the 19th, and will doubtless bring information more definitely indicative of the Indian designs.

With the exception of the Indian excitement affairs remain unchanged at Red River. The new government is quietly organizing the available forces of the settlements and preparing for any emergency that may arise. About fifty active Canadian sympathizers are detained at Fort Garry in quarters provided for them within the fort; but no one has been injured in person or property excepting the suppression of the Canadian newspaper in the settlement, nor is there any probability of any severe measures being inaugurated by the Red River authorities. The persons in confinement are as well off as if they were free, as in the winter season nearly every one is idle in the settlements, and the imprisonment of the Canadian sympathizers simply amounts to their detention in comfortable quarters where they cannot carry out plots dangerous to the peace of the community. Any one can visit them, and no doubt most of them are at heart very well satisfied to be thus provided for during the winter.

A newspaper called *The New Nation* made its appearance in Winnipeg on the 7th inst., and is evidently published under the auspices of the Red River government. It boldly advocates annexation to the United States, as will be seen in the following articles from its columns:—

OUR POLICY.

Something as to our policy will be expected from us in this number, and we proceed briefly to define our position. In common with the majority of this settlement we regard the Hudson Bay Company's government as obsolete, and never to be resuscitated. The Dominion government, by its criminal blunders and gross injustice to this people, have forever alienated them, and by their forfeiture of all right to our respect will prevent us in future from either seeking or permitting its protection. The imperial government we consider to be too far distant to intelligently administer our affairs. The question arises then, what form of government is best adapted for the development of this country? And we reply, unhesitatingly, that the United States republic offers us to-day that system of government which would best promote order and progress in our midst and open up rapidly a country of magnificent resources. But in our present dependent position we cannot obtain what we need in that direction, and hence we will hold it to be our duty to advocate independence for the people of Red River as a present cure for public ills. Our annexation to the States will follow in time and bring with it the advantages this land so much requires.

ANNEXATION OUR MANIFEST DESTINY.

Mr. Dilke, member of the English Parliament, in speaking of the position of British Columbia with regard to the practicability of increasing the population and commerce, says:—"For purposes of reinforcement, immigration and supply, at a distance of not less than 20,000 miles from home, the Pacific colonies can scarcely be considered strong in their allegiance to the Crown."

For all practical purposes we are similarly situated, or even worse. From England we can only be reached by the route from Hudson Bay—a route impracticable in the winter and a dreary traverse of portages and water in the summer. Only one trip can be made a year, and that occupying from the middle of May until the 1st of October. From Canada we are separated by a distance of some 700 miles and by a country which, on account of climate and sterility of its soil, is unfit for settlement. It is one dismal waste of rocks and water; the rock of the hardest species of granite, almost impervious to blasting tools, and the water a continuation of rapids, falls and lakes which admit of navigation only by canoes. Practically for years, if not for all time to come, we are shut out from all intercourse with Canada except through the United States. In fact we form a separate colony and people, with different views of life, distinct habits and different interests and necessities; we have nothing in common with that country or its government. We could never be satisfactorily governed by the Dominion, even if we could be intelligently. The affairs of this territory cannot be administered any more intelligently by Canada than by England, because for the general objects of government we are too far removed. Even should a railway be built from Fort Garry to British Columbia, should she enter the confederation, its construction would be at the cost of the two colonies. The representatives of the Dominion government in England were distinctly told by the British Cabinet that the guarantee given for the payment of the $1,500,000 purchase money for this territory would be the last pecuniary aid given them by the mother country. This line, in the event of its construction, would run through an inhospitable country inhabited by 2,0,000 Indians, whose depredations upon the stations and commerce of the road would render the permanent presence of a large military force a necessity. The Dominion government finds it impossible to sustain any military organization whatever, except that of militia—a species of constabulary police—and neither its policy nor resources warrant the maintenance of a force adequate to the defence either of the interests of the road or the protection of the territory. In view of these facts, even with the inducement of an extensive land grant, capitalists could not be found sufficiently rash to venture upon the enterprise. Neither would England, were we a crown colony, be willing to depart from its declared colonial policy by making the exception of a military force in our favor. Little aid from either source could be expected in building up the country and prosecuting the public improvements requisite for the furtherance of our interests and prosperity. We should soon find ourselves in the condition of the British Columbians, who, in their memorial to the Queen, thus represent their pecuniary condition:—

That the colonists are required, for the mere support of the government, to contribute the enormous sum of seventeen pounds sterling *per capita* of the population, while public improvements are unprovided for and education neglected.

That we are hardly able to pay more than a moiety of £14,000 sterling, being the requirements of the government for this year.

That the finances of the colony are consequently in a deplorable condition and that the government and people are embarrassed and verging on insolvency.

That we are almost entirely dependent on the neighboring portions of the United States for the necessaries of life, which are subject to heavy duties on arrival at this colony.

It is evident that the United States is the only nation to whom we can look for the enterprise, energy, business talent and capital needed to inaugurate such improvements as the welfare of this people demand and to furnish the military protection which it is so highly necessary to enjoy.

The following is a translation of an editorial addressed to the French population of Red River:—

TO THE FRENCH POPULATION:—

Until to-day it can be said that the Red River had no newspaper. Strangers who, from their entrance into the country, had constituted themselves the people's enemies, it is true, published in your midst, during some years, the *Nor'wester*. Now that paper is defunct, and when leisure is found to erect a monument to its memory it should bear the following inscription:—

Here lie
Ignorance, Malice,
Lying, Unskilfulness.
The editors of the old
NOR'WESTER.

All the troubles that afflict and impoverish the country at this moment are the work of the *Nor'wester*, and if the old settlers had not been gifted with good sense, with mildness and patience above all praise, the firebrand of discord would long since have destroyed the colony. But this is occupying your time too much about this journal of lies. What we have wished for since long is a journal that represents the people of the Nor'west under their true colors; it is a journal that seeks for the interests of the colony: a journal that is the friend and organ of the nation—in fact a journal that all can read with interest and benefit. This is precisely the object proposed by the journal that announces itself to-day to the Red River. To be useful and pleasant to all, that is the sincere desire, the ambition of the editors who solicit the good will of the public. A lacune had to be filled. An English journal would not fulfil the just requirements of the entire population, because one-half of the population speaks only French. We will, therefore, publish a French journal, and we can promise that the new publication will be worthy of the sympathies and patronage of the generous representatives of *La Baie France*.

THE ALEXANDER MYSTERY.

Testimony Before the Coroner—Interesting Incidents in the Domestic Life of the Gardner Family.

Coroner Flynn continued the investigation into this case yesterday. The investigation was strictly private, and the witnesses were not sworn, but it is the intention of the Coroner to have their statements read to the jury some day next week, when they will be sworn to. The following is the evidence taken:—

Isaac H. Frothingham, President of the Union Trust Company, stated that in December, 1869, the sum of $8,000 in bonds was deposited for safe keeping with that company to the order of the Supreme Court, pending a suit against Mr. Gardner, of Harlem, by the heir of Mr. John Alexander.

Michael V. Cregier, of 127th street, testified that he is owner of property over the amount of $100,000, and lives next door to the Gardners; has known them for four years; they kept a boarding house, and in his opinion were entirely dependent upon it for a living, from appearances; previous to 1869 he should say the family were in very straitened circumstances and made no display of wealth; after the death of Captain Alexander he noticed a change in their circumstances for the better; they dressed better and made purchases almost every day of furniture and clothes, to the amount of several hundred dollars; in June, 1869, Mrs. Gardner desired witness to purchase for her a piano; he did so, and paid $300 for it, which Mrs. Gardner paid him; six months previous she had asked him to get her one for about twenty-five dollars, but they hired one instead, and not being able to pay the rent for it it was forcibly removed; their son-in-law, James W. Graff, and his wife lived there; was a printer and had an office over a cigar store; they were in very poor circumstances while living with Mr. and Mrs. Gardner; after the death of Captain Alexander they took a house in 123d street and commenced housekeeping; have purchased a piano, and their circumstances have also been changed for the better; witness knew the deceased while boarding with the Gardners; he appeared to be very strong; saw him within a week of his death in the street; on the day of his death saw crape on the door and heard of his death with some surprise; one day Mr. Gardner told witness that the deceased was a wealthy man and had a large quantity of government bonds; that his son, who was in the Treasury, was in the habit of cashing his coupons for him; that deceased was very exact about money matters and always paid him weekly, and had paid him to within three days of his death and was perfectly honorable in his transactions.

James H. Winchester, ship broker and commission merchant, 41 South street, stated that in December, 1865, deceased came into the office and took off two bags from around his neck beneath his shirt; I desired Mr. Leeds (the partner of witness) to count some bonds for him which were in the bags, and he counted $45,000; he was at the office within a week of his death; on one occasion in writing to his daughter (witness wrote his letters), telling her to have the property assigned in his name, and in writing the words "my property" were used, which he corrected, and made him insert "our property," remarking that all his property he intended leaving to his daughter, Mrs. Burke.

Isaac Lockwood, of 127th street, testified that during the summer of 1869 Mr. Gardner asked him if he knew of any one who wanted money on mortgage or a note cashed, as he had some money which he wanted to invest; on another occasion he asked if he knew of a house to be sold, as he wanted one; this was in the summer of 1869; witness said he had one to sell for $4 500, but he said he wanted a larger one; in October, 1869, Mr. Gardner said he had got into trouble, as he had been sued by Mrs. Burke for a large amount of bonds which she claimed were her father's at the time of his death; witness advised him to give them up; he said that when Captain Alexander was speechless and dying his wife had cut off a bag from his neck, and in the presence of Dr. Brockway, to whom she handed the bag, he opened it and found it to contain bonds and greenbacks to the amount of between $7,000 and $9,00; he stated that Captain Alexander had promised them something to make them comfortable; that he told his wife that she would find something on him if he died; Gardner said they had deposited this money with Judge Beebe.

Henry Leeds corroborated the testimony of Mr. Winchester and stated further that deceased called at his office ten days before his death; he was always clear in intellect, not imbecile; witness telegraphed his death to Mrs. Burke on the day that he saw it in the HERALD, and she desired him to take charge of his effects; went to 127th street and saw Mrs. Gardner, but she would not recognize his authority and refused to give the property up; told her that Mr. Alexander had some $60,000 in bonds and securities; these she said she knew nothing about; thought he had not more than $10,000; spoke of the bag around his neck; she said it was there still; she would take care of his effects and would not give them up; she said that she had been ill only three or four days—that is, confined to his room; that he did not owe her anything, but paid every Saturday night; that he told her that she could keep whatever they found on him after his death for the kindness they had shown him.

Charlotte Ann Morgan, of 357 State street, Brooklyn, knew Captain Alexander for a period of forty years; he frequently stopped in the house where she resides when here; he carried a large quantity of bonds around his neck in a bag; had frequently cut off coupons for him; knew he had over $30,000; on March 10, 1869 he dined at the house and wanted to come and stop there, as he said he did not feel safe where he was in reference to his property; on the 27th of March heard of his death; went to attend the funeral, and was met by Mr. Gardner's daughter, Mrs Graff, who said that deceased had been to New Orleans, and had come back looking sick; he said that he was very poor, as he had given all his means to his daughter; Mrs. Gardner came in and stated that the Captain had about him $600, which she cautioned him not to carry, being, as she said, a large amount; she said that at the time of his death he had $100 and some odd dollars, and that this was found in different parts of his clothes; Mr. Breatt told them that he knew of Captain Alexander having a large amount of bonds, which he constantly carried with him; this was denied by some of them present.

Mr. Breatt corroborated the previous testimony.

A letter was put in evidence from Mr. Ryder, Auditor's office, Richmond, Va., to Mrs. Burke, stating that the missing coupons, 10,100 and 6,654, for January, had been presented for payment, and when the party called for the money they would advise her who he was.

The further investigation was at this point adjourned until Friday evening.

INDIANA DIVORCES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 24, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As our Indiana divorce laws are subjected just now to much animadversion, I send you the enclosed letter, for two purposes:—First, to show that our laws, though not in all respects unobjectionable, are not so lax but perjury and forgery are necessary to avoid the restraints they impose on suits of this character; and, second, as an illustration of the morality of those New England saints who are willing to cloak their lustful iniquities under any kind of document which appears legal on its face, while they affect a holy horror of Western ideas on the subject of the marriage relation.

Our location more than our legislation is the cause of much of the scandal which the conduct of profligate non-residents has fastened upon us, and we are "more sinned against than sinning."

But to the letter, which speaks for itself:—

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 19, 1870.

DEAR SIR—Will you put through or fill out a bill of divorce in your State with the party residing in this State? It need not be, but appear legal on its face. No advantage will ever be taken with it; or, if you will cause it to be done, any way to get such a paper. Please inform me yes or no, and state conditions if you will so do. Desertion will be the cause. I enclose one dollar. Respectfully, A. B. G****.

Members of the bar are in daily receipt of such applications; and it is not wonderful that they sometimes fall into the hands of disreputable practitioners, through whose instrumentality such outrages are, in exceptional cases, consummated. Can our New England Solons suggest any law which may not be evaded by such infamous devices?

JUSTICE, Attorney.

THE BAD DICKEY PREACHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I would respectfully suggest that you are assisting Train in deluding the public out of their cash by noticing him as you do. I went last night to hear him, expecting some little fire where there was so much smoke, but came away feeling that I had been badly cheated. He is a compound of bombast, madness, ignorance, egotism and blasphemy; only kept before the public by the notices of the press which he so much abuses. If I thought he was sane, I should say he was one of the paid "minions of the Bastile," as all his arguments go to prove that we as a nation are cowards and toadies while England is at least bold and manly. I believe that if the press would leave him severely alone he would soon find his level.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Visit of Admiral Farragut and Distinguished Personages to the Funeral Fleet.

PORTLAND, Me, Jan. 27, 1870.

Admiral Farragut has gone down in the steamer Leyden to visit the fleet, and all the distinguished visitors are with him, including the Governor and staff and the Mayor and city authorities.

THE CAREER OF GEORGE PEABODY.

Fresh Incidents of His Life—How He Got His Money and How He Spent It—His Virtues, His Benevolence and His Patriotism—A Woman's Tribute to His Memory.

PORTLAND, Me. Jan. 26, 1870.

Just at this time, when the public are engrossed in paying tribute to the memory of the great Prince of Benevolence, there is a great degree of interest manifested in everything pertaining to his earthly career. Biographers have already done much to perpetuate his generous acts in the minds of coming generations, and the HERALD has from time to time furnished columns of facts appertaining to his public and private career. Notwithstanding, however, all that has been said and written, every day seems to develop something new showing how unselfish and noble were the leading traits of Mr. Peabody's character. Rev. Mrs. Phebe A. Hannaford, an old personal friend of Mr. Peabody and a clever and attractive writer, as well as an eloquent preacher of the Gospel, having perceived the public want for such a work, has undertaken to supply a life of the great international benefactor. She is already engaged in its preparation, and Russell, the Boston publisher, will give it to the public early in March. Having had access to that portion of the work already completed I am enabled to supply the HERALD readers with some few facts in Mr. Peabody's career which have never yet been published.

A NAME NOT BORN TO DIE.

In her preface Mrs. Hannaford truly says that America has been rich in great men whose intellectual superiority or moral excellence bade them tower above the masses, or whose vast possessions, wisely used, as in the case of the subject of this memoir, entitled them to high place in the regard of a grateful and appreciative people. And it is now conceded that

Among the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die

is to be read in glowing characters the name of George Peabody. A wide interest attaches to the events of his life and the record of his noble deeds, because he showed so truly that he valued wealth on account of the power it gave him to do good and benefit others than himself and his immediate family or nearest relatives.

"A MAN OF HIS WORD."

Gentlemanly in his bearing, honorable in his transactions, genial in his intercourse with men—with honorable men—though his frown was sufficiently scathing toward the mean, fraudulent, conniving and false, his indignation sufficiently marked and his words of denunciation sufficiently pointed and personal towards those unworthy of confidence—scrupulously honest as a business man, he could not but command the respect of those engaged in similar pursuits and enjoy the confidence of those familiar with him in the ordinary walks of social life. Prompt and methodical, he avoided many of the vexations and disasters experienced by men of the opposite business habits. With him the appointments of business were sacred, the day and the hour to be observed with the most undeviating certainty on his part: while those who failed in these respects, if unable to offer a satisfactory excuse for such delinquency, would not ordinarily escape a decided reprimand or more frequently forfeit confidence and business relations. Financial obligations were promptly met at the appointed time, in strict accordance with the literal structure of the contract, when he was the obliger; while it was at least injudicious for others to be less scrupulous towards him. If there was sometimes seeming severity, such must be attributed to his marked methodical habits and to an idea of commercial obligation and justice.

AN ABSTAINER FROM THE "VILE WEED AND NARCOTICS."

Mr. Peabody was a man of good natural abilities: had a large volume of brain, as the most casual observer may notice; his noble bearing well calculated to command respect, not less than confidence. His were clear perceptions, those of a careful and discriminating observer of men and things. His brain was neither beclouded by the narcotic influences of the "vile weed"—as he was not accustomed to the use of tobacco in any of its forms—nor inflamed, set on fire, by the use of alcoholic stimulants. Such indulgences, indeed, would have been inconsistent with his large success and incompatible with the performance of his manifold duties, his almost crushing labors, which would have exhausted the energies of almost any man less scrupulous and less consistent in his personal habits. Nor did he stultify himself with the indulgences of the gourmand—a slave of appetite; far from it. He gave and attended banquets; yet of all present he was the most simple in his habits, the most abstemious, often partaking of but a single dish, and that of the simplest quality, though the table might groan under the weight of the luxuries of all climes. There was neither wasting of his energies in sensual indulgences, the gratification of the lower nature, nor a dissipation, a scattering, a frittering away of his powers in unmanly amusements and senseless frivolity. He was no mere pleasure-seeker, though it is reasonable to suppose that he was not averse to a consistent "unbending" after exhausting and overburdening the mind by excessive effort. It is certain that he was conscientious in regard to the more usual amusements: not partial to theatricals, since, in the finish of the "Memorial church," he gave special directions to avoid certain decorations calculated to "remind one of the theatre;" though that church was finished in elegance, taste and beauty, without regard to expense, to "last 100 years without a stroke of repairs," in the language of the donor.

THE KEY TO HIS MARKED SUCCESS.

The key to his marked success is seen in these prominent characteristics. Inheriting a firm physical constitution, a vigorous and discriminating mind, the energies of the one were husbanded by a remarkable abstemiousness and temperance, the normal vital forces not only retained, but increased in their powers of endurance, by correct habits; while the other was called into harmonious activity, developed by effort, expanded by observation and refined by self-culture, his personal habits being favorable to such physical and mental development. As a business man Mr. Peabody had a single idea, a oneness of purpose—success in financial pursuits. He was not only industrious, almost without a parallel in business circles, but his energies were centred, concentrated with a marked persistency and vitalizing energy, upon this one object, this one life pursuit. Finance was his study—if the expression is allowable—and success, eminence in his avocation, his great object; though an avaricious spirit, a mere love of money, as such, were not fairly attributed to him. He was neither diverted from his chosen pursuits by the enticements of pleasure seeking nor by the allurements of fashion, nor yet by the blandishments of the court and the applause and attentions of the sovereign of his adopted land. It is a remarkable fact that the kind regards of the Queen, the honors bestowed upon him, the many, many temptations to accept, not court, the favors and distinctions almost thrust upon him by those occupying the highest position in the realm, were not sufficient to captivate him. It was not until after he retired from business that he could be induced to specially notice these proffered distinctions and regards, never having been presented to the royal family until after his retirement from the harassing cares and labors of business life.

A STREAK OF MISFORTUNE.

Nor is it to be supposed that he never encountered difficulties or experienced disasters in his financial pursuits, since these are the necessary concomitants of a life of business. He is a wise man, worthy of success, who encounters difficulties without misgivings, irresoluteness or murmurings, and boldly and resolutely attempts the removal of all obstacles, throwing himself into the van in the conflicts of life, expecting to become the victor. After Mr. Peabody had passed the meridian of a business career misfortunes came, for a time jeopardizing his financial prospects. After the age of fifty years—at which time his wealth was comparatively small, far less than that of many of our successful business men of perhaps half that age—most of his vast accumulations were acquired; the last few years of business being, probably, by far the most remunerative. His early life seemed to have been preparatory, prefatory; a time for the deposit of the seed afterwards to germinate and yield its fruits; a time in which to lay the foundation on which prosperity was to be reared near the close of life, and the creation and adjustment of plans and instrumentalities by which success was afterwards made almost or quite certain.

HIS EARLY CHARITIES.

But the "crowning glory," the brightest halo that encircles the brow of Mr. Peabody, is that connected with his munificent donations; those of a general character, but especially those intended for the lowly—the poor of England and of this country. This benevolence was but the outgrowth of his compassionate nature and was early developed, though but little was known of him in this respect beyond a certain circle, publicity not being sought. He was commendably devoted to his mother and many other relatives and personal friends, and on these he early bestowed favors, though, of course, not as lavishly as in after-life, when his means would justify generous bequests. With a son's devotion, an affectionate brother's solicitude and tenderness he cared for those more nearly connected by family ties, while others were educated, that in business relations, professional duties, &c., they might encounter less of the disadvantages than himself in the avocations of active life.

HIS LARGER DONATIONS LONG CONTEMPLATED.

While cherishing these kindly impulses in early manhood, nurturing them by judicious bestowments, we may reasonably infer that the idea of these larger and royal donations, royal in magnitude and design—were contemplated long before their public recognition; reposing in his capacious and far-seeing mind—an embryotic existence—to be developed and assume vast proportions in due time. Cherishing a tender regard, an affectionate solicitude, for the lowly of both hemispheres—the unfortunate from the force of circumstances, the peculiarities of government &c., in the one, and the terrible degradation of slavery in the other—may we not infer that this was the cherished benevolent impulse of his life, and that, with his far-seeing intellect, as he foresaw the magnitude of the results of such a gift in the elevation and the humanizing of the downtrodden, this was the one great aspiration of his life, long reposing in the bosom of the future as the helpless infant calmly sleeps on its mother's breast and nourished there for future activities? This was, indeed, a munificent gift, worthy of the man who bestowed it. Yet its mere financial proportions do not constitute its most important significance. The design of reaching the lower stratum of society, educating those who must have remained in relative ignorance and degradation, aside from such gifts, giving life, energy and courage to the despairing, furnishing the means of self-elevation, self-improvement—these features overshadow all others. These aspects determine the magnitude and the true benevolence of these vast charities. Having no children of his own, he conceived the grand idea of adopting the unfortunate of his native and his adopted countries; wisely bequeathing to them, with an affectionate regard, the means more wisely granted than by personal bestowments squandered or exhausted in a brief period, as it might have been under some circumstances, by which future generations would be blessed, remembering the name of the donor as a father indeed, who had more regard for future benefits, real prosperity and continuous fruitage than for brief and temporary gratifications. Such a monument will outlive marble and granite; such a record is indeed indelible.

ANCESTRY.

A flower, though offered in the bud,
Is no vain sacrifice.
They that seek Me early shall find Me.

It is often said that "the child is father of the man;" and in no small degree this can be affirmed of every prominent statesman or philanthropist. The traits evident in childhood are often prophecies of distinction in certain paths then indicated, when the years shall have given gray hairs to the brow and maturity to all the mental powers. This was eminently true of George Peabody, the financier and the benevolent giver of great gifts. His childhood foreshadowed the glory of his later years; and yet his childhood was not marked by incident or memorable for peculiarities. Whatever the little eccentricities of after years, his childhood was not in any sense that of an oddity. Men and women thought of him as the good boy, the faithful son, the dutiful child, the industrious student, the honest youth; and, if they sometimes called him a "mother boy," it was not because he was shy and effeminate and wanting in boyish energy and daring, but because he loved his mother; and it was the joy of his young life to add anything to her happiness. That he was brave and honest, upright and conscientious, is not at all strange when we consider his ancestry. However any may sneer at heraldic emblems, it is yet true that, as the Scriptures declare, "the glory of children are their fathers," and none may therefore rightfully despise a pure and noble ancestry. The genealogy of the Peabody family has been compiled by the late C. M. Endicott, of Salem, and revised by William S. Peabody, of Boston, with a partial record of the Rhode Island branch by B. Frank Pabodie, in the spirit of those who adopted the language of Job:—"For inquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers." In the same spirit Mr. Nehemiah Cleveland, in his address at the Topsfield bicentennial celebration, thus spoke of the origin of the Peabody family in America:—

From a very early period in the history of this town the Peabody name has been identified with it. Thanks to the spirit of family pride or of antiquarian curiosity, great pains have been recently taken to dig out the roots and follow out the branches of the old Peabody tree. Old it may well be called, since it has already attained to a growth of nearly 2,000 years. Boadie, it seems, was the primeval name. He was a gallant British chieftain, who in the year A. D. 61, came to the rescue of his noble and chivalrous Queen Boadicea, when "bleeding from the Roman rods." From the disastrous battle in which she lost her crown and life he fled to the Cambrian mountains. There his posterity lived and became the terror of the Lowlands. Thus it was that the name "Pea," which means mountain, was prefixed to Boadie, which means man. There was a Peabody, it seems, among the knights of the Round Table, for the name was first registered with due heraldic honors by command of King Arthur himself. At the period when the business transaction of this town begin to appear on record, Lieutenant Francis Pabody (this was the orthography of the name at that period) was evidently the first man in the place for capacity and influence. He had emigrated from St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, England, about seventeen miles from London, in 163-, and settled at Topsfield in 167, where he remained until his death in 16.8. His wife was a daughter of Reginald Foster, honorably mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion" and "The Lay." Of this large family three sons settled in Boxford and two remained in Topsfield. From these five patriarchs have come, it is said, all the Peabodys in this country. Among those of this name who have devoted themselves to the sacred office the Rev. Oliver Peabody, who died in Natick almost a hundred years ago, is honorably distinguished. Those twin Peabodys (now, alas! no more), William Bourne Oliver and Oliver William Bourne—twins not in age only, but in genius and virtue, learning and piety—will long be remembered with admiration and respect. The Rev. David Peabody, of this town, who died while a professor in Dartmouth College, deserves honorable mention. A kinsman of his, a so of Topsfield, is at this moment laboring, a devoted missionary, in the ancient land of Cyrus. The Rev. Andrew T. Peabody, of Portsmouth, and the Rev. Ephraim Peabody, of Boston, are too well and favorably known to require that I should more than allude to them. Professor Silliman, of Yale College, is descended from a Peabody.

The Peabody name has abounded in brave and patriotic spirits. Many of them served in the French and the Revolutionary wars. One of them fell with Wolfe and Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham. Another assisted at the capture of Ticonderoga and of Louisburg, and in the siege of Boston. Another was among the most gallant combatants on Bunker Hill. Another commanded a company in the Continental army, and sent his sons to the army as fast as they became able. One more, Nathaniel Peabody, of Atkinson, N. H., commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary war and subsequently represented his State in the Continental Congress. In medicine and law the reputation of the name rests more, perhaps, on the quality than the number of practitioners. In commerce, too, this family may boast at least one eminent example—an architect of a princely fortune. I need not name him.

BIRTHPLACE AND CHILDHOOD.

That rich banker was born a poor boy, in the town of Danvers, Mass., on the 18th day of February, 1795; not at all in abject poverty, but in circumstances which afforded him but little opportunity for education, save for the first decade of his life in the common schools. Hon. Alfred A. Abbott, at the laying of the corner stone of the Peabody Institute, in Danvers, remarked concerning this Danvers boy:—"The character and history of Mr. Peabody have, by the natural course of things, become so familiar to us within the last year that, like his name, they have almost come to be household property. How, nearly threescore years ago, in a very humble house in this then quiet village, he was born, the son of respectable parents, but in humble circumstances; how from the common schools of the parish, such as they were from 1803 to 1807 to use his own simple words, he obtained the limited education his parents' means could afford, but, to the principles then inculcated, owing much of the foundation for such success as Heaven has been pleased to grant him during a long business life"—all this Mr. Abbott thought familiar to the Danvers people; and so it was and is. In his native place, as much as anywhere, George Peabody's memory is precious; and, however it may be with prophets, with this successful and beneficent merchant it is not true that he is "not without honor save in his own country and among his own people." In fact, the town where he was born is now called by his name. First it was a part of Salem; then, for a century, it was known as Danvers; for a season it was called South Danvers; and it is now known as Peabody, in honor of him whose brief and necessarily imperfect memoir is here presented.

On the occasion of his visit to Danvers in 1856 Hon. Alfred A. Abbott said to his fellow citizens:—"Here was Mr. Peabody's home; here slumbered the honored dust of his fathers; here, 'native and to the manner born,' he passed his youth and the pleasant days of his early life; here were many of those who had been his schoolfellows and playmates; and when young ambition and devotion to those whom misfortune had made his dependants, and the first stirrings of that great energy already indicating the future triumph, led him forth to other and broader fields of labor, the eyes of his townsmen, like their prayers and best wishes, followed him; and from that day to this the events of his life and his whole career have been a part of the public and most treasured property of the town. And, all along, what returns have there been, and how warmly has this regard been reciprocated! There has been no time when we have not been in George Peabody's debt. Separated from us by the wide ocean, living amid the whirl and roar of the world's metropolis, engrossed with the weightiest concerns, flattered and carressed by the titled and the great, that 'heart untravelled' has yet clung steadfast to its early love. While, wherever his lot has been cast, every worthy object of charity and every beneficent enterprise has received his ready aid, in an especial manner has he remembered and endowed us. When fire desolated our village and swept away the sacred house where in childhood he listened to those truths which have been the guide and solace of maturer years, he helped to rebuild the rafters and point again the spire to heaven. When a pious local pride would rear an enduring monument to the memory of our fathers who fell in the first fight of the Revolution it was his bounty, although he lived beneath the very shadow of the crown from which that Revolution snatched its brightest jewel, that assisted in rearing the granite pile and transmitting to future ages the names and heroic deeds of our venerated martyrs. So when, advancing a new step in the cause of public education, this town established two high schools for the better culture of its youth, it was his untiring generosity that awoke new life and kindled fresh desire for knowledge, by ordaining a system of prize medals, carefully discriminating and judicious, and which will embalm his name in the affections of unborn generations of youthful scholars. And, lastly, when, four years ago, the town of Danvers celebrated the centenary of its municipal life, it was the same constant, faithful friend that sent to our festival that noble sentiment, 'Education—a debt due from present to future generations;' and, in payment of his share of that debt, gave to the inhabitants of the town a munificent sum for the promotion of knowledge and morality among them. Since that day his bounty has not spared, but has flowed forth unceasingly, until the original endowment has been more than doubled, and until here, upon this spot, is founded an institution of vast immediate good, and whose benefits and blessings for future years and upon the generations yet to come no man can measure. Such are some of the reasons why the news of Mr. Peabody's contemplated visit to this country was received with peculiar emotions here; why every heart was warmed; why all the people with one accord desired to see his face and hear his voice, and why the towns of Danvers and South Danvers, in their corporate capacities and in obedience to the popular will, extended to him on his arrival upon our shores an invitation to visit their borders

Hon. Robert S. Daniels also spoke of the early home of the subject of this record and of him in fitting words as follows:—

It is now more than forty years since Mr. Peabody was a resident of this town, and many and great are the changes which have taken place during that period Many of them are of a pleasing character; some of them, however, which are the result of the universal law of nature, will be remembered with sorrow. And I would ask with reference to these changes, in the language of Scripture, "The fathers, where are they?" They are all gone. Their seats in our halls and in our churches are all vacant. The active business men of that day have all passed from time to eternity.

The population of Danvers at that period was about 3,000, now more than 10,000. We then had but two churches; we now have nine. The salaries paid the ministers were about $1,000, and now estimated at $10,000. We then had but two or three public schoolhouses; now some fifteen, and a number of them large and costly buildings and thronged with hundreds of happy children. We then appropriated about $2,000 for their support; now about $10,000, and are trying to pay the debt due from present to future generations. Our old public avenues are filled with dwellings and stores. Many new streets have been located and built upon. The power of steam was then almost unknown. Railroads are now laid in all directions through our town, and almost thirty trains per day pass through this village. We then had no banks and no post offices; we now have three banks and four post offices; and I feel warranted in stating that the business of the town would show a greater increase than anything else.

Mr. Peabody left this place with no capital but a good character and his inherent energy and firm resolve. He now returns to us under circumstances known to you all; his unparalleled success has not blotted from his memory his old home and his old friends.

It was Mr. Peabody's privilege, and he always felt it to be such, to minister to the comfort of his widowed mother, and the minds of his surviving relatives, who knew him in childhood and youth, are stored with precious memories of his noble deeds. It has been said that "Mr. Peabody did not bestow many gifts to relieve individual poverty or distress; he thought that much of the money thus contributed only tended to increase the evil it sought to alleviate." But it is certain that his immediate friends and relatives were never at a loss to know the character of his feelings toward them. He manifested his good will by word and deed as freely, in proportion to his means, when he had but a few hundred dollars, as when he possessed millions.

GROCERIES, DRUGS AND DRY GOODS.

From a child George Peabody had to rely on his own exertions. At the early age of eleven he was apprenticed to a Mr. Sylvester Proctor, who kept a "country store" of groceries drugs, &c., in Danvers. Here, for four years, he was a faithful laborer, giving great satisfaction by his honesty, promptness and fidelity. But at the age of fifteen he began to be discontented. He longed for a change and for a larger field of action. He wanted to engage in business on a larger scale. Accordingly, after he had spent a year with his maternal grandfather in Vermont (of which year mention will be made in another chapter), he joined his elder brother, David Peabody, in a dry goods or "drapers" shop in Newburyport. This was in 1811. Here he was the same faithful young man, exact and prompt in business, and winning the respect of all who knew him. It is said that "the first money Mr. Peabody earned outside of the small pittance he received as a clerk was for writing ballots for the federal party in Newburyport. This was before the day of printed votes." His penmanship was superior in beauty. His letters were usually brief and very much to the point; but they were easily read and specially enjoyable because of his clear and nice chirography.

AN INCIDENT OF BOYHOOD.

Two gentlemen are living who were friends of Mr. Peabody in boyhood, and who willingly paid his share of the cost of sailing and fishing parties, tenpins, &c, during the war of 1812–14, his excellent company being considered more than an offset to his lack of funds. The late Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., of Newburyport, was the clergyman whose preaching first attracted Mr. Peabody's attention when a lad.

The cause of Mr. George Peabody's interest in Newburyport was not alone that he had lived there for a brief period, or that his relatives had lived there; but, rather, it was the warm friendship that had been shown him, which was, in fact, the basis of his subsequent prosperity. He left there in 1811, and returned in 1857. The forty-six intervening years had borne to the grave most of the persons with whom he had formed acquaintance. Among those he recognized were several who were in business or clerks on State street in 1811—Messrs. John Porter, Moses Kimball, Prescott Spaulding and a few others. Mr. Spaulding was fourteen years older than Mr. Peabody, and in business when the latter was a clerk with his uncle, Colonel John Peabody. Mr Peabody was there in 1857, on the day of the agricultural fair, and was walking in the procession with the late Mayor Davenport, when he saw Mr. Spaulding on the sidewalk, and at once left the procession to greet him.

MR. PEABODY'S START IN LIFE.

Mr. Spaulding had rendered him the greatest of services. When Mr. Peabody left Newburyport he was under age and not worth a dollar. Mr. Spaulding gave him letters of credit in Boston, through which he obtained $2,000 worth of merchandise of Mr. James Reed; and Mr. Reed was so favorably impressed with his appearance that he subsequently gave him credit for a larger amount. This was his start in life, as he afterwards acknowledged; for at a public entertainment in Boston, when his credit was good for any amount, and in any part of the world, Mr. Peabody laid his hand on Mr. Reed's shoulder and said to those present, "My friends, here is my first patron; and he is the man who sold me my first bill of goods." After he was established in Georgetown, D. C., the first consignment made to him was by the late Francis Todd, of Newburyport. It was from these facts that Newburyport was always pleasant in his memory; and the donation he made to the public library was on his own suggestion that he desired to do something of a public nature for the town.

GIVING A PLEASURE IF WELL FOLLOWED.

The fact was George Peabody loved to give and was a grateful, appreciative man; and this chapter concerning his early days cannot be better closed than by quoting one of the best things said by him, spoken at the late reunion in his native town:—"It is sometimes hard for one who has devoted the best part of his life to the accumulation of money to spend it for others; but practice it, and keep on practising it, and I assure you it comes to be a pleasure."

THE BALANCE OF MR. PEABODY'S LIFE.

The subsequent events of Mr. Peabody's life have not yet been fully gathered, but when produced they will comprise a full record of those princely acts of benevolence which entitle him to the esteem and gratitude of all friends of education and the destitute, both in America, the land of his birth, and in England, the place of his death. I can only mention those incidents which should go to make this story of his life complete. Upon first going out in the world he became a commercial assistant, and then contracted the business habits which led him to success in after life. It was about this time that he fell in love; but there was no matrimonial sequel. The subsequent chapters may thus be classified:—Patriotism; A Citizen Soldier; First Partnership: Travelling Member of the Firm; Removal to London—Kindness to America; Saving the Credit of His Country at the Crystal Palace; Great and Good Gifts; Help to Sir John Franklin; Donation to Danvers; The Peabody Institute and its Benefactor; Good Gifts Continued; Still Giving: Greater Benefactions; His First Visit Home; The Gift for Education in the South; Gifts for Science; Still Helping Education; Second Visit to America; Yet Giving Cheerfully; Final Devotion to Kindred and Friends; Return to England; Sickness; Death.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Conjugal Infelicity and a Fight—An Ice Man's House Warming—The Old Ladies' Home.

A sneak thief entered the residence of Thomas A. Gardner, County Treasurer, in Johnson street, near Lawrence, on Wednesday night, and stole therefrom forty dollars' worth of clothing.

On the night of the 5th inst. Eugene V. Cruger, an ice man, residing at No. 14 Prince street, was rather surprised on returning to his domicile to find it brilliantly illuminated and a dance progressing. His wife, who was the hostess, was sailing around in the mazy waltz; but when her husband requested her hand for the next set her proud lip curled and her look of scorn and contempt was enough to have turned his heart to as frigid a state as the commodity in which he dealt. He became wroth and ordered the company to "go" and not stand upon the "order of their going." A fight then ensued between Edward Berry, Peter Bishop and Cruger, the two former falling upon the latter and beating him severely. Officer Fox then appeared upon the scene and took Berry and Bishop into custody, and yesterday the examination took place before Judge Walsh. Cruger testified that Bishop ran at him and struck him several times, but that when he went to strike back some one held him; he heard his wife tell Bishop to shoot him, but Bishop butted him with his head and bit him on the shoulder; Berry pointed a pistol at him, and he then went to get an axe, but it had been removed from its customary place; Bishop then struck him a number of times. The Judge fined Bishop thirty dollars or sixty days in the Penitentiary. The friends of the prisoner paid the fine.

The annual meeting of the managers of the Old Ladies' Home in Washington avenue was held yesterday in that institution. The Rev. Henry Powers presided, and Rev. Dr. Farley read a portion of the Scriptures. There were a number of ladies present, who, together with the old ladies at the Home, listened with interest to the proceedings. After the preliminary services the report of Mrs. A. R. St. John, the corresponding secretary, was read by Mr. Powers. The attention of the benevolent was called to the institution, and also to the fact that the inmates were respectable people and not paupers. The surplus over the yearly expenses would not justify many more admissions at the present time. The building was constantly in need of repair and the most rigid economy had to be exercised. The permanent fund now amounts to $36,100 and is visibly increasing every year. Thanks were given to Mr. J. P. Martin for the sum of $5,000, donated as a memorial gift; also to Mr. Hager, whose exhibiting of the historical tableaux brought them $727. The institution now contains 46 inmates; 24 native born, 22 foreigners and 6 servants. There were 6 entered during the year, 6 died and 2 were expelled. The report of Mr. D. C. Stone, treasurer, showed that there was a balance from the previous year of $5,393. To this were added collections from annual subscribers of $3 416; various donations during the year of $140; articles sold at the Home, $195; admission fees for new inmates, $300; net receipts at the donation party, $3 322; from Mr. Hager's entertainment, $472, and, lastly, interest, $1,054—making the total cash resources for the year $13,218. The expenditures during the year were, for fire insurance, $68; for the year's expenses for maintaining the Home, $10,425—making a total disbursement of $10,493, and leaving a balance in the treasury of $2 721. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Bodine, Greene and French, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BAILEY RAID.

What the Victims of the Raid Say of the Raider—Mr. Bailey's Defence as Reviewed by Them—A Sample Case Showing How Expenses Are Made to Roll Up—The Kind of Search Warrants Issued.

A bold dash, a lively skirmish and hurrying off with prisoners and spoils wound up the raids of the war. Not so with the late raid by Collector Bailey upon the liquor dealers of the Thirty-second district. Charges and counter charges, explanations and counter explanations, prosecutions and probably counter prosecutions are most confusingly mixed up with this last raid. After the defence in the courts made by Mr. Bailey claiming justification of his mode of procedure, his occupation of the premises of the parties raided upon, seizure of their property, removal of their books and general suspension of their business, without bringing forward a single charge or taking a single legal step against the parties for more than two weeks, the aggrieved parties claim their right to put in a rebutting statement. This statement, as will be seen by the facts given below, is not without its interest as well as its moral.

In the first place it is claimed by the liquor merchants that the allegations preferred against them are not a substantial fraud upon the revenue, but a mere technical violation of the merest technical provisions of the law. In the next place they will insist upon the truthfulness of their statements regarding the seizures as a violation of the commonest rules of justice, as treating parties as guilty before the fact had been proven. As to the claim set forth by Mr. Bailey that he had in his possession previous proofs of fraud, and that in two cases these frauds had been proven over five months ago, it is thought very singular that he should not long since have proceeded against those parties in the proper legal manner, instead of consuming weeks in an arbitrary search for these very frauds before bringing any specific charges in relation to them. If the evidence in his hands was specific before the search, his course, they own, was plain; but if not, the examination they insist was a mere search for charges. When books are removed, so debts, they say, cannot be collected, credit is gone and the interruption of business is of the most serious kind. Mr. Bailey's excuse for removing books through apprehension of violence, and this by breaking open a safe they assert as too absurd to be listened to for a moment, and that if he can excuse his own violence by such flimsy pretexts, no one can be safe against his illegal acts. The merchants insist that in law and common right their business should not be held in durance for weeks or months without a specific charge of wrong-doing previously made and known to the accused, and that evidence obtained in this unlawful manner is necessarily unreliable and untrustworthy. Collector Bailey's defence, they urge, practically admits the truth of their statements and shows conclusively that, although he may be an active he is by no means a safe and prudent government officer. Once for all, the parties accused assert that it is only necessary to let in on the *ex parte* statements of Mr. Bailey the light of judicial investigation to show the falsity of any charge of wrong-doing he may bring against them. As to the action now brought against them, they say that he was spurred on to take a legal step against some of them and to make charges in the United States courts after they had been under practical condemnation for more than two weeks through the newspapers: that on account of this he is now inclined to move into legal channels when his attention is drawn to the fact of his deviation therefrom. Regarding Mr. Bailey's statement that the expenses of seizure and occupation are very light, as he only employs a small number of specials, they say that it is immaterial whether persons employed in this business are expressly engaged for the purpose or for general purposes. They say, further, that Mr. Bailey not only has more specials and at larger pay than he states, but that he has a large number of assistant assessors each drawing five dollars per day, specially detailed to him for the examination of books, accounts, &c. Since deputy collectors would have to be paid by him and assistant assessors are paid by the government the advantage of having the latter detailed to act for the former, they assert, is obvious. It is immaterial, they argue, from what office these men come or what their proper duties are. They are now and have been for two weeks engaged upon this special duty, while their regular work, if they have any, is being neglected, and will have to be brought up by an extra force, and the time now being employed on this raid to be charged to the expenses of it. Besides this there are travelling expenses, hack hire, &c., of detectives and deputies, who have, it is asserted, a great weakness for carriages, and the various sums expended on spies and spotters. It is also said in this connection of Mr. Bailey that he enjoys at government expense the luxury of a special counsel, but at what exact charges per diem they do not know. It is alleged that hitherto it has been supposed that the United States District Attorney and his assistants of a judicial district were the legal advisers of the revenue officials in it, but that as Mr. Bailey's acts need particular defence he alone of all revenue officers employs special counsel. As an idea of the probable expenses incurred in Mr. Bailey's late raid are cited the expenses incurred in a case against Watson & Crary, which being "settled" the bills had to be paid by the claimants. Beside $5,000 fine and $12,490 paid on a bond the following sums, it is said, were "settled" for in full:—

J. F. Bailey, expenses October 12, 1869	$500
Marshal's fees, October 12, 1869	75
District Attorney, October 12, 1869	2 3
Marshal, October 12, 1869	231
Clerks' costs, October 12, 1869	204
Bailey's expenses October 22, 1869	1,740
January 6, 1870—Paid for fee of Mr. Hubbard, special counsel for Bailey, and for assisting District Attorney in suit	1,000
Total	$4,109

In addition to the above item it is said that the spirits under seizure were appraised at $7,000; but on being sold at government sale netted, after expenses of custody, &c., only $631. It thus appears, according to the accounts of those giving the above facts, that the costs in the proceedings cited were $10,500, besides the pay of all regular salaried government employés concerned; and that in addition to the regular pay of Mr. Bailey and all his subordinates he charged and received for extra and contingent expenses the sum of $3,249. It is added that the counsel for claimants or defendants have been as yet unable to obtain any vouchers for these contingent expenses.

After ventilating the above case it is left to the imagination to conjecture what would be the costs in a like ratio of the suits and proceedings against the twenty houses against which Mr. Bailey obtained search warrants on the 10th inst. As to these search warrants, these defendants say that they have never asserted that Mr. Bailey did not obtain search warrants; but, on the contrary, they acknowledge the fact, but the use of search warrants to cover the examination of books and papers extending over weeks they claim was an abuse of that process and an entire novelty in legal practice, especially as when applied to both commissioners who issued these warrants struck out all relating to books and papers, leaving them simply ordinary search warrants provided by statute.

PLAYING ON THE PLAYERS.

A Philanthropic Individual Collects Money to Bury a Live Man.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man giving his name as Michael Gallagher called at the box office of Tony Pastor's Opera House, in the Bowery, and presented a petition to the proprietor soliciting subscriptions from theatrical parties for the purpose of interring a stage carpenter who had recently died of consumption, leaving his family destitute. There was about $100 subscribed, in sums varying from two to five dollars, the latter amount being opposite the names of the following well known actors:—Lester Wallack, Edwin Booth, Charles Fechter, Neil and Dan Bryant, Robert Butler, John Brougham, F. B. Conway, W. B. Freligh, Dody Pastor, and in various sums. Tony at first placed his name on the list and contributed his share towards relieving the embarrassing position, and just as he was in the act of handing it back a thought struck him. He surmised he had heard the name of the deceased man before, and upon giving it a more minute inspection discovered the thing was a fraud, as the party who "had died" had been in communication with him the latter part of last week and was then residing in San Francisco, Cal. He despatched a messenger for officer Diamond, of the Broadway squad, who arrested Gallagher. Upon making inquiries at Wallack's he was informed that his signature was genuine, as he supposed the facts set forth were. Upon applying at Dan Bryant's "Shoo Fly" palace he was informed that his signature to the document was a forgery. Justice Shandley, upon hearing the facts, committed Gallagher for trial.

The following is the petition, given verbatim as it was written:—

We the undersigned do agree to Give What We can spare towards the Aid of Robert Abraham's. Family he has been sick some time with the consumption and being now Dead leaving His Wife and children destitute and without means of paying his Funeral Expenses, he has been engaged for a number of years, in this cuy and others as a stage carpenter his wife and children appeal to the Theatrical Profession for Aid in this their sore affliction. Knowing and trusting to their Generosity they will be very thankful for it.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, Jan. 27—6 P. M.

The effort to maintain the speculative interest in

THE GOLD MARKET

was less successful to-day under the generally calm aspect of the political horizon, the improvement in five-twenties at London, and despite Senator Morton's amendment proposing sixty-five millions additional currency. Those who are interested in the clique movement having put the price to 122⅛ were content to realize at the advance, and then left the market to fall back, which it seemed quite willing to do when deprived of their support. The result was a decline to 121⅞, at which large bids were pending at the close. The weaker tone of the foreign exchanges to-day and a more flattering line of exports since gold has risen over 121 combined to keep the market within the range which is set forth in the following table of the chief fluctuations:—

10 A. M.	122	1:30 P. M.	121⅞
10:03 A. M.	122⅛	2 P. M.	121⅞
11 A. M.	122	3 P. M.	121⅞
12 M.	121⅞	4 P. M.	121⅞
1 P. M.	121⅞	5:30 P. M.	121⅞ a 121⅞

Up to Clearing House time the holders of gold paid 6 to 7 per cent to have their balances carried. In the afternoon an exceptional transaction was recorded at four per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$43,199,000
Gold balances	2,049,799
Currency balances	2,504,030

STOCKS HEAVY.

The day was also one of realization in the stock market. In the forenoon prices became heavy except for the Vanderbilt shares, which remained steady until late in the afternoon, and for Rock Island, which still pushed its way upward and onward, touching 112½, which was the price bid on the street at the end of business. The stock is still dealt in on the sidewalk in front of the Stock Exchange, the governing committee of which body today ordered the telegraph company to refrain from making further quotations of Rock Island under penalty of having their agents and operators dismissed from the building. We do not intend to discuss the matter further than to say that as the telegraph company is a private corporation, deriving its privileges from the stock board, it is in a measure bound morally to comply with the order repressing transactions in Rock Island. On the other hand the brokers, in this day of prompt quotations, are dependent upon the telegraph company for facilities which were never enjoyed in the old times of messengers. The question is an open one, and will be, as it has been to-day, freely and angrily discussed by both sides until peace is made between the directors and the board. The career of Rock Island was independent of the general direction of the stock market, which, under the realization referred to and under a "bear" raid from some prominent operators, declined sharply in the afternoon. The story of decreased earnings on the prominent Western roads was supplemented by another bad exhibit from St. Paul, showing a decrease last week of $47,700. When this was followed by a report that the Northwest directors intended to issue seven millions of consolidated convertible bonds to meet certain maturing indebtedness of that amount, the three stocks—Northwest, St. Paul and Lake Shore—fell to 71, 72⅛ and 84⅛ respectively. Northwest preferred was dragged down to 88⅛, but there cut loose from the common and rose to 89⅞, the new issue not affecting the preferred shares. Despite the influences which have been at work on Northwest, it has made an unusually strong resistance, and hence the suspicion that a "short" interest is being tempted into it, just as there was into Rock Island. Two great operators are on opposite sides of this stock, and although they have been in the background for the past week, they will be heard from before long. The strength of Northwest in face of reduced earnings, the expected issue of convertible bonds and the like, receive in this fact still another solution. Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad has been weak under the decline in the price of coal. Cumberland was dull and heavy. In the miscellaneous shares Pacific Mail was active and strong, and in a sudden rush to cover by the shorts in the afternoon advanced to 40½ at the same time that the general market was weak and declining. Western Union advanced to 35. In the bank stocks Tenth National sold at 106⅞. There was continued activity in the Pacific Railway bonds, Centrals advancing to 94¾ and Unions to 85⅞.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. Central and Hud. consolidated	95½	94⅞
New York Central and Hudson scrip	92⅜	91⅛
Reading	95¾	95⅛
Lake Shore	84¾	84⅛
Northwestern	72⅛	71
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	88⅛
Rock Island	112½	110⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	72¾	72⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	86⅞	86¼
New Jersey Central	98¼	97⅜
Western Union Telegraph	35	34¼
Pacific Mail	40½	38⅞

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 54⅛ a 55⅛; Cumberland, 34½ a 35⅛; Western Union, 34⅞ a 35⅛; Quicksilver, 13¼ a 13⅞; Mariposa, 8⅛ bid; do., preferred, 17⅞ a 18; do., certificates, 44⅛ a 40; Pacific Mail, 38⅞ a 38⅞; Boston Water Power, 17⅞ a 18; Adams Express, 63⅞ a 63⅞; Wells, Fargo Express, 21; American do., 37⅛ a 37⅞; United States do., 52⅞ a 52⅞; New York Central, consols, 95 a 95⅛; do. do., scrip, 91⅞ a 91⅞; Harlem, 139 a 139⅛; Erie, 23 a 23⅛; do., preferred, 39 a 40; Reading, 95⅛ a 95⅞; Michigan Central, 117⅞ bid; Lake Shore, 84⅛ a 85⅛; Illinois Central, 137⅞ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91⅞; Chicago and Northwestern, 71⅞ a 72; do. preferred, 88⅞ a 88⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 75; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 72⅞ a 72⅛; do. preferred, 86⅛ a 86⅞; Toledo and Wabash, 53; do. preferred, 73⅞; Fort Wayne, 88 a 88⅛; Alton and Terre Haute, 20 a 25; do. preferred, 57; Ohio and Mississippi, 25⅞ a 26; Delaware and Lackawanna, 103⅞ a 104; New Jersey Central, 97⅞ a 98; Morris and Essex, 86, bid; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 108 a 110; do. preferred, 108½ a 111½; Dubuque and Sioux City, 108⅛ a 109; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 16.

GOVERNMENTS ACTIVE.

The government market again closely sympathized with gold, maintaining great buoyancy throughout the earlier sessions of the board, the 67s touching 115. When later in the day the price of gold declined to 121⅞, the market yielded about a quarter per cent on the more speculative issues, prices on the street closing finally as follows:—United States currency sixes, 111 a 111⅛; do., 1881, registered, 118⅛ a 118⅜; do. do., coupon, 118⅜ a 118⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115⅞ a 116; do., do., 1862, coupon, do., 115⅞ a 115⅞; do. do. 1864, do. do., 115⅝ a 115⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115⅛ a 115⅞; do. do., registered, January and July, 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅞ a 114⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 112⅜ a 112⅞; do. do., coupon, 112⅞ a 112⅞.

At the government purchase of one million of bonds to-day the offerings were over four millions. The following were the awards:—

$10,000 '65 c. n.	114.10	$1,000 '65 c. o.	114.24
22,000 '62 c.	114.23	25,000 '65 r. n.	114.14
6,000 '67 c.	114.23	3,000 '65 c. n.	114.14
2,000 '62 c.	114.23	1,000 '65 r.	114.27
800 '64 c.	114.23	2,000 '65 c.	114.27
800 '65 c. o.	114.28	3,000 '64 c.	114.27
200 '65 r. n.	114.24	6,000 '62 c.	114.27
8,800 '65 c. n.	114.24	1,000 '65 n.	114.13
300 '65 r.	114.24	1,650 '62.	114.13
7,450 '67 c.	114.24	5,000 '65 n.	114.23
3,000 '68 c.	114.24	3,005 '62.	114.20
500 '62 r.	114.24	4,500 '65 n.	114.30
2,750 '62 c.	114.24	1,050 '67.	114.30
300 '65 r. c.	114.24	426,450 '65 c. n.	114.30
1,500 '64 r.	114.24	50,000 '62 c.	114.30
700 '64 c.	114.24	164,200 '62 r.	114.30
1,000 '65 c.	114.28	25,000 '64 r.	114.30
10,000 '64.	114.28	75,000 '64 c.	114.30
10,000 '65 r. n.	114.23	88,000 '75 r. n.	114.30
9,000 '65 c. n.	114.24	12,750 '65 c. n.	114.30

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

With few exceptions the Southern State bonds were strong and in some instances active. The exceptions were the Tennessees, which were barely steady. The old Virginias advanced to 57 bid, while the new bonds were firm at previous quotations. The Missouris and South Carolinas were one to two per cent higher. The Louisiana levees recovered from their decline and closed firm. The following were the latest street prices for the leading bonds on the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 53⅞ a 54; do., new, 45 a 46½; Virginia, ex coupon, 57 a 57⅞; do., new, 62 a 63; Georgia sixes, 82 a 83; do., sevens, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 41 a 42; do., new, 25 a 25⅛; Missouri sixes, 89 a 89⅞; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 91⅞; Louisiana sixes, 63 a 69; do. levee sixes, 63 a 64; do. do., eights, 77 a 79; Alabama eights, 93 a 94; do. fives, 62 a 63; South Carolina sixes, 60 a 61; do. new, 78 a 79.

MONEY EASY.

The tendency of the money market to extreme ease was again strongly marked to-day in the excess of the supply over the demand. The highest rate among the stock houses was six per cent, while the great bulk of business on stocks was at five. The government dealers were abundantly supplied at four to five per cent. The banks are so overwhelmed with deposits of national bank notes that they offer loans in them free of interest for five, seven and even ten days, where the borrower agrees to give his certified check or the equivalent in greenbacks at the return of the loan.

COMMERCIAL PAPER IN DEMAND.

With the decline in the rate on call there has been a steady absorption of the better grades of mercantile paper, and the demand, therefore, is now in excess of the supply. Prime double name acceptances at sixty days to four months are current at 7 to 9 per cent., and find ready buyers at 7 to 8 per cent. The stand-still in general trade does not induce the writing of much new paper, and hence the double disparity at present between the demand and supply. Single names are not so easily quotable, but are discounting at from 9 to 15 per cent. The country banks have been large buyers, while the note brokers have encountered a great deal of competition in the city banks, where customers are very readily accommodated since the overplus of national bank notes has enlarged their deposits. The fact seems to indicate that our banking institutions are more free of distrust concerning the standing of our business men than might have been expected after the reverses of the fall and winter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was lower, the leading bankers making a decided concession on the prices of the recent advance in rates. The range of quotations at the close was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅜ a 108⅞; good to prime bankers', 109 a 109⅛; short sight, 109⅝ a 109⅞; Paris, sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.16⅞; short sight, 5.15⅝ a 5.14⅞; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.16⅞; Switzerland, 5.21¼ a 5.16⅞; Hamburg, 35⅝ a 36⅛; Amsterdam, 40½ a 40⅞; Frankfort, 40⅛ a 40⅞; Bremen, 78⅞ a 79⅛; Prussian thalers, 70⅞ a 71⅛.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 27—10:15 A. M.

$30000 US 6's, '81, cou..	118⅜	1050 shs Mar pref......	18
7500 do............c	118⅜	200 do.........b15	18½
2000 US 5-20, c, '64....	115½	200 do.......bt call	18⅛
15000 US 5-20, c, '65......	115⅞	600 Pac Mail SS Co....c	39½
25000 US 5-20, c, '65, n...c	114⅝	300 do...........s3	39½
19000 US 5's, 10-40, c....	112⅞	800 do.............	39⅝
54000 US 5-20, c, '67.....	114⅞	100 Boston Water P..b60	18
7000 do............c	114⅞	100 do.............	17⅞
60000 do..........b3	115	175 do.............	17⅞
1000 do.............	115	200 do.............	18
25000 do..b4...ex int	115	100 Adams Express.....	63½
2000 Tenn 6's, ex c.....	54	200 do......bet call	63
6000 Tenn 6's, n......	45⅞	100 Am Mer U Ex......	37½
15000 do.............	46	100 U S Express Co.....	53
10000 do.............	45⅞	100 do..........b10	53
19000 Va 6's, ex cou.....	56⅞	200 do.............	52½
29000 do.............	57	100 do......bet call	53
18000 N Car 6's, n	25	100 do.............	52⅞
2500 Georgia 7's........	92	500 N Y C & H R RR ...	95⅞
10000 S C 6's...........	81	200 do.............	95¾
7600 S Car 6's, new.....	78	50000 N Y C & H R RR c	92¼
7500 do Jan & July..	77	4000 do.............	92⅜
4000 Missouri 6's	89	700 do.............	93
2600 Ala 8's, bonds....	95	10000 do...........b o	92¼
1000 Erie 4th mtg......	79	21000 do.............	92⅞
5000 Mich So s f bs.....	97½	200 Harlem RR........	139
50000 Cen Pac RR g bds	94½	10 Reading RR.......	95⅞
2000 do.............	94⅞	600 do.............	95⅜
4000 U Pac RR 1st m..	84⅞	400 L S & M S RR.......	84½
6000 do.............	85	50 do.............	85
14000 do.............	85⅛	200 Clev & Pts RR......	91½
1700 do.............	85⅞	300 Chic & N W RR.....	72⅛
5000 do.............	85⅞	350 do.............	72⅛
2000 T & Wab 2d m.....	85	100 Chi & N W RR pf b60	89⅞
5000 C & R I & P RR 7's.	95	100 do.............	89⅞
1000 Pitts, Ft W & Chi 1st	102½	225 do.............	89⅞
1000 St L & I M 1st m bs	83⅞	400 do.............	89⅞
5000 Mil & St P 1st m...	90	200 do.........b call	89⅞
7000 M & St P 1st I div	86	100 New Jersey Cen RR.	98
26000 C, C & Ind C 1st m.	71	100 do.........b call	98⅛
2000 Tol, P & W 1st, e d	88	100 Mil & St P RR......	72⅞
10000 W U Tel 7's, bs....	86	100 Mil & St Paul pf. b10	86¼
50 shs Merchants' Bk..	121⅞	100 Tol, Wab & W RR..	53¼
100 Phenix Bank........	105	51 P, Ft W & C R gtd....	87⅞
25 Bk North America..	100	50 do.............	88
5 Hanover Bank.......	105	400 Chic & Alton........	145
7 Cen National Bk.....	106⅞	100 Del, Lack & W......	104
23 Continental Bank...	89	10 Morris & Es RR....	86⅞
100 Bank'rs & Bro Ass'n	109⅞	292 do.............	86
7 Imp & Traders' Bk..	140⅞	200 H & St Jo RR.......	111
15 Ninth Nat Bk.......	107⅞	200 H & St Jos pref....	110⅛
100 do.............	108	100 do.........b30	110⅞
20 Tenth Nat Bank....	106⅞	200 do..........b c	110⅞
10000 Mar Tr 10's, c..b c	46	50 do.............	110
100 Cumb Coal pf......	34⅞	500 C, C & Ind C RR....	16⅛
500 do.............	35	600 do..........s30	16⅛
100 Canton Co.......b c	55	100 do.............	16⅞
100 Qu'ksilver Min Co..	14	100 St L & I M RR......	40½
500 do...........b c	14	300 do......bet call	40⅞

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$16500 US 5-20, c, '62....	116⅛	$127000 US 5-20, c, '67..	114⅞
35000 do.............	115⅞	52000 do..........s3	114⅞
6000 US 5-20, c, '65.....	115⅞	53000 do..........b3	114⅞
8000 US 5-20, r, '65, n...	114⅞	5000 US 5-20, c, '68.....	115
4000 do.............	114⅞	13000 do.............	114⅞
5000 do.............	114⅞	5000 US 5's, 10-40, c....	113
5000 US 5's, 10-40, r....	112⅞	12000 do.............	112⅞
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n..c	114⅞	10000 do.............	112⅞
5000 do..........b3	114⅞	48000 do.............	112⅞
500 do.........small	114⅞	20000 US 6's, cur'cy.....	111⅛
2000 US 5-20, r, '67.....	114⅞	25000 do..........b3	111⅛
50000 do.............	114⅞		

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, n......	46	15 shs U States Ex....	53
20000 do.............	46½	100 do.............	52⅞
5000 N Car 6's, new...	25¼	300 do......bet call	52⅞
10000 South Car 6's.....	81	20000 N Y C & H R c.....	91¼
6000 Mo 6's............	89	100 Erie RR pref.......	40
8000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss	91	200 Harlem RR..........	139
5000 La 6's, l b........	65	200 Reading RR........	95½
10000 do.............	63⅞	200 L S & M S RR.......	84⅞
2500 N Y Cen 6's, '83..	89¾	400 Chic & N W RR.....	72
1000 Hudson 2d, s f bds	103½	29 Chic & N W pref....	88⅞
6000 Cen P RR g bds...	94⅞	100 do.........b call	89⅞
6000 C, C & I C 1st m...	70⅞	100 Mil & St Paul RR...	72⅞
8000 Mil & St P 7-3-10 con	91½	100 do..........b3	72⅞
61 shs Cent Nat Bk....	106⅞	600 Mil & St P pref......	86⅞
100 West U Tel........	34½	100 Tol, Wab & W.......	53
200 do..........b c	34½	100 Pitts, F W & C gtd....	88¼
100 Quick Min..........	13¾	18 do.............	88¼
100 Mariposa prf........	18	200 Ohio & Miss RR......	25⅞
100 Pac M SS Co.......b c	39	500 Col, C & I C RR.....	16
100 Cum Coal pf......b c	35	100 Dub & S C RR........	109
50 American Coal........	35	50 do.............	103⅞
100 Am Mer U Ex.......	37½	100 Del, Lack & W....b c	104

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel....	34¼ a 34½	Northwestern..	71¾ a 71⅞
Pacific Mail....	40 a 40⅛	Northwestern pf	89½ a 89⅝
N Y Central con	94⅞ a 95	Rock Island....	112¼ a 112⅜
N Y Cen scrip..	91⅜ a 91½	St Paul........	72½ a 72⅝
Erie..........	23 a 23¼	St Paul pref....	86¼ a 86⅜
Reading.......	95⅜ a 95½	Ohio & Miss....	25⅝ a 25¾
Lake Shore....	84⅜ a 84½		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—There prevailed a fair demand for Rio at steady prices, and sales were made of 2,500 bags, ex Wanderer, and 2,735 do., ex Emil, on private terms. Other descriptions were quiet, but unchanged in value. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14c. a 14½c.; fair do., 14⅞c. a 15⅛c.; good do., 15⅞c. a 16⅛c.; prime do., 16⅞c. a 17⅛c.; extreme range for lots, 14c. a 18c.; Java, 20⅛c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18⅞c. a 19⅞c.; Ceylon, 17⅞c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 17c. a 19½c.; Laguayra, 16⅞c. a 18⅛c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 14⅞c. a 19c.; Manila, 16c. a 18c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There was less activity in the market for this staple, the demand from all sources being less active, though a fair business was transacted and full prices were realized. There were sold 3,681 bales (including 344 to arrive), of which 1,366 were for spinning, 1,085 for export, 320 on speculation and 940 were in transit. For future delivery the market was fairly active, but at prices a trifle below those current yesterday. The sales were as follows:—800 bales, basis, low middling, for February at 25⅞c. a 25⅛c.; 300 do. for April at 25⅞c., 100 do. for May on private terms, 200 do. for January at 25 3-16c., 200 do. for February at 25⅛c., 350 do. at 25 3-16c., 200 do. at 25⅛c., 500 do. for March at 25⅛c., 100 do. for April at 25⅜c., 500 do. for do. at 25⅞c., 200 do. for May at 25⅞c., 100 do. for June at 25 1-16c. and 200 do. for do. at 26⅛c. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23	23¼	23¼	23½
Good ordinary	24	24½	24½	24¾
Low middling	25½	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
Middling	25¾	26	25⅞	26⅛
Good middling	26½	26⅝	27⅛	27¼

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 13,122 bbls. and 481 bags flour, 382 bbls. and 3,700 bags corn meal, 11,040 bushels wheat, 5,000 do. corn, 5,982 do. oats, 620 do. malt, and 600 do. peas. The demand for State and Western flour continued moderate from all classes of buyers, and the amount of business transacted was light. Prices were quite steady except for the medium grades, which sold at rather lower figures. For California flour the market was dull and nominal. The sales were limited to 8,000 bbls. at prices within the range of the quotations appended. For Southern flour there was more demand, and rather more firmness in prices, especially for the low and medium grades. Sales were reported of 1,750 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, and sold at easier prices. Sales 250 bbls. Corn meal was quiet, but without change in value. The sales were 200 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25	a $4 50
Superfine State	4 65	a 4 90
Extra State	5 25	a 6 00
Choice do	6 00	a 6 50
Superfine Western	4 65	a 4 90
Extra do	5 00	a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 25	a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25	a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75	a 6 75
St. Louis low extra	5 75	a 6 25
St. Louis straight extra	6 25	a 6 75
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00	a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a 9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00	a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00	a 8 00
Rye flour	4 20	a 5 65
Corn meal, city	4 75	a —
Corn meal, Jersey	4 55	a 4 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 90	a —

—The market for wheat was quiet, the demand from all sources continuing moderate, but there was no change to note in prices, which were steady. The sales were 42,000 bushels, at $1 20 a $1 22 for No. 2 spring, delivered—the latter price for very choice—$1 30 a $1 30½ for small lots amber Western, $1 18½ for red do., and $1 40 a $1 44 for white Michigan. Corn was dull, there being but little demand, but prices were without particular change. Sales 30,000 bushels, at $1 06½ a $1 08½ for old mixed Western, in store and afloat; 93c. a 95c. for new do., $1 07 for white Western afloat; $1 03 a $1 04 for do. Southern white and yellow. Oats were dull, unsteady and 1c. a 2c. lower, the sales being 40,000 bushels at 63c. a 58c. for Western, 45c. for rejected do., 59c. a 62c. for State and 58c. a 58c. for Jersey. Southern and Pennsylvania rye was dull, and prices were entirely nominal. Barley was steady in value, though in light demand. Sales 5,000 bushels at $1 a $1 07 for 2 and 4 rowed State. Of barley malt a small lot of choice Canada was sold at $1 30. Of Canada peas there were sold 10,000 bushels, in bond, at $1, and 300 do., free, at $1 15.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, the offerings continuing light, but rates were quite steady except for grain, which was taken by the Liverpool steamers as low as 4½d. The chartering business exhibited increased activity and higher rates were demanded in some cases. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer—1,350 bales cotton at ½d., 30,000 bushels wheat at 4½d., 350 bbls. rosin at 2s. 1½d., 600 bbls. pork at 2s. 6d., 100 tierces beef at 3s. 3d., 25 hhds. tobacco at 25s. and 100 boxes bacon at 25s. To London—50 tons sperm oil at 25s., 50 tierces beef at 4s., and per steamer, via Bremen, 25 boxes bacon at 25s. To Glasgow, per steamer—50 tons sperm oil at 45s., and 40 hhds. bark at 2 s. To Rotterdam 1,000 bbls. rosin at 2s. 9d. The charters were:—A North German brig, 217 tons, to the River Platte with lumber at $20 per 1,000; a brig, 297 tons, to the south side Cuba and back, sugar at 50c.; a brig, 250 tons, for the same voyage at the same rate; a North German ship, 1,314 tons, to Hamburg, logwood at 20s.; a bark to Rotterdam with 2,000 bbls. rosin at 2s. 9d., and 1,500 do. petroleum at 4s. 3d.; a brig from Wilmington to Cork for orders with 1,500 bbls. spirits turpentine at 6s. 6d.; a British ship from Philadelphia to the Continent with 6,500 bbls. petroleum, reported a trifle below 4s. 6d.; a brig, 175 tons, to Porto Rico and back, sugar at 50c., a schooner, 130 tons, from a port in the South to the winward, 125,000 feet lumber, at $9 50; a bark to the Continent with 4,000 bbls. petroleum; a Norwegian bark, 350 tons, to Rotterdam, general cargo, and a bark with 3,000 bbls. petroleum (reported) to the Continent on private terms.

GUNNIES were quiet and we heard of no sales of moment. Bags were quoted 16⅛c. a 18c. and cloth 19⅛c. a 21c.

HAY.—There prevailed a moderate demand at the quotations published in yesterday's issue.

HOPS were quiet, being in light demand, but prices were steady at 15c. a 28c. for common to choice grades. As high as 30c. a 32c. was demanded for the latter by some parties.

HEMP was dull and prices were nominal at our last quotations. No sales.

MOLASSES.—The market for all kinds was dull, and prices were heavy and nominal at former quotations; 22 bbls. New Orleans were sold at 75c. We quote:—Old Cuba Centrifugal and mixed, 28c. a 30c.; old do. clayed, 30c. a 32c.; new do., 38c. a 40c.; new muscovado, refining, 40c. a 42c.; do. do., grocery do., 40c. a 50c.; old do. do., 38c. a 45c.; old Porto Rico, 40c. a 55c.; new English Islands, 30c. a 60c.; New Orleans, 65c. a 75c. Stock at date:—15,087 hhds. Cuba, 220 do. Porto Rico, 4,445 do. English Islands, and 2,600 bbls. New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull, the business being confined to small lots, but holders were unwilling to effect sales except at full figures. For small lots merchantable 46½c. was bid and 47c. asked. Shipping lots were quoted at 47½c. A cargo of 1,500 bbls. free on board was sold in Wilmington at 45c. Rosin—Strained was in good demand for export to the Continent, and commanded slightly higher prices, while other kinds were dull, but unchanged. There were sold 2,000 bbls. strained at $2 15, 5,000 do. on private terms, 450 do. No. 1 at $2 75 a $4, and 300 do. low pale at $4 50. We quote:—Strained, $2 12½ a $2 17½; No. 2, $2 20 a $2 50; No. 1, $2 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8. Wilmington tar was excited and decidedly higher. Sales were made at the opening of 'Change to the extent of 530 bbls. at $4 a $4 25, but later $4 50 was bid and refused for large lots. The offerings were extremely light and $5 was generally asked at the close.

OIL CAKE.—50 tons Western were sold in Baltimore at $42.

OILS.—Linseed was a trifle more active, and 5,000 gallons were sold on private terms. Jobbing lots were selling at 90c. a 93c. in casks and bbls. For other kinds the market was dull and we heard of no sales; prices, however, were unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was slow of sale, the demand continuing light, but there was no particular change to note in prices for spot, which was quoted 15⅞c. For next month's delivery crude was obtainable at 16⅛c., and probably at a lower price. Sales 500 bbls. at 16⅞c., and 150 do. at 17c. Of crude in bbls. a sale was reported of 4,000 bbls. at 21⅞c. Refined oil continued to rule dull and heavy, though prices were not quotably lower; the demand was extremely light, and we heard of no sales of importance. Standard white was quoted at 31c. a 31⅛c. at the close; jobbing lots were moderately dealt in at 33c. a 34c.—the latter price for prime white. Naphtha was dull and nominal at 11c. a 12c.; we heard of no sales. In Philadelphia the market continued extremely quiet, but the offerings were small, and, in consequence, prices were firm, closing at about 30⅞c., at which figure 500 bbls. were disposed of. We heard of no other sales.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 175 bbls. pork, 50 packages beef, 150 do. lard, and 439 do. cut meats. There was a moderate degree of activity in the pork market, which was more steady than yesterday, though prices still continued to favor the buyers. There were sold 700 bbls., chiefly in small lots, at $26 75 a $27 for medium mess, $27 25 a $27 5⁄ for new do., and $24 for Western prime do.; also, for future delivery, 250 bbls. new mess for March at $26 60, seller's option, and 250 do. for February at $26 50. Dressed hogs were quoted 11⅛c. a 11⅞c. for Western and 12⅛c. a 12⅞c. for city. Live hogs were a trifle easier, closing at 9⅞c. a 10c. for common to prime; the arrivals were 1,628 head. For beef there prevailed a fair demand, chiefly for shipment, and prices were steady at former quotations. The sales were 250 bbls., at $10 a $17 for plain and extra mess; also 100 tierces within the range of $24 55 a $28 00 for prime mess and $27 50 a $31 for India do. Of beef hams, which were steady in value, the sales were confined to 75 bbls., within the range of $31 a $33 for common to prime. Bacon was slow of sale, the demand being light, but holders demanded full previous figures; 150 boxes were disposed of at 15c. for short-ribbed, 15⅛c. for long clear and 14c for Cumberland cut. There was but little demand for cut meats, prices for which, however, were quite steady. There were sold about 150 packages, within the range of 14⅞c. a 15⅛c. for pickled hams, 12⅞c. a 14c. for dry salted hams, 19c. a 19⅛c. for smoked do., 11⅞c. for pickled shoulders. Lard was only moderately sought after and holders accepted of lower prices; sales 250 packages, at 15⅞c. a 16⅛c. for No. 1 to prime steam; 500 tierces for March delivery were sold at 16⅝c.

RICE.—Carolina was quiet, the demand being only for small lots, and prices remained heavy. Small sales were made within the range of 6c. a 7⅛c. for common to prime.

STEARINE continued quiet, but quite steady in value. Sales 10,000 lbs., at 15⅞c. a 16⅛c., in hhds. and tierces.

SEEDS.—Linseed was only in moderate request and trifle lower, closing at $2 15 a $2 17½, gold, duty paid; 1,500 bags, in store, were sold on private terms, but supposed at $2 15. For grass the market was dull and nominal at former prices. No sales.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was very quiet, and with continued fair offerings prices were heavy, and in some cases a trifle lower. The sales were 500 hhds. Cuba at 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. and 120 boxes at 11⅛c. Refined was only moderately sought after, and prices were lower, closing at 14½c. for hard, 13⅞c. a 13⅞c. for soft white, 13c. for extra C and 12⅛c. a 12⅞c. for yellow. We quote:—

Cuba—Inferior to common refining, per lb	9¼	a 9⅝
Fair to good fair refining	9⅞	a 10⅛
Good to prime refining	10¼	a 10½
Fair to good grocery	10⅜	a 10⅝
Prime to choice grocery	11	a 11¼
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	9⅞	a 13
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	8½	a 10
Melado	5½	a 8
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	9⅜	a 10
Do., 10 to 12	10⅛	a 10⅞
Do., 13 to 15	11	a 11⅞
Do., 16 to 18	12½	a 12¾
Do., 19 to 20	13	a 13⅝
Do., white	13	a 14
Porto Rico—Refining grades	9¾	a 10⅜
Grocery grades	10¾	a 13

The stock of raw to-day, as made up by Messrs. C. Amann & Co., was as follows:—56,405 hhds., 89,036 boxes, 259,422 bags and 1,191 melado.

TALLOW.—There was a moderate demand at steady prices. Sales 75,000 lbs. at 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. for common to prime grades.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 567 bbls. The market was steady, with a moderate demand, the sales being 275 bbls. at $1 a $1 01½.

WOOL.—The tenth regular public sale of wool was held to-day by Messrs. Walter Brown & Co. at their store, Nos. 28 and 29 Park place. The attendance was fair, the bidding was quite spirited and the entire offerings, which amounted to about 200,000 lbs., mainly composed of fleece and pulled, were disposed of with quickness, the prices obtained being, with but few exceptions, very satisfactory. The principal buyers were manufacturers. It is generally thought that the majority of the manufacturers who attended the sale will make large purchases before leaving the city. The particulars of the sale were as follows:—2 bales black California, 16c.; 3 bags country pulled, 41½c.; 11 do. scoured colored wool, 47c.; 5 do. country super pulled, 42c.; 12 do. do. No. 1 do., 21c.; 11 do. super lambs', 29c.; 10 do. pulled, 32c.; 13 do. lambs', pulled, 30c.; 10 do. California, burry, pulled, 15c.; 5 do. combing do., 41c.; 1 do. short merino, 28c.; 13 do. XX sorts, 43⅛c.; 6 do. Pennsylvania tub washed, 48⅞c.; 40 do. X scoured, 61c.; 40 do. No. 1 do., 60c.; 43 do. country super pulled, 41⅞c. a 42c.; 29 do. Philadelphia butchers' merino do., 25c. a 41c.; 10 do. No. 1 pulled, 32⅛c.; 5 do. black do., 36⅞c.; 25 bales extra pulled, 33⅞c. a 34c.; 12 do. country super, damaged, 44c.; 10 do. super, 31⅞c.; 12 do. super lambs', 28⅞c.; 13 do. X scoured, 71c.; 6 bags course, 37c.; 2 do. XX do., 77c.; 12 do. noils, 30⅞c.; 5,300 lbs. spring California, 31⅛c.; 4,000 do. Indiana tub washed, 54⅛c.; 4,000 unwashed, 38⅞c.; 650 broken, 38⅞c.; 500 Western tubbed, 35⅞c.; 1,600 Texas, 24⅞c.; 1,700 burry do. 20⅛c.; 1,500 X Indiana at 42⅞c.; 2,500 Western unwashed, 27½c.; 5,500 A1 spring clip California, 32⅞c.; 5,500 do. do., 32c.; 5,500 X Ohio, 48⅞c.; 5,000 XX Ohio and Pennsylvania, 51c.; 3,000 Indiana tub washed, 54⅛c.; 3,750 X Michigan, 44⅞c.; 6,450 fine unwashed, 30⅞c.; 4,000 medium Wisconsin, 45c.; 4,500 X and XX Michigan, 45c.; 13,000 No. 1 do., 45⅞c. a 46c.; 2,500 X Michigan, 47½c.; 12,000 X Pennsylvania, 47c. a 47⅞c.; 5,500 X and above Indiana, 45c. a 46c.; 6,000 X and above Illinois, 45⅛c.; 10,000 choice A1 spring clip California, 33c.; 5,000 Michigan fleece, 41⅞c.; 5,000 XX Western, 47⅛c.; 3,700 State, 46c.; 4,100 unmerchantable, 33c.; 5,000 X Ohio and Pennsylvania, 48⅞c.; 5,000 XX and above Ohio, 52c.

THE ERIE MANAGEMENT.

The Works of the Erie Railroad at Elmira—A Light Upon the Road—A Chapter of the Iron Age—Nature of the Strike and Its Consequences.

ELMIRA, Jan. 24, 1870.

The further one gets from Jersey City the less interest appears to be taken in the strike which is agitating the souls of the sons of labor at that point. Here the mechanics talk of the subject in as feeble and indifferent a spirit as if it were no concern of theirs whatever. This is easily explained. The men on strike at Jersey City are of a different type of mechanics in this respect, their social surroundings produce an influence on their way of living, and thinking which has much to do with their ready disposition to start a strike. The men at Jersey City spend more of their earnings, are less tractable and feel less dependent for work on the Erie Company than those at any of the shops intervening between there and Buffalo. At Port Jervis there are restraining influences which have more or less effect on the minds of the workmen, the absence of surrounding attractions in the shape of similar labor outside, in which they might get employment in case of losing what they have; the fact of having a house and perhaps a lot, and of having a family and, it may be, an ambition to start some day in the little town in some sort of business. In Jersey City, on the contrary, the mechanic lives after a different and less satisfactory fashion.

MANNER OF LIFE.

His evening resort may be other than his home; his companions are, perhaps, nomadic mechanics, who having nothing to bind them to one place are prepared for a strike, and ready to bundle up their traps at a moment's notice and start for other fields and pastures new. At Susquehanna most of the men have houses and lots of their own; they feel themselves part and parcel of the place, take an interest in its growth and prosperity, live decent, frugal, happy lives, and show no precipitate humor to plunge into a strike without full and due provocation. Here it is a good deal the same way. Living is cheap, the town is quiet, comfortable and progressing, houses and lots can be bought at a figure within the reach of a prudent and saving mechanic, and therefore it is that the men who know the non-paying character of most strikes prefer to suffer some inconvenience rather than run the risk of being indefinitely out of employment. At Buffalo, I am told, there is a much similar class of mechanics to that of Jersey City—men who have little at stake beyond the loss of a few weeks' wages, and who are generally able by moving off to another point to procure the like kind of work to that which they have left.

AN INFLUENCE OF THE STRIKE.

In talking with Mr. Rathbone, superintendent of the rolling mills here, he said much of the influence which helped to produce the present strike was due to the efforts of the people, as he called them, of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, and Paterson folks generally. The feud existing between the Erie Company and the proprietors of the Rogers works is one of uncommon bitterness. The former once gave an order for thirty engines to a firm in Pennsylvania, and the latter resented the slight by sending their locomotives, manufactured for Western roads, around by Harlem and the New York Central, rather than over the Erie road, which passed by the door, and was a much more and less expensive route. Then the people of Paterson had many of their pleasant travelling privileges abrogated recently, and Erie has, in consequence, come in for some high and healthy criticism. The people of the Rogers works, it is alleged, have tampered with the workmen at Jersey City and supplied the means of carrying on the strike, and it is broadly given out that corporations of a rival character to Erie, and with no sympathy for its fortunes, have secretly fomented the disturbance and kept it alive. Again, it is insinuated that those who profess to lead the disaffected workmen do so to make capital out of it and have no particular wish to hasten an amicable settlement.

From those who are not in sympathy with the strikers the statement is oftentimes made that a class of men have been at work in Jersey City whom it would be good policy for the road to get rid of. They have always been a disturbing element of the workshops and are of no particular ability as mechanics. However it is, one cannot help thinking that many of these strikes are based upon an erroneous and ignorant appreciation of the rights of labor as opposed to capital. The Erie Company had as perfect a right to dismiss their men, even though the number exceeded two or three hundred, as any store on Broadway has to dispense with the services of its clerks—a thing which is frequently done in the dull season. But that the men working away quietly and well in all the other shops, without any cause for complaint, should be called upon to turn out and support the indiscretion of the rest, appears very absurd to sensible men. It is clear that those who seek this method of rectifying their wrongs presume upon the measure of annoyance which they are capable of giving and on the weakness with which they are met. It can hardly be said that this is a right and moral justification of their proceeding, or what is calculated to secure them any real sympathy from the public.

THE SENTIMENT AT ELMIRA.

The mechanics here are a peaceable and industrious set of men, and I understand disconnected with the association called the "Mutual Protective Association of Erie Employes." Asking the superintendent of the car shop if he heard any intention of his men being about to strike, he replied, "Not until I tell them." He, however, may be exceptionally situated; for his kindliness of manner would smooth over many a difficulty which others less enviably endowed might render a serious and painful embarrassment. As in my letter from Susquehanna, I sought to give some idea of the vast scale on which the mechanical labor of the Erie Railroad is conducted. I will endeavor here to give a sketch of another branch of work equally interesting—the manufacture of cars, freight, passenger, sleeping and all sorts, together with the immense rolling mill where the rails for the track are turned out at the rate of 2,000 tons a month. As the strike is attracting so much attention the working of the road and the kind of labor at which its mechanics are engaged seems an appropriate subject for description.

THE WORKSHOPS AT ELMIRA.

Opposite and away to the northeast of the Elmira depot are the various shops, apparently scattered in confusion over several acres of land. On coming to make a tour of them you discover there are great method and order in their arrangement, and when you meet Mr. Rutter, the superintendent of the car shops, you find that all of it is due to him—to his tireless industry and love of regularity. As the locomotive at the Susquehanna works rises gradually from a horizontal frame work of iron so does the passenger car lift itself from a curious looking floor of wood braced up and down and every way into a bright and airy structure of light yellow walls, crystal windows and gorgeously decorated interior. Machinery plays an important part in the building of passenger cars. It enters into every feature of construction save the upholstering and painting. People have noticed as they jogged along in an American railroad car of the latest model what a profusion of delicate and artistic work is expended upon the interior. Some folks are apt to think it is a positive extravagance to fit a vehicle up on so lavish a scale of unappreciated decoration. The perfection of the machinery in the car shop explains how easily and cheaply all this thing is done. The old art of carving was a mighty slow and wearying process of fashioning shapes of beauty out of wood. By machinery the work is done in an incredibly brief space of time. On a small table uncomely pieces of walnut are transformed in an instant through the medium of a little piece of steel—worked, of course, by steam—into figures of ornament that the poor wood carver might sigh for a lifetime to imitate in perfection of finish. The ease and rapidity with which this is performed are astonishing. The walnut, rosewood, mahogany and other woods that enter into the ornamental part of a first class passenger car are turned out in less time than it takes to write about it.

When the ground floor of the car is completed, resting upon span new iron trucks, it is shoved out of the first car shop into the second, where the sides are built up and the painting done. Improvements have been made from time to time in the general construction, but now it appears a new school of railroad men has sprung up, crying out for light built passenger cars and rolling stock in general as being much superior in point of speed, cheapness and comfort, and much better adapted to the railroad of the future. Mr. Rutter, after twenty-one years' experience in building cars, and an enthusiast of the light weights, contrives to take half a ton of wood less than the quantity used for passenger cars some few years ago. This is done in a great variety of ways,—by rendering parts hollow which were hitherto deemed necessary to be put in solid, by introducing thin iron bands where beams were formerly used, and by substituting glue and canvas where boards an inch thick were considered indispensable. A bright, glittering first class passenger car, fresh from the hands of the painter, stands on the track outside the shop, and its detailed description is thus given—forty-nine feet long, ten and a half wide, height in centre ten and a half, on side seven feet eight inches a dome roof running the whole length of the car, thirty seats for sixty passengers, four trucks weighing six and three quarter tons, body of car ten and a quarter tons, four journal and six bolster springs to each axle. Exterior, the standard color yellow; interior finish consisting of walnut panellings between the windows, ornamented with carved sprigs, a fancifully carved piece over each door, all relieved and set off with gilt mouldings and a panelling in each end—cost of the whole $5,000. Our chaperon tells us of the wonders the shop has performed, the freight cars by the mile it has turned out and repaired, the passenger cars, the hand cars, the caboose cars, and then with a glowing pride he talks of the drawingroom coaches, with their flashing mirrors, Turkey carpets, crimson velvet seats, walnut mouldings, private rooms and general fittings, grander far than ever a prince before the age of steam could command in riding to his coronation. The painter's studio, the upholsterer's room and the polisher's department are all worth a visit, as showing the variety and completeness of the details necessary to build and fully equip those passenger cars with which people are familiar.

LUXURY ON WHEELS.

But the drawingroom coach, as it stood with all its fittings in and its light airy frescoing still damp with the paint of the artist, gave the highest notion of the perfection to which this branch of railroad art has been brought. Imagine a whole series of the most richly furnished and elaborately decorated ladies' boudoirs placed side by side and opposite to each other, and some notion may be had of the drawingroom coach. Passing along the thickly carpeted aisle the eye glances from left to right with a curious delight in peeping at each new and splendid compartment and trying to distinguish which is the grandest and most complete. The heavy padding of the crimson plush and the thick folds of the parted curtains made of ruby silk give a richness of appearance to each cosy compartment of a truly royal character. Then, for lace curtains, you have the large windows embossed around the border in imitation of chantilly, the pattern peeping out upon the glass from the folds of the looped up terry. For paintings you have the roof and panels frescoed in a style of art seldom seen outside the canvas of a first rate picture. At the side are pipes for heating the compartments with hot water, and last of all is the crowning triumph, a gas apparatus for supplying light. In the wide parlor or reception room lounges and heavy chairs of red velvet and carpeted cushions for the feet are strewn around. The interior finish is solid walnut, inlaid and veneered with ash buhl, French walnut buhl and Hungarian ash. The cornices, even, of the door posts attract attention, but the eye, above all, delights to wander over the field of fresco on the wide ceiling. Here the artist seemed to revel in luxuriance of fancy and variety and brilliancy of color. But a truce to description, for any that can be given would fail to convey fully the luxury and beauty of these drawingroom coaches.

THE RAILROAD ARTISTS.

It is interesting to take a peep at the artist's studio where the designs for car panels are painted. Around the walls are square pieces of canvas slowly drying. One piece contains two different bits of landscape at either side and in the middle; at the top, a Chinese dragon, flourishing his lively tail high in air. This is intended to stretch across one end of the car above the entrance; but the stretch of the canvas is nothing to the stretch of the artist's imagination. All around are sporting, marine and rural pictures on wooden panels, waiting to be used.

In the upholsterer's room you are let into the secret of how these smooth and handsome velvet seats are made. Great improvements have been introduced in this direction. Light spiral springs, beneath a thin board, now occupy the place of solid wood, and the apparently heavy back feels little heavier than a cigar box. Horse hair is extensively used, but the introduction of springs in the seat backs is the feature of chief interest. The work done by the mechanics is in no instance of a heavy or laborious character. Machinery takes upon itself all that is cumbrous and fatiguing, and only the lighter details need manipulation at the hands of the workmen.

THE TRADES AND WAGES OF THE MEN.

The following are the trades of the men employed and the average rate of wages, working at eight hours per day, the recently reduced term of time:—One superintendent car repairs, $5 per day; one clerk, $2 33; one general foreman, $2 50; one department foreman, $3 18; fourteen gang foremen, $2 63; fifteen machinists, $1 99; nine blacksmiths, $2; eleven blacksmiths' helpers, $1 43; two tinsmiths, $2 73; one helper, $1 40; two stationary engineers, $2; three general laborers, $1 45; one shop sweeper, $1 60; one watchman, $1 66; fourteen painters, $1 60; twenty-eight passenger car builders, $2 25; three upholsterers, $1 07; five passenger car repairers, $2 23; twenty-five freight car repairers, $1 87; twenty-nine truck and box repairers, $1 46; ten car inspectors, $1 54; three car sweepers and cleaners, $1 48. The quantity of work which this department is capable of turning out cannot be estimated from its present force, as it has a much greater capacity than is now needed by the road.

A CHAPTER OF THE IRON AGE.

The rolling mill, a few hundred yards away from the car shop, is a structure of immense size, and as a centre of a vast industry is well worth a visit. The first thing a stranger entering Elmira one of these winter nights observes is the flame-capped chimney which towers above the rolling mill and throws a lurid glare across the widening valley. With the light of dawn the fiery eruption from the chimney pales its ineffectual flame and darkens into a dense cloud of smoke which, borne by the sportive breeze to the distant hills, fills the morning air with all sorts of vapory forms. Under the guidance of Mr. Henry Rathbone, who officiates as high priest in this temple of industry, your correspondent made an inspection of this busy hive of mechanical labor. The uninitiated need a little nerve amid the fiery fragments that come ever and anon thick as a hailstorm from the rolling machines. Dodging the dazzling dangerous lengths of red hot rails and bars which seemed to be running about at random made the time pass in quite a lively and exciting way. And then sauntering through showers of glowing sparks with all the *sang froid* of stoicism of a salamander escaping with three holes in his hat and a severely singed overcoat, the smart of a red hot metallic pellet down my neck, which lodged near the innoer region, and other casualties too numerous to mention, we came from the scene with a vivid remembrance of its primary features. Of course, in passing through this fiery ordeal, the eyes had to do double duty, since the ears were completely deafened by the ceaseless whirring of the mighty wheels turning the ponderous rollers, the wierd humming of the interlacing bands overhead and the fierce roar of the numerous furnaces. Nor could the eyes be trusted altogether, for noticing a pile of iron which seemed to have turned blue with very cold, we approached to take a seat and take notes, but were quickly made to understand the mistake.

THE TEMPLE OF VULCAN ILLUMINATED.

First in the line of observation are the "puddlers," who to the number of a dozen or so are puddling away their more or less precious time over huge cauldrons of molten metal, purging it from dross and preparing the residuum for manufacturing purposes. "Look out," cries the watchful guide, and while clearing the track for the passage of a number of hand cars loaded with iron cars, the visitor is brought up sharp by the scorching heat from the gaping furnaces. Into the midst of the white heat the black piles of iron go in quick succession, and presently the furnace doors are flung open and out comes the mass glowing like a summer sun. It is then placed on another car, and as it goes blazing through half the length of the shop, like a bright meteor in full combustion, it sends a broad, rich light along the dingy walls and gives the sooty, thickly tangled beams above a glow of golden glory. The strong, black teeth set in the jaws of the resistless rollers seize upon the bright, yellow metal and roll it backwards and forwards as though it were a savory morsel. Now it disappears as if it had been swallowed in the black depths behind but instantly returns, trickling like fiery saliva between the teeth of the rollers. It seems struggling to drag itself away from the power that holds it, but until it is sufficiently attenuated there is no escape. On either side stand lithe and stalworth Vulcans, armed with peculiar tongs, who seize the blazing bar and dexterously toss it to and fro until it has been tortured into the proper shape. It is then allowed to escape on to a long slide, which conducts it within reach of the sharply serrated edges of two rapidly revolving saws, when whiz, crash, and a blinding shower of sparks spring across the wide width of the building. The rail has been cut to the regulation length at both ends, then passes into the open air by easy stages, is inspected, and if found faultless is shoved out of doors into the open air to form a part of the great Erie highway. The rapidity with which this is accomplished is something marvellous, being at the rate of over a rail per minute. The rails are all steel headed and are turned out for the use of the Erie Railroad on an average of 20,000 tons a year. Although not in full blast the Elmira mill gives employment to 350 men, at wages averaging three dollars and fifty cents. The men are paid by the ton, not by the day, and expert hands make as much as eight and ten dollars per day.

A POSTSCRIPT OF CONTRADICTIONS.

Mr. Rathbone desired to contradict the statement given out by the Paterson iron workers that Messrs. Fisk and Gould owned and controlled the rolling mill. He says they have an interest in the works, but not a controlling one. In reply to the accusation that Fisk and Gould bought a share in order to charge Erie exorbitant prices for rails, Mr. Rathbone shows by his books that the mills are now supplying rails to the Erie line at a much lower rate than ever before, and this was the object the parties accused had in taking an interest in the concern. Furthermore, he considers that the road was never in such superior order, that its rails will soon be all of steel and its bridges and culverts of iron, and that these statements are but justice to men who really take a live and active interest in rendering the road better than it ever was before.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BERGEN—LEWIS.—On Thursday, January 27, at the residence of the bride's brother, Sing Sing, by the Rev. Wilson Phraner, CORNELIUS J. BERGEN, of Brooklyn, to ELIZA LEWIS, daughter of the late Ezra Lewis, of Brooklyn. No cards.

COLEMAN—GILLESPIE.—On Thursday, January 27, by Judge Church, at Fort Hamilton, JOHN COLEMAN to Miss BRIDGET GILLESPIE, both of Bay Ridge.

KING—MORRIS.—On Wednesday, January 26, at Zion church, New York, by the Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., assisted by the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., LL. D., DAVID KING, Jr., of Newport, R. I., to HELEN VAN CORTLANDT, daughter of Richard L. Morris, M. D., of Pelham, N. Y.

RYAN—DARRAH.—On Tuesday, January 18, at St. Augustine's church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. James Darrah, O. S. A., brother of the bride, Mr. JOSEPH RYAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss TERESA DARRAH, late of New York.

SWENARTON—HASTINGS.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. N. Seaver, D. D., S. AUGUSTUS SWENARTON to MARY E., daughter of W. Hastings, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WATLINGTON—BACON.—On Thursday, January 27, by the Rev. Wallace Atterbury, B. WATLINGTON to Miss E. AUGUSTA, only daughter of the late John E. Bacon, all of this city.

Died.

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday morning, January 26, HELEN H., daughter of the late William and Mary Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 65 Third street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains on Saturday for interment.

BANKS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, January 26, MARY JANE BANKS, of Savannah, Ga.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, at the residence of her brother-in-law, S. L. Butler, 287 Lafayette avenue, between Classon and Franklin. The remains will be taken to Savannah for interment.

BOEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 26, CHARLES O. BOEMAN, in the 26th year of his age. Funeral services at his late home, Clinton, N. J., this day (Friday).

BROMBERG.—Suddenly, of croup, at Naugatuck, Conn., on Wednesday, January 26, FRANKIE, only child of Charles J. and Imogene Bromberg, aged 3 years and 2 months.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, January 25, JOHN A. CLARKE, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends in the railroad business and others are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner Academy and Van Winkle streets, Bergen, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Wheeling (W. Va.) and Zanesville (O.) papers please copy.

COONEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 26, JOHN E. COONEY, the eldest son of Arthur and Rosanna Cooney, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 York street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, January 27, at his residence, 178 Allen street, JOHN CONNOLLY, son of Matthew Connolly, of the county Tipperary, Ireland, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the above residence, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CONREY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 26, ANNA MARIA, wife of Peter Conrey, formerly of New Orleans, and daughter of the late Daniel Jaudon, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, at Zion church, Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, January 26, REBECCA DAVIS, wife of Thomas J. Davis, aged 39 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 127 East Fifteenth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DEREN.—On Thursday, January 27, JAMES H. DEREN, the youngest son of Stephen and Mary Jane Deren, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DOHERTY.—On Thursday, January 27, at his residence, No. 65½ Sands street, Brooklyn, WILLIAM DOHERTY.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FAUGHMAN.—On Thursday, January 27, MICHAEL FAUGHMAN, born in the parish of Anneduff, county Leitrim, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from Throgg's Neck, Westchester county, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends are invited to attend.

GALLAGHER.—On Wednesday, January 26, PATRICK GALLAGHER, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Nineteenth street and First avenue.

GILSBY.—On Tuesday, January 25, Mrs. SOPHIA GILSBY, a native of Denmark, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, John Gilsby, southeast corner of avenue A and 121st street, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

GORMLEY.—On Thursday, January 27, Mrs. GORMLEY, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 153 West Seventeenth street, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HEARNE.—On Thursday, January 27, at his residence, Far Rockaway, L. I., EDMUND L. HEARNE, Ex-Judge of the Marine Court of New York.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church, Far Rockaway, on Saturday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. The remains will be conveyed by the South Side Railroad to Bushwick avenue station, where carriages will be in attendance for Calvary Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave South Seventh street, Williamsburg, at 8:45 A. M.

HUDNER.—On Wednesday, January 26, JOHN HUDNER, the beloved husband of Mary Hudner, a native of the parish of Liscarolle, county Cork, Ireland, aged 45 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother James and those of his brother-in-law, Daniel Herlehey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 330 avenue A, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

JAMES.—At a special meeting of the Class of '65, Columbia College, held January 28, 1870, for the purpose of taking action upon the death of Julian James, their late Vice President, a committee of the Class appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their bereavement and of condolence with his afflicted family, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas the hand of death has removed from us our late friend and classmate Julian James,

Resolved, That as fellow countrymen we mourn the loss of one who as a soldier gallantly devoted his best energies to the suppression of rebellion. In the arduous and self-sacrificing performance of patriotic duty were sown the seeds of disease which caused his death.

Resolved, That as warm friends and classmates we grieve for one whose noble and generous character won the love, admiration and esteem of all who knew him, and in whom honor, virtue and manhood united to mark and grace him as a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That recognizing in his loss the hand of God, we tender to his sorrowing family our deep and earnest sympathy.

LENOX SMITH,
WM. G. LOW,
JOHN M. HEFFERMAN,
HENRY R. BEEKMAN, } Committee.

JOHNSON.—In this city, on Thursday morning, January 27, Mrs. CECILIA JOHNSON.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at twelve o'clock M., from 125 West Twenty-ninth street.

Lynn, Mass., and Vermont papers please copy.

JONES.—On Wednesday, January 26, at Ottawa, Canada, FLORA JONES, daughter of Alfred Jones, Esq.

The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Yonkers, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. Train leaves Thirtieth street at one P. M.

KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, January 26, after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE WALSH, wife of Martin Kennedy, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 409 East Fourteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

LANE.—At the residence of her son, at Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, January 27, after a lingering illness, ANN, wife of Stephen Lane, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 97 Ludlow street, New York, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

LEFEVRE.—On Thursday, January 27, at New Rochelle, ELIZA, wife of Benjamin D. Lefevre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, at the Episcopal church. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the half-past eleven A. M. train of the New York and New Haven Railroad.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 27, of disease of the heart, ELIZA MILLER, widow of John Miller, builder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 253 West Thirty-sixth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Philadelphia and Illinois papers please copy.

MORAN.—On Thursday, January 27, after a lingering illness, JOHN MORAN, a native of the county of Leitrim, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Edinburg papers please copy.

MORRIS.—After a short illness, Miss MARY ELIZABETH MORRIS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCCREADY.—On Wednesday, January 26, DENNIS MCCREADY, in the 55th year of his age.

A requiem mass will be solemnized, at St. Stephen's church, in Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MCDONALD.—On Wednesday morning, January 26, DAVID H. MCDONALD, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother-in-law, James Phelan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 Lorimer street, corner of North second, this (Friday) morning. His remains will be taken to St. Mary's church, corner Remsen and Leonard streets, at ten o'clock, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; and at two o'clock in the afternoon his remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NOONAN.—On Thursday morning, January 27, WILLIAM NOONAN, a native of Dunbollog, county Cork, Ireland, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 Greenwich avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

NORTON.—On Wednesday, January 26, Mrs. MARY NORTON, wife of Kiernan Norton, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Forty-second street and First avenue.

OLIVER.—On Wednesday, January 26, JOHN OLIVER, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Anthony J., Francis V. S. and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 90 Madison street, this (Friday) morning. The remains will be conveyed to St. James' church, where a requiem mass will be offered at ten o'clock, and at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. they will be taken for interment to Calvary Cemetery.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, January 26, JULIA A., wife of Sherman B. Parker.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

PARKES.—At Mabbettsville, Dutchess county, N. Y., on Wednesday night, January 26, HENRY C. PARKES, aged 25 years, 1 month and 2 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, January 26, of disease of the heart, MARTHA J. PHILLIPS, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her brothers, Thomas R., John H. and William C., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of H. F. L. Bunting, College avenue, near Garden street, Mott Haven, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Monday, January 24, at Philadelphia, N. Y., JAMES HENRY TAYLOR, of this city, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 418 West Forty-seventh street, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

THOMPSON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, January 26, of disease of the heart, MARY S. THOMPSON, wife of Hon. John Thompson and last surviving daughter of the late Judge Smith, of Lithgow, Dutchess county, aged 58 years.

Funeral from her late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

TRAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 26, ELIZABETH, widow of Cornelius Travis, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. H. Cornell, 145 Fort Green place, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

TUTTLE.—On Thursday evening, January 27, JOHN T. TUTTLE, M. D., formerly of East Broadway, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 West Forty-second street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to New Haven for interment.

VANDERPOEL.—In this city, on Wednesday, January 26, JESSE O. VANDERPOEL, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, No. 1 West Sixteenth, this (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook, Columbia county.

ZETLAND CHAPTER, NO. 141, R. A. M.—COMPANIONS—You are requested to attend the funeral of our late Companion Jesse O. Vanderpoel, from the house of his brother, Aaron Vanderpoel, No. 1 West Sixteenth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock. By order of

W. F. COSTENBADER, High Priest.

S. E. GARDNER, Secretary.

MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4, K. T.—SIR KNIGHTS—You are requested to attend the funeral of our late Sir Knight Jesse O. Vanderpoel, from the house of his brother, Aaron Vanderpoel, No. 1 West Sixteenth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock. By order of

THOS. C. CASSIDY, Em. Commander.

S. E. GARDNER, Recorder.

VARICK.—At Poughkeepsie, ROBERT S. VARICK, son of Dr. Richard A. Varick.

Funeral from his father's residence, No. 39 Cannon street, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

WHITE.—On Wednesday, January 26, LEVI D. WHITE, late machinist of Tony Pastor's Opera House.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 261 Bowery, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

YOUNG.—In this city, on Thursday, January 27, MELINDA L. YOUNG, widow of Charles Young, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, at the First Reformed church, at Passaic, N. J. Trains leave foot of Chambers street at twelve o'clock.

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PRINCE ARTHUR.

Visit of the Royal Scion to the Soldiers' Home and Arsenal.

His Opinion of Washington City and Its Founder.

THE BALL OF THE SEASON.

Royal Light Fantastics at the Capital.

The Misty Mazes of the Dance Among the Republican Aristocracy.

An Immense Crowd and General Jam.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

To-day has been looked forward to as the great royal day here in Washington. The Prince was expected to do several things extraordinary. He was expected to walk generally about town, but he did not do it so extensively; he was expected to go to the Interior Department, but he did not; he was expected to go to the Soldiers' Home, which he did; he was expected to do several other things likewise. New, let us see what he actually did perform. In the early morning he spent several hours reading and writing letters. Report says he has been smitten already by a New Jersey girl, and that one of the letters was to the dear angel.

VISIT TO THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

At half-past eleven o'clock, in company with the gigantic Fame and the princely suite, Arthur started for a drive to the Soldiers' Home. The drive was delightful, the day being balmy and spring-like and the roads being mudless. The Home was reached about half-past twelve o'clock, and the Prince was received with all honors by Colonel Lee, his accomplished lady and daughters. The veteran Lee, who has the Home under his paternal charge, escorted the Prince and suite through the Home, explained to him its origin and object, and gave him a detailed list of the present number of inmates, with some interesting reminiscences of their history. The party were subsequently driven through the grounds, and the Prince expressed himself much gratified. He thought the site had been admirably selected, and came to the conclusion that the United States takes very good care of its soldiers, both in and out of the army. After thoroughly inspecting the Soldiers' Home the Prince and suite drove around the northern boundary of the city, viewing the surrounding country, which is beautiful and picturesque, and expressing his admiration of the wisdom of Washington in selecting so beautiful a location for the Capital. The Prince returned to the residence of the British Minister about half-past one and regaled himself with a lunch.

VISIT TO THE ARSENAL.

At two o'clock, accompanied by Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Thornton and the members of his suite, he started for a visit to the Arsenal, upon the invitation of General Ramsay, commandant of that post. Arriving at the Arsenal they were received by a salute, and, after an introduction to the officers under the command of General Ramsay, they were taken in charge by that officer and shown through the Arsenal and grounds. Subsequently they were handsomely entertained at the residence of General Ramsay. The distinguished party returned to the residence of the British Minister about five o'clock, and prepared to attend the dinner given by Secretary Fish.

DINNER AT SECRETARY FISH'S.

The Secretary's dinner party was a pleasant affair in every particular. Mr. Fish is in his element precisely when it comes to that. No one can contrive better entertainments, no one can conduct them more *comme il faut* than our American Premier, who hails from the Empire City and comes of such ancient Knickerbocker stock. Of course the Prince was there of necessity, for he was to be the central figure. Without him it would have been like any lively play with the principal part omitted. The Prince was happy, good humored, talkative and willing to be adored. Besides his Royal Highness, Chief Justice Chase, Speaker Blaine, Secretaries Boutwell, Belknap, Robeson, Cox and Creswell; Attorney General Hoar, Senator Sumner, General Banks, General Sherman, [illegible] Admiral Porter, Mr. Thornton, Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenants Packard [illegible] and Fitzroy and Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, were in attendance. The Vice President of the United States was invited, but declined. The dinner commenced at six and lasted some hours, when the Prince and suite left to prepare for the great event of the night.

The Ball.

And now to the ball—that great event, which for ten days, at least, has agitated our fashionable circles, to which papas and mammas and their dear sons and daughters have looked forward with expectancy of the keenest relish, which has driven to the very verge of desperation *modistes, tailleurs* and *tailleuses;* which has well nigh been the death of Trench of the British Legations, who had charge of the details of invitations and "all that sort of thing, you know;" which caused such an upheaval of all the dancing men and pretty girls in search of cards of admission; which occasioned a perfect flood of piteous applications for invitations upon the equable and large-hearted Thornton, and which made generally very punctilious personages very reckless of appearances, regardless of the cardinal principles of etiquette. Let me stop just here to explain my allusions for the benefit of the general public.

Imagine the amiable British Minister looking hastily over his morning mail any day within the week past—or, say ten days. Perhaps the very first note that he opens runs in this way:—

MY DEAR SIR—I know I may trust in your discretion when I write to you on such a delicate subject as has prompted this note. I know you are very much occupied at the present time, and therefore that minutes are precious. I therefore come to the point without unnecessary verbiage. My son Charles and my daughter Augusta, whom you know and will remember as having met at Baron ——'s house last winter, are very anxious to go the ball. It is not, of course, *en regle* to obtain invitations precisely in this mode, but you will excuse me on account of the extraordinary occasion. I shall be gratified—deeply so—if you can oblige me, as you will infer from the tenor of my note. I have the honor to be, sir, yours very truly,

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRASS.

P. S.—If you can possibly—mind I say possibly—that is, without any great inconvenience to yourself—include an invitation for myself I shall be pleased.

On perusing this model communication perhaps Mr. Thornton may remember to have met Charles and Augusta, and even George Washington Brass himself, some occasion or other, remote or otherwise; but the perhaps is more likely to be the other way. Mr. Thornton is far more likely to think to himself, "Well, upon my honor, I have no recollection of this gentleman at all," and then proceed to open another letter, which is couched in about this style:—

MY DEAR THORNTON—I may surely presume upon our acquaintance to remind you of a little circumstance which, in the extraordinary press of business and the exigencies of your position at the present time, must have escaped your attention. I have not yet received an invitation to the ball. Lederer, our mutual friend, told me I was to be invited. Has it been sent and miscarried, or has your secretary forgotten? Please answer and oblige. Truly yours,

GEORGE CHEEK.

P. S.—I have a good story to tell about Fane when next I see you.

Mr. Thornton discovers he has about as misty a recollection of the identity of Cheek as of the man with the very patriotic and very metallic designation. The next note he pores over is to the same purpose, and the next, and next and next. He finds some of them directed to Mrs. Thornton, a few specimens of which will suffice. Here is one:—

MY DEAR MADAME—I need not remind you. The ball. Sallie, Josephine, myself and Mr. Blank. Don't forget. Yours, Mrs. BLANK.

No. 2 to Mrs. Thornton is decidedly more cleverly conceived, as witness:—

MY DEAR MADAME—I am mad enough, almost, to bite my little finger. Would you believe it? I have mislaid our invitation some how or other, and after searching high and low can't find it. Will you be kind enough to send a duplicate? It was for Mr. C., myself and Bessie, our daughter, who is dying for the ball. Ever yours,

MRS. ARELIA CATCH, 384 —— street.

This one is ingenious. You will see the point when I explain that Amelia never got a card at all, and has adopted this plan in the hope that Mrs. Thornton, without stopping to examine, will hurriedly turn over the note to her maid with directions to have new invitations sent to the Catch family. I believe this Catch trick has succeeded already quite a number of times.

Now, of course, in these letters I only give the substance of what I am informed was contained in numerous epistles to the British Minister, his lady and members of the Legation.

I do not know, whether or not, Arthur William Patrick enjoyed a perusal of some of these missives, but if he did I should rather think his Royal Highness must have got the idea that there are at least some people in this democratic atmosphere who not only "put their faith in princes," but make of themselves first class ninnies and noodles, and are even willing to imperil their social standing for the sake of a bow from or a talk or a dance with the son of his majesty's mother.

The ladies and gentlemen—all of them at least—were not so modest as to confine themselves to written applications. Hundreds of them, and particularly the ladies, made a descent on Minister Thornton's residence and sought to importune him and his lady then and there for cards of admission. Even this afternoon they were pegging away at this business. Some of them got audiences and refusals; more got refusals without audiences. Some went away in a high state of huffiness; more took themselves off good-naturedly, bewailing their ill luck, while envying the better fortune of their neighbors.

But the Minister's family and attaches are not the only people who were pestered for invitations. Everybody supposed to possess the slightest acquaintance or influence with the Thorntons's were besieged. All the diplomats, Cabinet officers, Senators and leading Representatives felt something like the shock of an earthquake from the rumbling masses of applicants for favorable consideration.

"Now, Senator, I know you can get me a ticket if you only wish to do so."

"Please, now, Mr. Secretary, step a little out of the way for me this time. I never asked you for anything before, and expect you will not refuse me one little request. Do get me a ticket."

"But, my dear Madam, I have only invitations for my own family."

"Yes, yes; I know that. But then you have influence, and can't be refused, you know. Mr. Thornton would never refuse you, an officer of the Cabinet. I don't care about myself. It is only for Arabella and dear Mary. I'm sure I don't know how I'll look at them again if I don't get them to the ball. And then, such a fine opportunity! You know we don't have a prince here every day, and our girls may be pardoned for being a little foolish."

"Yes; but I don't know but that Mr. Thornton would have a perfect right to refuse me were I to ask him for tickets."

"Well, now, only just try. I'll take the chances of refusal. Put it all on me if any unpleasant thing results from your request."

You can fancy a thousand different conversations like the above, but you cannot fancy any that would be too extravagant for the reality.

The result of this great pressure for tickets has been that Mr. Thornton has considerably overrun the original figure. At first he limited the cards to 500, but that was soon exhausted, and now I am informed at least 300 more have been issued; that is, 800 in all. This is a big crowd for the hall; but we have not yet got there to see how it looks, and this digression must be still longer ere we reach that point.

THE CARD OF INVITATION

and the prize for which all this excitement took place—for which the contest was so warm and peculiar—what is it? Simply a little card—not so very little, either—enclosed in a stylish envelope, and bearing the not very extraordinary words:—

THE BRITISH MINISTER
AND
MRS. THORNTON
Request the pleasure of Mr. ——'s company at the Masonic Hall, corner of F and Ninth streets, on Thursday evening, the 27th inst., at half-past nine o'clock.
Dancing.
This Card to be given at the door.

This is what made all the rustler in our Washington society. It is what has given hundreds of people not having one the deepest tinge of the "blues," and what has imparted to the favored 800 a glow of pleasurable exhilaration which will last probably until somewhere about sunrise to-morrow morning. Oh ye haberdashers, *modistes*, tailors, confectioners and headdressers, how much are ye indebted to that little bit of card!

MASONIC HALL.

And now let us turn to another part of the city. Jumping into our carriage, we whirl away along I street to Fifteenth, down the latter to F, and across F to between Ninth and Tenth streets, where our Jehu pulls up and we are landed in the street once more, in front of Masonic Hall, in which the ballroom is located. It is an imposing looking structure, built of beautiful Seneca freestone, from quarries along the Potomac. While it has no peculiarly striking architectural features, still it must be conceded that it is very pretty and very imposing. The caps over the windows have the Masonic symbols, square and compass, hour glass, plumb, level and square. The building is only a short time completed, having been built for the Free Masons of the District of Columbia.

THE BALLROOM

is on the second story, and is about 120 feet long by forty feet wide. There is a dais eight or ten inches higher than the floor itself and about four feet wide running at either side the entire length of the room, and on which are arranged a considerable number of seats on which the weary limbs of the dancers may repose occasionally, or where those who indulge not in the Terpsichorean art may behold the brilliant scene with comfort. At the eastern extremity is another dais, four feet high and carpeted. This is designed for the accommodation of the President of the United States, the Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and such other distinguished personages as may be specially invited to this portion of the hall. At the western end is the main entrance, over which is a loft for the accommodation of the orchestra.

THE DECORATIONS

deserve a little word of mention. They were not extensive, but they were chaste and tasteful, got up by Mrs. Thornton herself, aided by Commander Breeze, Lieutenants Turnbull and Cutts, of the navy; General Woodhouse and Messrs. Seaton, Monroe and Hamilton Fish, Jr. The decorations were arranged to harmonize as near as possible with the peculiar colors of the walls, which have a mild tint of purple, while the ceiling displays a heavy moulding, with ornamental oval in its centre. On the eastern wall, in the centre, were the American and British ensigns blended, the American ensign on the right centre and the British on the left centre. Around the hall were the flags of all nations, arranged in festoons over the windows. The flags, it must be mentioned, were distributed with reference to color and not national rank. Festoons and wreaths of ivy, laurel and cedar were also intermingled with the flags.

THE CROWDS OUTSIDE.

Outside of the building there is now gathered an immense crowd of people, wistfully peering at the illuminated entrance and windows. Ladies and gentlemen who could not get tickets for love or money are there to enjoy the pleasure of seeing the more fortunate arrive in their carriages and sweep across the pavement to the hall of dance. They are there to criticise the toilets, to admire or condemn the general "make up" of the invited, to witness the Prince's and President's arrivals and to note everything of interest that may transpire on the sidewalk or in the hallway of the building. Members of the Brass and Catch families are in strong force to indulge their spite for having failed by all their clever tricks and devices to obtain cards of invitation. The Brasses and Catches take out their revenge in vinegared remarks and criticisms upon all the ball people, and particularly upon those who had anything to do with the arrangements. Arabella says, as she sees some lady alight from a carriage, "Now, just look at that spiteful thing. Did you ever see such a fright? Was there ever such outlandish taste in dress and such *sans accord* in colors?" Charles observed some of gentleman passing into the hall with ladies. "There is that insufferable snob, Jookins. Thinks the sun invited here, while you and I are forgotten—worse still, refused point blank, by these Britishers." "Who the deuce are those queer people, anyhow?" remarks the paternal Brass, peering through his glasses at a group of elegantly dressed and decidedly respectable looking people. "I never saw them before—did you, Charley?" Charles says, "No; he'd be frozen then and there if he even heard or saw the creatures before." "Now, how under the sun did that fellow brick-soap the Thorntons into giving him a ticket? Just look at him, Augusta, and the Misses Slingems with him, too. Now, did you ever see anything like that? Good gracious!" The Jookinses, the Bricks and the Slingems are unconscious of the amount of venom that is being flung at them. They only notice the entrance before them, and soon bundle inside and ascend to the dressing rooms.

The card of invitation "requests the pleasure of your company at half-past nine o'clock," and fashionables might be expected not to commence arriving until an hour later; but it is now about the hour, and carriages which have already turned out their loads fairly block up F, Ninth and Tenth streets, and every moment adds to the throng. "Drive ahead there, now! Come, be lively! No time to waste to-night." "Come, move on! move on! move on! quick! quick! quick!" "Don't you see you are in the way of that carriage?" "Don't turn in that direction!" "Now look ahead!" The policeman or some excited Jehu is constantly shouting out something of this kind. But the vehicular blockade and the mass of humanity are rapidly gaining on space, on policemen and on prearranged regulations.

It is idle to talk of programmes and regulations. People want to see, and will see. Carriages are bringing ticketed loads, and the loads must be emptied in the quickest, easiest and safest mode that strikes the strategic driver. John on his carriage box has a clearer view of the field than all the policemen in Washington put together, and sees with the eye of a general where to make a sudden charge and capture and where to deposit his valuable ammunition. John does this, too, generally without making much confusion; but sometimes he gets into a wrangle with some hostile rival in the drivingline, or mayhap some policeman, with more zeal than discretion or common sense, puts a bar to the good intentions of the vehicular Jehus. In such cases there is a "breeze," which, however, blows over in a short time. Every window in the vicinity of Masonic Hall is lighted up and filled with interested spectators. The stoops, balconies and sometimes roofs of the houses are crowded. The big Patent Office and Post Office, which usually at night look deserted, and resemble gigantic monuments to the dead, now are surrounded by moving masses of people, waiting for his Royal Highness and other celebrities, but principally for Arthur William Patrick and Ulysses Simpson Grant.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

We left the Prince dressing for the ball at the British Minister's. While he was there the crowd down in front of the hall was very impatiently waiting for his arrival. Every now and then there was a scel—somebody calling out, "Here he comes!" "Here comes the Prince!" "That's his carriage!" At last, at twenty minutes of ten o'clock, the Prince's carriage drives up and Mr. Thornton alights, followed by the Prince, who hands Miss Burgene out of the carriage. Mr. French and Mr. L. Estray, of the British Legation, had been standing on the stairway, awaiting the Prince's arrival. As he makes his appearance at the door they shout to those ahead on the stairs, "The Prince." Mrs. Thornton, who arrived at half-past nine o'clock, with Mr. E. Fane, is at the head of the stairs to welcome the Prince and suite. He enters the ballroom, which is only partially filled, the band playing "God Save the Queen," with Mrs. Thornton on his arm, and walks up to the platform, where the party is arranged as follows:—Prince Arthur in the centre, Mrs. Thornton on his right, Mr. Thornton on his left, Colonel Elphinstone on the right of Mrs. Thornton and Lieutenant Pickard and Ensign Fitzroy on the left of Mr. Thornton. A few persons of distinction are introduced to the Prince.

HOW THE PRINCE WAS DRESSED.

The Prince was dressed in the uniform of a captain of Scottish Fusileers, the regiment to which he is attached, and wears upon his left breast a silver cross of the Order of St. Patrick. The uniform is dark, not at all showy, and but for the orders on his breast he would not be singled out as a person of such eminent distinction. Colonel Elphinstone has the red, gaudy uniform of the British army. Lieutenant Pickard's uniform is not unlike that of the Prince, and Ensign Fitzroy's is somewhat similar, though they are not decorated with orders of royalty. The Prince carries his cap in his hand and keeps passing it from one hand to the other as if he was nervous and wanted to get rid of it.

ARRIVAL OF INVITED GUESTS.

The invited guests continue to pour into the ballroom; officers of the army and navy in full uniform, members of the Corps Diplomatic in court costume, Senators, judges, Congressmen and distinguished citizens in plain evening dress. Everybody inquires, "Has the Prince come?" The ladies want to know which is the Prince, where he is and what is the style of his dress. Everybody is surprised and disappointed that the Prince came so early. "I wanted much to see him come in," said one lady. "I didn't think he would be here till late," sighs another disappointed one.

Presently Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, with the Prince, take up a position near the entrance to the ballroom, and the guests are announced and introduced, not to the Prince, except they are of note and distinction, but to Mr. and Mrs. Thornton. Then they pass on, or, if they have not the good sense to do so, some of the stewards give them a gentle hint to move on and not crowd up the entrance. People inquire, "Where's the Prince?" Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and the members of Grant's Cabinet keeping so close to the door those in the secret know the President is coming and that the Prince and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are to receive him.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President had agreed to come at ten o'clock; but it is now near eleven before he arrives. The policemen at the door have orders to keep a sharp lookout for the President's carriage. Mr. French and Mr. L. Estrange are stationed halfway up the stairs, ready to run and inform the Prince of the President's arrival. "The President's carriage," shouts a policeman. Mr. French runs up the stairs at a jump, signals the band, and the Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and Colonel Elphinstone go out to receive the President. The Prince meets Mrs. Grant at the ladies' dressing room, and they enter in the following order, the band playing "Hail to the Chief":—The Prince and Mrs. Grant, the President and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Thornton and Mrs. Fish, General Dent and Mrs. Dent, General Porter and Mrs. Porter, Secretary Fish and Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Robeson and Secretary Belknap, the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior, Vice Admiral Porter and General Sherman. In the above order the party proceeded to the extreme end of the room to the platform, which was ascended, the Prince gracefully handing our American Queen to a suitable situation for favorable conversation, and the other gentlemen following the example of his Royal Highness in respect to their fair companions.

When these distinguished parties got on this species of throne all the diplomats present ascended also, and the scene presented was of most interest. There was the Prince with Mrs. Grant, the latter talking animatedly and scarcely giving his Royal Highness the chance for a word. President Grant looked smilingly and happy, but said very little to Mrs. Thornton.

After a while the select group on the platform got about the Prince, and then a sort of royal levee in the capital of the republic occurred. Arthur had a fine chance for the display of his fashionable accomplishments. He bore himself with a grace ease and dignity which charmed all present, and especially the ladies.

A GLANCE AT THE OTHER GUESTS.

While this is in full blaze let us take a glance elsewhere and note how the average guest enters and is received. In approaching the doorway one encountered two or three policemen, Mr. L. P. French, of the Legation, and two or three others, to some one of whom every ticket had to be surrendered. Up one flight of stairs and a turn to the left soon brought one in full view both of the dressing rooms, male and female. The ladies had a large space devoted to them, and as we passed the half open door and peeped in the dear creatures could be seen rustling about, taking off the out of door apparel, fixing up the last little *coups de grace* of the toilets before venturing into the trying glare of the brilliantly illuminated ballroom, or fanning themselves while waiting for the appearance of cavaliers to take them forth. Just beside the ladies' room a narrow little passage led to the gentlemen's disrobing spot. Here we got rid of our great coat and supernumeraries, brushed up a little and then struggled through the arriving candidates for baggage checks into the hall way, to pause for a moment and feast upon the moving thing of beauty and costly adornments. Each of the ladies fastened to her wrist or waist the programme of dance which reads as follows:—

MASONIC HALL,
JANUARY 27, 1870.
PROGRAMME.

1. Quadrille.	11. Polka Mazourka.
2. Valse.	12. Lancers.
3. Quadrille.	13. Valse.
4. Galop.	14. Galop.
5. Valse.	15. Quadrille.
6. Lancers.	16. Valse.
7. Valse.	17. Lancers.
8. Galop.	18. Valse.
9. Quadrille.	19. Cotillon.
10. Valse.	20. Sir Roger De Coverley.

Following the throng we enter the ballroom, pay our respects to Madame and Mr. Thornton, enjoy an introduction to the Prince, say a few words to all three and move on with the distinguished crowd. The general view inside was extremely beautiful. The ballroom is well filled, just enough to let one locomote without peril to the sweeping trains or becoming victims to awkward commissions. The ladies are flitting about like fairies; the gentlemen by their sides are gallantly and gracefully striving to keep up with their fair charges; the foreign Ministers, resplendent in gold lace and jewels, covered with crosses and badges of silver and gold, which glitter brilliantly under the jets of light falling upon the scene from hundreds of chandeliers on all sides, loom up in the throng as objects of admiration and artistic studies; officers of the army and navy in full uniform, looking their most gallant looks and trying their varied arts of captivating the fair sex vie with the gaily dressed diplomats for the fame of being observed and favorably spoken to. Easily singled, but in the crowd is the tall form of Tate, the ex-Haytien Minister, a gentleman of color, the representative of a defunct government, but, for all that, a very live diplomat indeed. He is glittering in gold and magificent toggery. He is stately and self-possessed, although it is only a few moments since he was mortally offended. One of the ticket takers at the door, not knowing the illustrious Haytien, seemed disposed to object to his entrance, but Tate produced his ticket and Mr. Le Estraing happened to pass at the very moment. It must have ruffled Tate somewhat, and especially as he had his lady with him. Madame Tate is about the same color as her husband. She was dressed neatly and bore herself with dignity.

THE OPENING DANCE.

But the music is heard again, and every young lady is on the tip-toe of expectation to behold the first quadrille. "With whom will he dance?" "How will he dance?" were the questions flying about the hall. Of course, under the proprieties of the occasion, the first American lady of the land, the President's wife, must honor the Prince by giving her hand for the opening dance. The quadrille was soon formed. Prince Arthur led Mrs. Grant to the floor and took a position at the head of the room, near the platform. At the left of Mrs. Grant was Mr. Decatazy, the Russian Minister, with Madame Blaque, wife of Blaque Bey, as his partner. At left of the Prince was Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, with Madame Catazay as his partner. Opposite Senor Roberts were Secretary Fish and Mrs. Thornton. The rest of the couples in this opening quadrille were Mr. Blacque and Madame Garcia, wife of the Argentine Minister; Secretary Robeson and Mrs. Belknap, General Sherman and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Admiral Porter and Miss Sherman, Secretary Belknap and Mrs. Boutwell.

All eyes were on the Prince when the quadrille finally commenced. His every move was closely watched and critically examined and every step was noted. But the dance was a very stately affair—in fact, it was a solemn walk, very well executed by all the high contracting parties, but affording no opportunity for testing their proficiency as dancers. The Prince did his part with grace and dignity. When he was not engaged in the actual business of the quadrille he chatted freely with Mrs. Grant and exchanged a remark occasionally with some other of the ladies. All the dreary movements of the dance were gone through and finally the quadrille was over and the ladies breathed freely again. They had seen a live Prince actually dancing, and they survived the wonderful display.

HOW THE PRESIDENT PASSED THE TIME.

During this performance the President was quietly stationed on the platform with Boutwell on the one side and Baron Gerolt on the other. The President, though using his tongue and wearing a smile, seemed to have his thoughts wandering far away. He might have been dreaming of Georgia, or the Alabama claims, or Cuba, or possibly of Havana—of course we mean the tobacco article. Grant did look now as if he would like a solid old smoke, and as if he realized that a puff, puff, puff, was a more real pleasure than all the glitter, finery, rank, fashion and beauty surrounding him. But

THE VALSE

is the next dance. The orchestra is again letting off some of its rich, full strains, and the Prince is leading forward a very lovely young lady. "Who is she?" "Who is she?" The ladies are dying to know—at least some of them—while the gentlemen are still more excited. It is now circulated that the fortunate lady to enjoy the honor of the first waltz with his Royal Highness is Madame L'Estraissy, wife of the Secretary of the British Legation. Now the Prince and his lovely partner are whirling through the room through groups and crowds of ladies and gentlemen, who make way as the couple pass; others are waltzing, but nobody is noticing them. All the non-dancers are following the light motions of the Prince. Now there is a splendid chance to judge his merits as a dancer. The ladies pronounce him perfect. "He is a dear, sweet, graceful dancer," is the universal feminine verdict, and the more exacting men are unable to pick a single flaw. The waltz is of short duration, and the Prince leads his partner to her seat.

THE SUPPER.

Several other dances followed those just described, until midnight, when the party promenaded to the supper room, the Prince going first. The dining hall, which is in the rear of and adjoining the ballroom, is gaily, but tastefully decorated with flags, British and American. A large table runs the entire length of the hall, with another at the head of it, the whole forming the letter "T." It was not intended that the company shall sit down at the table, so there are no chairs. The centre of the table is decorated with a large massive vase and candelabra of solid silver, the property of Mr. Thornton. It bears the inscription:—"Presented by the British subjects resident in Uruguay to his Excellency Edward Thornton, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation, on the occasion of his retiring from Montevideo as a testimonial of their personal esteem and of the appreciation of the ability, firmness and impartiality so eminently displayed by him in the discharge of his public duties as her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul General of that republic from 1854 to 1859." At either side of this there are other centre pieces of silver and gold vases, filled with rare and fragrant flowers. There is a profusion of choice dishes arranged in the best style at intervals all along the tables, fresh salmon, English pheasant, salads, terrapin, game, the confectionery and ices, &c., is in great profusion. There are designs of the American eagle, the British lion, the American and English coat of arms, all surmounted with miniature English and American flags. In the supper room as in the ball room there is a harmonious mingling of the nationalities.

It should be stated that the Prince escorts Mrs. Grant to the supper room. The President is with Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Thornton with Mrs. Fish and the other members of the Cabinet with their ladies in the order in which they entered the ball room. The following gentlemen acted as stewards:—Commander Breeze, of the navy; Mr. Frank Trumbull, United States Navy; Richard Cutts, United States Navy; Senor Romero, United States Navy; Colonel Maxwell Woodhull, United States Army, and Hamilton Fish, Jr.

The scene in the supper room can not be put down as any way remarkable. It may be said that the substantials of the table were admirable and were enjoyed by all, and that, after satisfying the palates, the company returned to the ball room, where the dance was resumed.

An Address of Welcome to This City by British Residents.

The British residents in this city are preparing an address of welcome to Prince Arthur. At a recent meeting convened for that purpose Mr. Archinald, the British Consul; Mr. Puleston, President of the St. David's Society, and Mr. Irwin, of the St. Andrew's, were elected a committee to prepare the address, which, it is understood, will be presented to the Prince next week by a committee representing the various national societies and British interests in this city.

THE BALL SEASON.

The Hoboken Turtle Club Ball.

Had all the turtles about town which are compelled, owing to circumstances over which they have no control, to lie on their backs in front of restaurants for the amusement of small boys, been able yesterday to get on their feet, it is quite likely that they would have made a dead set on a gathering which was held at Apollo Hall last evening. Indeed, a turtle with any regard for its race would certainly have done all that laid in its power to make the gathering as uncomfortable as possible, to disperse it even, and force it to take refuge where turtles are unknown; for the assemblage was the Hoboken Turtle Club celebrating their annual reunion. Now this annual reunion last evening was nothing more nor less than a grand jollification over the sudden "takings off" of hundreds of peaceably inclined citizens of Turtle-dom who had never during the whole course of their lives poked their heads into anybody's business or endeavored to take anything on the soft shell at any time or place. Ever since the memorable year of 1796 the club has been exerting its epicurean utmost to devastate the luscious race of turtles, and had the latter not been too many for them the club might have been long ago successful in its appetizing war. However, the turtles don't get off their backs at the restaurant last night, and so the reunion was celebrated without a single attempt on the part of the "hard shells" to make a disturbance.

The hall was neatly but not gaudily decorated for the festivity, and the music furnished for the occasion was excellent. The members of the club and their lady friends began to pour in at about nine o'clock, and by midnight the room was well filled with quite a brilliant assemblage. The toilets of the ladies were all that the strictest fashion devotee could have exacted; and as for the gentlemen, it is needless to say that they appeared in all the glory of swallow tails and smiles that would have scared a turtle out of his shell, had he got in without a ticket. The arrangements were most excellent, and James L. Miller, the jolly president, and E. D. Bassford, who was never known to laugh or sing in his life, and the sorrowful Pete Brasted, and all the other shellbacks were untiring in their efforts to make their guests feel as much at home as though every curbstone was a turtle steak done to order. The dancing was kept up until the "we sma' hours," when all departed in good humor and quite satisfied with the manner in which the annual reunion had been celebrated.

The Light Heart Brigade of Hoboken.

On Wednesday evening the Light Heart Brigade of Hoboken, composed of some fifty of young and gay-hearted of that thriving town, clad in all manner of picturesque and outlandish costumes, stormed the residence of Mr. Shapter, on Hudson street, near Seventh. Taking possession of the house, the "brigade" transformed the parlors into a ball room, and there, with good-natured fun and frivolity, spent the night most agreeably. In the party there were Yankees, Quakers, Indians, Dutchmen, columbines, vivandieres, pirates and their brides, policemen and others gotten up in artistic style. Each member of the Foster Quartet Club, quite late at night, requested those present to "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," but nobody would go, as they were so happy where they were and where they remained, almost until the "gray lines in the east" appeared, when the party separated, after a rousing "good night" chorus to their host and hostess, who had enabled all to add a "Shapter" of delight to the stories of their lives.

Progressive Union.

The first annual sociable of the Progressive Union took place last evening at Union Hall. Dancing began at eight. The cards of invitation, printed on green board, contained this inscription:—"Ladies will please furnish refreshments and gentlemen music." A good many oscillated 'twixt heaven and earth, and the pleasures of the toe were exceedingly exhilarating.

LOVE'S OLD DREAM.

The Harrison-Vreeland Breach of Promise Case Again—A New Trial Commenced.

The case of Mary Harrison vs. George Vreeland, which attracted so much attention last year, is again before the public. It will be remembered that Mrs. Harrison, who is a widow beyond the meridian of existence, brought a suit against the old man of eighty-two for a breach of promise of marriage, and as he was very wealthy, she claimed heavy damages for her blighted affections. The spicy developments of that remarkable trial are not yet forgotten. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff with greatly reduced damages. Defendant appealed to the Court of Errors and the verdict was set aside, on the ground of excessive damages, and a new trial was ordered. The Court of Errors took the ground that it was absurd to suppose that a woman of her years could suffer such damage in the disappointment, especially as the defendant was a rich man and so old as to render the supposition of an earnest, *bona fide* courtship, with intent to marry, highly improbable.

The new trial commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Court, before Judge Bedle. Mr. Dixon, on behalf of the plaintiff, opened the case, stating in substance that the plaintiff is a widow, who is engaged partly as teacher and partly as forewoman in a factory in New York city; that she resides in Greenville, where defendant also lives; that some years ago an intimacy sprung up between plaintiff and defendant which resulted in a promise of marriage; that the engagement was postponed at the instance of defendant; that new engagements were contracted and again postponed, till at last plaintiff became convinced that defendant would not fulfil his solemn promises to her, and she accordingly brought the suit.

The gay Lothario was in court, an attentive listener, but apparently quite at ease as to the result. The judgment of the Court of Errors makes it certain that the jury will not again venture on the award of heavy damages. Mrs. Harrison was attired in a plain suit of black and took a seat beside her counsel. There was comparatively little interest manifested in the case by the persons in and around the court. The trial will continue two or three days.

A bill has been passed in the Louisiana Legislature amending the gambling law. It remaugurates the old system of private gambling and black mailing.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 14	Moon rises...morn	4 41
Sun sets	5 13	High water....eve	6 13

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Weser	Jan 29	Bremen	88 Broad st.
Denmark	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Bellona	Jan 29	London	55 Broadway.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mississippi	Jan 29	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Colorado	Feb 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Virginia	Feb 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Crescent City	Feb 5	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Cenraska	Feb 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Sherman	Feb 12	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Manhattan	Feb 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
United States	Feb 19	New Orleans	40 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship Marathon (Br), Le Messurier, Liverpool—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana via Nassau—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, Philadelphia—J Lorillard.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Florence (Br), Houston, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.

Ship H B Wright, Treat, Cadiz—R P Buck & Co.

Bark Rosalia (Ital), Jaccarino, Trieste—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Torryburn (Br), McMann, Matanzas—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Linda, Flemming, Trinidad—J W Elwell & Co.

Brig Belle (Br), Dante, Havana—L Benjamin.

Brig Brisk (Br), Hill, Cienfuegos—Fowler & Joya.

Brig Helen M Rowley, Rowley, Calibarien—A Abbott.

Brig Anna (Br), Morrow, Nassau—Moss & Ward.

Brig A Bradshaw, Sears, Elizabethport—R P Small & Co.

Schr Margaret & Lucy, Crosby, Mobile—J D Hurlbut & Son.

Schr Lizzie Major, Giles, Apalachicola—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr T E French, Doughty, Washington, NC—Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr Henry Middleton, Brower, Norfolk—C E Staples.

Schr Cynosure, Parkham, Baltimore—C E Staples.

Schr Village Queen, Conklin, Baltimore—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Yankee Boy, Dill, New Haven—Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Vineland, Hazell, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Virginia (Br), Thomas, Liverpool Jan 12, with mdse and 61 passengers, to the National Steamship Co. Had strong westerly winds during the passage; Jan 24, lat 43 44, lon 58 11, exchanged light signals with one of the Montreal steamers, bound east; 27th, lat 40 50, lon 72 47, passed a Guion steamer, and The Queen, do.

Steamship Allemannia (NG), Winzen, Hamburg Jan 12, via Havre 15th, with mdse and 131 passengers, to Kuhhardt & Co. Experienced light variable winds and moderate weather first part of passage. Latter part strong SW gales and a high westerly sea; Jan 20, lat 48 02, lon 36 16, passed brig Ranger (Br), bound E; 24th, lat 42 33, lon 59 56, saw a three masted French steamer, bound E; 28th, off Fire Island, steamships Calabria, and Nevada, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, New Orleans and the bar, Jan 17, with mdse, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, 51 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Had fine weather.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Co.

Bark Gratta, Wallace, Smyrna, 67 days, with mdse, to Simpson & Clapp. Passed Gibraltar Dec 30; since had moderate weather.

Brig Sollecito (Ital), Romano, Tarragona 30 days, and Gibraltar 27 days, with wool, to Heinemann & Payson. Had fine weather.

Brig Clara F Gibbs (of Bangor), Parker, Palermo, 52 days, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co—vessel to Miller

MILITARY CHIT CHAT.

It very rarely happens that anything goes wrong in the Seventh regiment, so thorough is its discipline and so great a regard have the members for the welfare of the organization; but it would seem that there is a screw loose somewhere. The Sixth company are in a terrible way about certain parties' extravagance, and the disaffected have already held two meetings to take into consideration the wrongs that ought to be righted, and there now comes a pretty well authenticated report that a storm cloud is settling over another company. The members of the Sixth company have an undoubted right to know where their funds go, but it appears that the trouble makers in the other company, apparently without any such justification as the Sixth had for their action, are endeavoring to knock the peace and discipline of the company on the head in a way that, if the rumor be correct, looks rather "conspiracy"-like, to say the least. The military code prescribes exactly what rights members of a company in the militia are entitled to, and what offences justify their expulsion, be they even commissioned officers; but the code certainly gives no minority of any military organization the authority to hold secret meetings, appoint themselves a committee to tell any of their fellows to resign, and especially on charges that are trumped up by outsiders, and which in no manner affect the military character of the intended victims. Members of the militia can no more be tried for their conduct as private gentlemen or their acts as business men by their companies than they could for having a preference for cold coffee at breakfast or boiled sturgeon for supper. The law prescribes a certain mode of trial for military offences alone. If the facts are as rumored in reference to the company alluded to the self-appointed committees who are going about seeking tools to do their bidding outside the regiment should themselves be looked after by Colonel Clark, and if it be found that captains or other commissioned officers are lending themselves to star chamber manoeuvres in the company the sooner the real culprits are brought up with a sharp turn the better. Members of the Seventh, in two or three companies, have found serious fault with their commanding officers of late, whom they contend order them about like cattle. They say, and justly, that because certain men wear the uniform of privates that fact does not rob them of their feelings or their character as gentlemen.

There is an important vacancy yet to be filled in the cavalry of the First division, and great pressure has been brought to bear on Sergeant David Sullivan, of the Eighth regiment to induce him to take the position under the new order of things. He has so far refused. Again, may it be asked, who's got a horse? There's the rub for all the candidates.

The Thirty-seventh regiment might clear up that cloud that surrounds it if the good members would once more pull all together. What does the general of brigade say? He might easily use his influence in reconciling the existing differences. It is a command of excellent material, and has a splendid record, and should not be allowed to go to pieces without a struggle by its friends to save it.

The Twenty-second regiment ball on the 8th of next month promises to be an affair of exceeding magnificence. The Academy on the occasion is to be decorated in the most beautiful manner, and it is said that no expense will be spared to make it the affair *par excellence* of the season. The committees who have the arrangements in hand are working like beavers and will probably sleep very comfortably during the festivity, as they will undoubtedly give out about that time. It may be mentioned, out of regard to the members of the regiment, that ladies will be admitted to the ball!

There are people who will persist in asking if General Shaler has appointed a "chief of artillery" on his staff; and if so where he got the authority to make such an appointment?

Again there are others who would like to know when the Fire Department is to be made a part of the First division of the militia and whether, in passing in review the M. F. D.'s will come to a "carry" by taking the engines in their arms? Who can tell?

Will somebody who is well posted on the subject inform the unsophisticated whether the room of a certain company of a certain regiment was furnished by the City Fathers at an outlay of $10,000 some time ago?

There is a severe struggle going on between a number of "jobbists" concerning the erection of a new armory below Canal street. There are several owners of big buildings who would like to sell, just out of compliment to the National Guard. Like the Brooklyn ferry companies, they don't want to make money.

It is rumored on pretty good authority that active measures will be taken this spring to form a negro militia regiment with white officers. A prominent Fenian is spoken of as the probable colonel. Truth is stranger than fiction after all.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The following are particulars of auction sales of real estate made yesterday:—

House and lot 137 East 80th st, 20x98.9 .... $14,500
House and lot 123 East 64th st, 16.8x100 17,470
House and lot 541 East 83d st, 17x100.8 10,425

Projected Buildings—New York City.

Plan 52—73d st, n s, 175 ft w of Lexington av; three three story brick dwellings, each 21x30. Owner, &c, James Judge.

Plan 53—115th st, s s, 115 ft e of 4th av; three two story brick and stone dwellings, 16.8x40. Owner, T McGuire; architect, Mr Devoe, builder, L Fitzgerald.

Plan 57—113th st, s s, bet 3d and 4th avs, three 3 story brick dwellings, 16.8x42. Owner, W Hartman; architect, L B Valk, builder, B Schoonmaker.

Plan 62—28th st, s s, 275 ft w of 11th av, one 3 story brick tenement, 25x32. Owner, J Smith; architect, R Hamilton, builder, J Nichols.

Plan 59—55th st, s s, 100 ft w of 2d av, two 5 story brick and iron tenements, 25x51. Owner, T Geortz; architect, William Jose; builder, J J O'Connor.

Plan 58—46th st, n s, 125 ft w of 11th av, one 2 story and basement brick tenement, 25x32. Owner, J Ryer, builder, D Wooding.

Plan 5—West 18th st, No 34, one 1 story brown stone tenement, 35x44. Owner, &c, W Winterbottom.

Plan 60—79th st, s s, 150 ft w of 1st av, one 3 story brick tenement, 25x45. Owner, &c, H Austin.

Plan 61—11th av and 35th st, n e corner, one 4 story brick tenement, 24 9x50. Owner, C L Donnelly; architect, W McNamara; builder, M. Reed.

Plan 55—Stryker's lane, s s, 125 ft w of 11th av, one 3 story wood dwelling, 25x28. Architect and owner, T Rorado; builder, F Lutz.

Plan 56—53d st, n s, 150 ft w of 11th av, one 2 story wood dwelling, 25x33. Owner, L Meek, builder, T Lutz.

Plan 54—East 49th st, No 2.3, one 3 story brick shop, 50x45. Owner, &c, &c, J Molloy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Willett st, w s, lot 110. Isaac Casson, 25x100 .... $1,400
Rivington and Willett sts, n e cor, 38x64 ....
11th st, s s, 85 ft w of Dry Dock st, 40.9x75 4 9,000
29th st, s w s, lot 67, C hay estate 25x98.9 25,000
38th st, s s, 400 ft e of 11th av, 25x98.9 1,251
28th st, n s, 350 ft e of 9th av, 25x98.9 4,00
10th st, s s, 350 ft e of 11th av, 25x98.9 3,000
10th st, c s, 150 ft e of 11th av, 25x98.9 .... 2,2.0
44th st, n s, 275 ft w of 11th av, 25x100.5 3,00
79th st, n s, 265 ft e of 4th av, 25x 0.5 22,000
49th st, s s, 300 ft w of 9th av, 25x100.11 12,000
11th st, s s, 295 ft w 5th av, 50x1 0.11 7,000
Lexington av, e s, 68.5 ft s of 61st st, n and l, 20x80 26,000
6th av, e s, 26.4 ft n of 17th st, 26 3x100 5,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Baxter st, No 21, 5 years 4 months per year 1,200
Broadway, No 673, 2½ years, per year 10,000
Broadway and Waverley place, n w corner, 4½ years, per year 16,000
Grand st, No 28, 4½ years, per year 2,200
1st av, w s, 25 ft n o 21st st, store and cellar, 3 years, per year 600
3d av, w s, 50 ft s of 79th st, 3½ years, per year 2,000
3d av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 71st st, 3½ years, per year 700

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Carroll st, w s, 35 ft e of van Brunt st (No 9 Carroll), 20x50 4,950
Congress st, n s, 150 ft w of Combs st, 25x100 30,000
Dean st, s s, 673 ft e of Nevins st, 4 .6x 60 (2 houses) 3,000
Dean st, s s, 264.9 ft e of Nevins st, 2 .5x100 15,000
Dean st, n s, 225 ft e of New York avenue, 3 .6x118 5 2,000
Ellery st, w s, 500 ft w of Tompkins av, 50x100 (b and l) 1,950
Grove st, s e s, intersection Central av, 20x225 .... } 9,020
Grove st, s e s, 35 ft s w of Central av, 100x20 .... }
Houston st, e s, 144 ft n o Myrtle av, 20x1.0 1,000
Joralemon st, 97 ft n of Hicks st, 162 8 e of (rear lot), 15x75x 156
Myrtle st, s e s, 204.2 ft n e of Irving av, 27 9x130x43.10 } ....
Suydam st, n w s, 14 10 ft n e of Irving av, 27.1x99.5 } 550
Palmetto st, n w s, 500 ft s w of Central av, 25x100 2,0
Richardson st, 117.1 ft w of point of junction with Herbert st, 25x4..x2.1 x47.10x48.4x68 } 7,000
Richardson st, n s, adjoining above, 15x9.1x5x13x2 } ....
Van Buren st, n s, 441 ft e of Nostrand av, 16.8x100 4,000
Warren st, n s, 225 ft w of Albany av, 2 x127.9 300
13th and N 12th sts, s w corner, 100x50 .... }
N 11th st, n s, 1 6 ft e of 4th st, 100x50. B and s Dec, 1869 } 2,250
4th and N 11th sts, n e corne, 65x10 .... }
11th st, s w s, 1 5 ft n w of 7th av, 3 lots, 100x100 2,358
4 lots adjoining above, on rear, 100x110 ....
14th st, n e s, 221 ft n w of 3d av, 25x100 500
21st st, s w s, 125 ft s e of 4th av, 25x 00 q c, Oct, 1869 1,000
Buffalo av, w s, 179 ft s of Atlantic st, 25x100 400
Gates av, n s, 25 ft w o Yates av, 2 x100 1,700
Lafayette av, s s, 30 ft e of Grant av, 85x101 5,000
Lafayette av, s s, 348 ft e of Nostrand av, 13x100 3,075
Sheppard and Atlantic avs, n w corner, 91.1x50.9x8x50 1 800
Smith av, w s, 60 ft s of Liberty av, 2 x100 448

Queens County.

ASTORIA.

Shore road, n e s, adjoining Leonard, 225x147 500

HEMPSTEAD.

Merrick and Jamaica plank road, n s, adj Auerback's, 9 acres .... } 1,000
Langdon's to near Rockaway road, adj DeMott's, 5 acres woodland .... }
Hempstead to near Rockaway road, e s, adj Brower's, 1 acre 900

LITTLE NECK.

North Hempstead and Flushing pike, n s, adj Willett's, 1 acre meadow 100

MANHASSET.

Port Washington road to Cornwall's mill pond, adj Dodge's, 3 acres 5,000
Road from Cow Neck to Sands Point, w s, adj Jarvis', 32 acres 1,500

OYSTER BAY.

Jericho Plain, lot, adj Willett's, 11 acres 800

NEWTOWN.

Wyckoff av, w s, 265 ft n of Cooper av, 25x100 680

Westchester County.

GREENBURGH.

Park av, w s, adjoining Harriet Brown, 79x125 3,500

MORRISANIA.

145th st, n s, 550 ft e of Willis av, 50x100 3,000
146th st, s s, 125 ft w of Clifton av, 25x100 800

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Broad st, e s (Mercereau's property), 67x150.6 15,000
Gold st, w s, 100 ft n of Orange st, 50x100 .... 6 0
High st, w s, intersection of Hank st, 26x94 2,200

CLINTON.

Union av, w s, 696 ft s of Springfield, 50x138.8 880
Springfield av, s s, 25 ft e of Sharon av, 75x150 560

Hudson County, N. J.

HOBOKEN.

Newark st and Jackson st, n e cor, 74.8x25x68x27.6 6,500

BERGEN.

Montgomery st, s s, 75 ft from Bergen av, 30x68x4x20x88 x87 2,430
5th st, w s, 113 ft s of Sip av, 25x10 .... 1,0 0

HUDSON CITY.

Montgomery av, c s, Robert Herzog's lot 25x101 3,000
Sherman place, s s, 199 ft e of Summit av, 100x105 .... }
Sherman place, s s, 100 ft w of Montgomery av, 100x104 } 14,500
Summit av, w s, 58 ft s of Sherman place, 27x118 .... }

SOUTH BERGEN.

Tonnelle av, adj J Everson, 1 75-100 acre 1,247

LOTTERIES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, JANUARY 20, 1870.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
3	$250	4,73	250	7856	$600	11735	$250	15 65	250
119	250	41 6	150	79 6	250	11755	250	1 212	250
128	250	4281	250	7584	400	11107	250	16551	50
256	250	433	400	8054	250	11 40	250	16550	250
349	250	4400	250	8150	250	1937	250	164 8	250
390	250	4 32	1000	8191	250	11947	250	16745	250
395	500	4395	250	8204	250	11914	2 0	1244	250
411	250	4617	250	8219	250	12 03	250	16458	250
433	250	4616	250	8240	250	12149	400	1 4 5	2 0
455	250	4545	250	855	250	12152	250	1654 1	250
465	5 0	4657	250	8553	250	1 155	250	16 58	250
476	250	4663	250	8405	400	12 03	250	16591	500
503	250	4731	250	8115	250	12223	250	16610	250
594	250	4736	1000	8418	250	1 2	250	16620	250
569	400	4892	250	8487	250	12469	250	16 45	250
527	250	4898	250	819	250	12919	1000	1 89	250
617	400	45	25	8551	250	1 14	250	16722	2 0
619	250	45 6	250	8563	250	12 14	250	1679	250
649	250	4917	2 0	8596	250	1 5 2	250	1 775	250
706	250	4 18	250	8687	250	12617	250	16809	250
7 4	250	492	250	8593	250	12659	250	16 12	15000
7 3	350	49 2	250	8730	250	1 6 2	250	16855	250
868	250	5029	250	8756	500	12 41	250	16887	2 0
8 6	250	5053	250	8748	250	12 4	250	16936	250
929	250	5077	250	873	250	128 3	250	1 999	250
92	250	5 2	400	8 44	250	1 922	250	1709	250
13	270	5 37	250	8597	250	12 2	250	17014	150
946	250	51 3	250	89 4	250	12978	150	17028	250
967	250	521	400	8971	250	1 051	250	172 5	250
1058	250	5 52	250	9 31	2 0	13 3	250	17 6	250
1077	250	5259	250	9 67	250	13 53	250	17361	250
1 69	2 0	52 5	250	911	2 0	13 62	5 0	1 374	250
11 8	1000	5537	250	9 62	250	1 0 3	250	17416	250
1195	1000	5371	250	9193	250	13130	250	17419	250
1 4	250	5 7	250	9 25	250	13148	250	174 8	250
1466	250	542	250	9381	250	13 71	250	17549	250
14 0	250	5435	250	9453	250	13180	250	17 29	250
1441	250	51 2	250	94 5	250	13 3 7	250	17 35	250
1538	250	5457	250	9 14	250	13 1	250	17658	250
1504	250	548	250	9576	250	13463	250	1770	250
15 3	250	5 0	250	41	270	13470	250	177 8	250
13 0	250	5520	250	9725	250	13 87	250	17795	250
16 5	250	5519	250	9806	10000	13	250	17847	250
1715	250	5647	250	9819	250	1 6 4	350	17874	250
17 4	150	5 81	250	9821	250	13717	250	17894	250
1 35	250	5700	250	9846	250	13741	250	17 48	250
1379	500	5701	250	9963	250	139 6	250	1 962	250
1914	250	57 0	250	9956	250	13976	250	17924	250
191	250	5 60	400	9 75	250	14107	500	17996	250
1 58	250	5755	250	9992	250	14125	250	18074	250
1959	250	5726	400	10128	250	14201	250	18157	400
1 17	250	5891	500	1012	250	14204	250	18149	250
19 0	150	5858	250	10170	250	14244	500	18231	250
200	250	874	400	10274	25	14258	25	18251	100
2073	250	59 8	250	10308	250	14332	250	18310	250
2081	250	5935	250	10316	250	14407	250	18276	1000
2094	250	5957	250	10382	250	14448	400	18382	250
2115	250	601	250	10535	250	14484	400	18393	250
2 47	250	6012	250	1014 8	400	14507	250	18454	250
2 60	250	6047	250	10 46	250	14571	250	18445	250
2 89	250	60 0	250	10771	250	14583	250	184 4	250
256	250	61 2	250	10 9	250	14623	250	18471	250
2512	1000	6146	25	10822	250	14619	250	18481	250
2529	250	62 0	250	10651	250	14645	250	18486	400
2621	250	6255	250	10687	500	14678	250	18737	250
2741	250	6256	250	10710	250	14714	400	18826	250
2 8	250	6301	250	10 45	250	14817	250	18530	250
274	250	6381	250	10818	250	14822	250	1 6 7	250
2765	250	6395	250	10 841	250	14862	250	1 460	250
2 21	250	6444	250	10852	250	14914	250	1 747	250
2 51	250	6471	250	10857	250	14974	250	18790	50
2918	250	6487	250	10897	250	15158	250	18 78	250
2964	270	6500	20000	10931	250	15 37	250	18 12	250
3068	250	6 05	250	1 951	250	15193	250	19014	250
3120	250	6 5	250	109 4	250	15227	250	19 70	250
3168	250	6 53	250	10923	250	15 61	250	19 3	100
33 8	250	6 99	250	11084	250	15201	250	19 19	250
3321	250	6718	250	11037	250	155 2	250	19271	250
3297	250	6754	250	11079	50	15 44	250	1 9 5	500
339	250	6964	1000	11126	250	15 92	250	193 6	500
3437	250	6 86	250	11134	250	15667	250	19423	400
3455	250	6945	250	11146	250	15628	250	19455	250
3 01	250	6955	250	11176	500	15664	2 0	19497	250
35 7	250	7017	250	11195	250	15 41	250	19 3	250
3549	250	70 3	250	11192	250	15748	250	19 19	500
3 45	270	7171	250	11299	270	157 3	250	195 7	250
3681	250	7 05	250	11333	2 0	1570 8	270	195 9	500
3655	250	7375	250	11402	250	15 33	250	19534	250
36 8	250	73 7	250	11414	250	1587	250	19523	250
3 06	25	7454	250	11462	50	15914	500	19565	250
3654	250	7 40	270	11541	250	15947	250	19 70	250
3 57	250	7558	250	11582	250	159 8	250	197 7	250
3860	250	7585	250	11601	250	15982	100	19 79	400
3861	250	7637	250	11654	250	16 043	250	198 9	250
3 7	250	7 63	250	11669	250	16 3	270	19846	3000
3 2	250	76 9	250	11 7	270	16 74	250	19819	250
4021	270	7700	250	11 84	250	16121	250	19859	2 0
4040	400	771	250	117 0	250	16143	400	19945	50

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Approximations to the $100,000 Prize—Nos. 9,805 and 9,807, each $1,000
Approximations to the $50,000 Prize—Nos. 6,499 and 6,501, each 400
Approximations to the $15,000 Prize—Nos. 16,811 and 16,813, each 200
Approximations to the $10,000 Prize—Nos. 4,535 and 4,537, each 200
Approximations to the $5,000 Prize—Nos. 19,845 and 19,847, each 200

Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

17 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A COMPETENT WOMAN as first class cook in a private family, thoroughly understands all kinds of game, blanc mange and jellies, and is a most experienced hand at bread baking and pastries of all kinds; the very best reference given.

41 SPRING ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

41 BOND ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; best reference. Call at her present employer's.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—A STEADY ENGLISH WOMAN as cook; good city reference. Apply to Mrs. DEMPSTER.

113 WEST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A YOUNG woman as cook; has lived in French and Spanish families, will assist with washing if required; best city reference.

127 BLEECKER STREET, BETWEEN WOOSTER and Amity, in hair store.—A respectable Scotch woman as good cook; is a good baker; will wash and iron in a small private family; good city references.

130 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman and daughter to cook, wash and iron; daughter as chambermaid and waitress, good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker, good reference.

135 6TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable young woman as first rate cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business; first class city reference.

139 1ST AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Can be seen for two days.

141 WEST 25TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A FIRST class colored cook in a private family.

142 WEST 25TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references from last employers.

146 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook: is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing. No objection to the country.

156 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; or can do general housework; good reference if required. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A Protestant woman as first class cook, understands all branches, soups, meats and pastry; city reference.

201 EAST 47TH ST.—RING THE FIFTH BELL.—A young German girl as first class cook, understands all kinds of cooking, and one as first class chambermaid and waitress; three years' reference from last place.

245 WEST 23D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; first rate bread and biscuit baker; country preferred; good references.

249 8TH AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first rate cook, understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; first class city reference.

250 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook in a hotel or first class boarding house, understands meats and pastry.

265 WEST 27TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman in a respectable family as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and a first class washer and ironer; has best city references.

267 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A WOMAN to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has best city reference from her last place.

315 EAST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS meats, soups, boning and larding; also all kinds of fancy side dishes; can get up all kinds of pastry, either for public or private parties, city references.

333 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, is a good baker; will assist in the washing or do the washing for a small family; is an excellent laundress. Best reference.

342 4TH AV.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS COOK; IS A first class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; very best recommendations as to ability and character.

351 EAST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST RATE cook; is willing to do the plain washing if required; best city reference.

358 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in an American family. Call for three days on J. STIEH.

408 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As cook; understands the best plain cooking; best city references.

583 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK wash and iron; is a good cook, willing and obliging.

731 2D AV., IN THE DRY GOODS STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family or boarding house; good city references. Call for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

13 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can be well recommended.

14 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress.

102 4TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or child's nurse; best city references given. Call for two days.

126 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and waiting; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; country preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

127 GREENWICH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—As chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging.

189 CHRYSTIE ST., BACK ROOM NO. 4.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork or waiting; best city reference.

206 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

228 WEST 26TH ST.—TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND assist with the washing and ironing. Best references.

241 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class chambermaid; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has best city references.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children or do plain sewing and to take care of children; willing and obliging.

303 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; best city reference.

336 EAST 23D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse; good references. Can be seen for two days.

352 7TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A Protestant American girl as chambermaid or nurse and to do plain sewing; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

411 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, in the store.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to do housework in a small family; best city reference. Call for two days.

450 8TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., SECOND floor.—A German girl, in a German family, as chambermaid or nurse. Good reference.

453 3D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid or seamstress in a respectable family; has a machine of her own—a Wheeler & Wilson, can do all kinds of family sewing. Address station B, Grand st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $4, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $3 50: also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

47 GREENWICH AV.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day, week or month. Call on or address Miss CONNELLY.

51 BLEECKER ST.—A FIRST CLASS FITTER AND trimmer wants dressmaking by the day in first class families; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address DRESSMAKER.

113 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class seamstress; understands dressmaking; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; best city reference.

126 8TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH LADY desires to go out by the day as dressmaker; cuts in all styles. Address.

209 EAST 49TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Grover & Baker's or Wheeler & Wilson's machine would like a few more engagements to go out by the day; understands dressmaking and trimming perfectly and all kinds of family sewing. Call on or address R. N.

210 EAST 23D ST.—A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call for two days.

232 WEST 15TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR, by the day or week, or would take work home; ladies' and infants' outfits made up in the neatest manner by Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

244 EAST 30TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, who understands all kinds of family sewing, would go out by the day or week; can furnish a machine if required.

246 WEST HOUSTON ST., NEAR VARICK.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do embroidering, plain sewing or chamberwork. Call for three days.

253 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as seamstress, or to take care of a young baby or growing child; good city reference.

290 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, UNDERSTANDING the latest styles of trimming, wishes a few more engagements, or would take work at her own home. Call or address for three days.

409 2D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., ROOM 11, in the rear.—A young girl with a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine wishes a few engagements to go out by the day; is a neat sewer; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking.

415 EAST 15TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.—A YOUNG girl to work out by the day in families, understands dressmaking and underclothing; can operate on the machine. Call for two days.

511 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; city reference.

513 6TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker and seamstress, who can cut, fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can braid, embroider, &c., would go as lady's maid; best verbal references. Ring fourth bell, left side.

517 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements by the day to cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses. Address DRESSMAKER.

A LADY, OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN MILLINERY and dressmaking, is desirous of making an engagement with a responsible house; will expect a liberal compensation. Address COMPETENT, station G.

General Housework, &c.

28 HORATIO ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do housework for a small family.

61 BANK ST., IN THE REAR.—A WOMAN TO DO general housework.

102 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

102 CEDAR ST., IN THE STORE.—A GIRL 14 YEARS old, to assist in light housework in a respectable family; no other need apply. Call for two days.

123 WEST 27TH ST., BASEMENT.—AN AMERICAN woman, with a little girl five years old, to do general housework; is a good plain cook; no objection to go to the country. Call till Tuesday.

130 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., REAR, BACK ROOM No. 19.—An English Protestant girl to do general housework in a private family, or to cook, wash and iron; good city reference given from her last place.

178 LAURENS ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

208 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework or chamberwork; good city reference.

233 SULLIVAN ST., IN THE REAR.—A SMART, CAPABLE New England woman to do housework in city or country; best city reference.

241 WEST 29D ST., REAR BUILDING.—A YOUNG woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework; has lived out at home; no objections to the country.

332 EAST 21ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do do housework in a small family. Call within two days.

366 HICKS ST., BROOKLYN.—A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework.

479 9TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Good city reference.

871 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman to do general housework in a small family; will make herself useful; good city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

1 1ST ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL or first class boarding house, or would do the work of a small family.

118 EAST 4TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As housekeeper by a willing and obliging middle aged American lady. Call on or address Mrs. SHEPPARD.

128 WOOSTER ST., CORNER OF PRINCE.—A young lady, a stranger in the city, as housekeeper; for a widower preferred. Miss WILLARD.

217 BOWERY, ROOM NO. 7.—A LADY, WHO HAD A hotel of her own, as housekeeper in a hotel or restaurant. Address or call on Mrs. M., as above.

227 WEST 36TH ST.—AN AMERICAN MIDDLE aged widow lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; a widower's preferred. Call on or address for one week HOUSEKEEPER.

568 BROOME ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, giving good city reference, to assist in housekeeping and sewing; has a machine; is willing to be generally useful; kind treatment more an object than high salary; country no objection. Call this week.

1,164 BROADWAY, NEAR 27TH ST.—A WIDOW lady, without encumbrance, wishes a position in city or country as housekeeper to a gentleman with children, or to take full charge of a house for an invalid lady; call a week. Call or address all the week, HOUSEKEEPER.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER; the family of a widower preferred. Address A. B., box 117 Herald office.

A PARTY OF MEANS AND RESPECTABILITY, WISHING a person of refinement to take the responsibility of household cares, can obtain one fully competent to fill a position of trust; can do almost anything for home comforts; no objection to children. This is not for triflers. Address, for two days, Miss CARRO, Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A young widow American) in some plain, respectable family, or as nurse to an invalid; best reference given. Address E. L., box 116 Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, WHOSE home is not a pleasant one, is desirous of procuring a position as housekeeper in a widower's family; none but first class parties need apply. Address, appointing an interview, REFINEMENT, box 136 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NEW ENGLAND widow lady, of a retiring and domestic disposition, and without encumbrance, as housekeeper for a middle aged widower, with but few children and in comfortable circumstances; a pleasant and agreeable home more an object than pay. References exchanged. Address Mrs. E. J. A., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American lady of education and refinement, capable of giving lessons in French, Spanish, English and music; the family of a widower, with children requiring instruction preferred; best reference given and required. Address J. A. B., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as housekeeper, where servants are kept; is a first class manager of all the domestic arrangements of any establishment; the best testimonials from situations she has held; can take charge of a widower's house. Address Mrs. M. M. B., Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

17 CORNER OF WARREN AND WAVERLEY PLACE (present employer's).—A respectable girl as nurse in a private family; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a baby from birth.

29 JANE ST.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN PERSON to take care of an infant or invalid, or would go as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding house.

58 PRINCE ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERIENCED nurse; thoroughly understands young children; good reference. Call from 10 to 5 o'clock.

63 4TH AV., IN THE BAKERY STORE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references.

92 1ST ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a child to board at her own house. Call Friday and Saturday.

102 EAST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse: can take full charge of an infant; best city reference. Call for two days.

115 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SOUTHERN colored girl as nurse and seamstress: best reference. Call for two days.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing, chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

123 WEST 25TH ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG GIRL, formerly a teacher, as children's nurse or to wait on an aged lady in a gentleman's family; is a good plain sewer. Call for two days.

147 WEST 24TH ST., ROOM NO. 1, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young colored girl, of 15 to take care of children in a private family; good city reference.

196 FORSYTH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GOOD, healthy woman as wet nurse; has plenty of milk; her own baby is going on three months.

207 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable little girl to take care of a baby or wait at table. Can be seen at her mother's home.

207 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, back room.—A Protestant woman as child's nurse; or to take care of growing children, no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

284 4TH AV.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth.

326 EAST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT MONTHLY nurse is open for engagements to attend ladies during illness; reference from four doctors. Call on or address Mrs. COOK.

342 EAST 21ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young married Swedish woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best reference. Apply for three days.

427 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; has lost her own baby; two years' city reference.

438 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman would wet nurse a baby at her own home; has lost hers; good references. Call for two days.

508 EAST 14TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL to mind a young baby and make herself useful; references.

577 COLUMBIA ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; has lately lost her baby.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS wet nurse in a good family; no objection to the country: her first baby, one month old. Address Mr. BALLY, corner of Clinton and 2d sts., Hoboken.

Laundresses, &c.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first class laundress; four years in last place; has the best city reference.

162 WEST 28TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good city reference.

203 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable woman will take in washing at her own home or go out by the day. Apply for two days.

451 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—TO GO OUT to day's work washing or cleaning.

490 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 9.—A WOMAN WISHES A few gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own house.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, a few gentlemen's washing, terms reasonable and mending done for the same; care taken that the fabric shall not be injured when only partially worn; to those who desire their clothes, linen, &c., carefully attended to, this is a rare opportunity. Reference given. Address Mrs. P., station D.

Waitresses, &c.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As first class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

525 9TH AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family. Call or address.

Miscellaneous.

17 GROVE ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS TRAVELLING companion to a lady; is capable of being useful in any capacity as regards attending as lady's maid, has no objection to travel. Address M. P.

268 WEST 24TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW IN the family of a widower. Call on or address Mrs. S. H.

381 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO INSTRUCTS children in French, German and Piano, wishes a few more scholars. Address.

400 5TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A MOST competent woman as lady's maid and thorough seamstress; understands a good deal about dressmaking and ladies' hairdressing; is fully competent to take entire charge of a lady's wardrobe.

1,099 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, who speaks English, as nursery governess in a respectable family; references. Call or address for two days.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET BUSINESS ENVELOPES to direct or copying at her residence. Address CARRIE R., station D, Bible House, for three days.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS VISITING governess; also pupils at home; terms $15. Address Mlle. MARIA, box 147 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN SOME respectable business, where the hours will not be too long; good reference from last employer. Address F. D., box 153 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING ENGLISH, French and rudiments of music, desires an engagement as resident or visiting governess. Address A. D., box 170 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS MATRON, HAVING had several years' experience; or as housekeeper in a family, best reference given and required. Address Mrs. GREY, Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MIDDLE AGE, WISHES TO obtain a situation where she may take charge over a small family, or as companion to a lady, and assist in domestic duties not menial; either in city or country; a preference given to a Presbyterian family. Address Miss L. M., Post office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A LADY, LATELY ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, wishes a situation as good English and music governess, companion to a lady or housekeeper and go errands; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; excellent testimonials and good experience; no objections to travel. Address for one week R. G., Post office, New Brighton, S. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY AS saleslady or forewoman; speaks English, French and German, is a first class milliner and understands every kind of embroidery and lacework. Address S. H., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY REQUIRED AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR A gentleman in the city. Apply at 713 Broadway, office 15.

A LAUNDRESS WANTED—BY THE MONTH; MUST understand her business. 331 East 17th st. (Stuyvesant square).

A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN A small private family. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., at 211 West 38th st. Best references required.

A WET NURSE TO TAKE A BABY TO HER OWN house: one whose milk is not over three months. References required. 63 4th st., near Bowery.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, ASSIST WITH THE washing and ironing and do the work of the basement floor in a private family. Apply, with city reference, after 9 o'clock, at 31 St. Mark's place.

BOOKFOLDERS WANTED—AT 75 JOHN ST. W. E. WATERS.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED.—APPLY TO Mrs. HOWE, 156 Canal st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE.—APPLY AT 43 WEST 19TH st., between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALES LADY IN A FANCY STORE. Reference required. 1,193 Broadway.

WANTED—TEN FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND trimmers, at 335 Canal st., third floor.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH GOOD REFERENCES. Apply at 55 East 16th st., this day (Friday), between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS, TO MAKE TRIMMED paper patterns. E. BUTTERICK & CO., 589 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a small family; must have good city reference. Call at 557 West 39th st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in a plain family, and to do a little sewing. Inquire at 253 West 27th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children, to do sewing and to render herself generally useful; first class city reference required. Apply at 13 West 27th st., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH, SWISS OR GERMAN WOMAN, who is a thoroughly good cook and baker and understands marketing, to cook and iron in a family of two. Apply at 168 East 11th st., two doors east of 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

116 PRINCE ST.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, LATELY arrived, as waiter or valet in a private family; good city reference. Apply to P. PAUL, from 2 P. M. till 5 P. M.

132 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING French, Spanish and English, as cook; understands all kinds of pastries, soups, jellies and creams; best reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

420 3D AV.—AN AMERICAN BOY, 14 YEARS OLD; just left school; fond of horses; good driver; resides with his widowed mother; prefers being with a physician.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man from Baltimore, as waiter or porter; good reference; all satisfaction. Call for two days on RICHARD KING, 216 West 24th st.

PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE MAN. Has best city reference. Address W., box 2.0 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, JUST landed, a position as porter or warehouseman; city or country; good references. Address box 1,256 Post office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) about 18 years of age, as bartender; must speak good English. Apply in the store corner of Vanderbilt and Park avenues, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, a situation as waiter in a first class family. Address for two days M. H. PERSELLS, 910 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE city in all drug business wants a situation as senior or junior clerk. Address DRUGGIST, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING THE ENGLISH AND German languages, wishes a situation in some store or office; is a good penman and can furnish reference or security if required. Address H. H. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN SOME mercantile or banking house; is at present delivery clerk and collector for a large house; can give best reference. Address JAS. VAN ZANDT, box 2,417 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A POSITION AS CLERK IN an office or store; is a fine penman and accountant; small salary required. Address THOS. THOMPSON, box 149 Herald office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the silk business wishes to enter into an engagement with an importing house, best city references. Address F. E. P., Herald office.

AN ACTIVE OUTDOOR SALESMAN WANTED—IN the ladies' cloak and trimming line. One who has an extensive acquaintance with city and nearby trade may apply to S. HEINEMAN & CO., 44 Lispenard st.

A RETIRED BANKER, WITH A MODERATE INCOME, desires a situation where his talent in commercial and mercantile affairs will be appreciated and his income somewhat increased; is clear-headed, active and brilliant. Address box 144 Herald office.

DRUGGISTS.—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK WANTED; one who thoroughly understands the business and can speak German. Address S. F. G., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR CASHIER, by a competent man; has business experience and first class references. Address BUSINESS, box 2.6 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN; WOULD travel part of the time among druggists, grocery, fancy goods dealers and stationers. Address DEBOISE, box 113 Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT DRUG clerk of 18 years' experience, a situation; city reference as to character and ability. Address, for three days, DRUG STORE, 387 6th av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A CLOTHING HOUSE who commands Southern and Western trade. Address box 4,391 Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, BY A FLINT GLASS manufacturer; one who understands the business. Address A. M., Herald office, stating salary expected.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP IN A HOTEL, BY A GENTLEMAN having 11 years' experience, seven as proprietor at a fashionable watering place, could influence considerable custom. Address P. R., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WITH KNOWLEDGE of bookkeeping and drawing; salary, to begin, $5 per week. Call, with reference, at T. W. BRACKER'S, 125 Grand st.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING JEWELLER'S office, a young man to write and be generally useful; must be a good penman and quick at figures. Address, giving references, S., box 4,439 Post office.

WILL ANY F. AND A. M. EMPLOY OR FIND EMPLOYMENT for a brother who is a thoroughly educated bookkeeper, speaking Spanish and corresponding in French, English and Italian; willing to do anything that can earn him a salary to support his family; had to give up his business on account of misfortune. Address, for three days, BROTHER, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and groom in the city or country; four years' reference. Call at 149 East 28th street, in the rear.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; best references from last employer. Address M. D., box 114 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN NOT LONG IN THE COUNTRY AS coachman; understands the business in all its branches; good references. Call at 24 East 19th st.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) DESIRES A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; has reference from last employer as to ability and honesty. Call on or address FRANCIS BURCHBACHLER, 400 Hudson st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; is willing and obliging; country preferred; good references. Address T. R., box 105 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business. Will be disengaged in a few days. Call or address P. M., 65 University place.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, a professional city driver, no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful, first class city reference. Call or address 1,253 Broadway, in the harness store.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, 40 years old; reference 24 years, 10 years in Europe, 14 years in America, would go to any part of the United States or as groom and valet to Europe for one or two years. Address T. NOONAN, Coachman, Ryerson & Brown's stable, University place.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, 40 years old, 24 years' reference—10 years in Europe, 14 years in America; would go to any part of the United States, or, as groom and valet, to Europe for one or two years. Address T. NOONEN, coachman, care Ryerson & Brown's stable, University place.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, married; first class references. Address HENRY, box 5,054 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, four years' reference from last employer. Call on or address J. H., 33 Spring st., New York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; can milk, and has good city and country reference. Address M., Herald office.

WANTED—A FARMER, WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS business thoroughly, to go South; no other need apply. Address box 2,988 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD character, a situation as private coachman, is master of his business. Address, for one week, B., box 90 Branch Herald office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and is sober and industrious; best city reference from last employer. Address J., box 226 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A middle aged Frenchman; has been with some of the best families in the city; best city reference. Address 117 West 25th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman; can milk and will make himself useful about a place, can be well recommended. Country preferred. Address W. R. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, has been brought up with a gentleman in Europe; can wait on table if required; has six years' references. Apply for two days at 23 Beach st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS CAN LEARN OF UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY to make money. C. D. FLINT, 25 Park place.

CANVASSERS, WHO WANT A NEW AND SURE paying business, call and see the Novelty Indelible Marker and Card Writer; sells quickly and gives entire satisfaction. 575 Broadway, up stairs. Call between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

DIRECTORY.—WANTED, FIVE EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS, no others need apply; salary and commission paid. Address for three days, giving full name and reference, PUBLISHER, box 194 Herald office.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE—EXTRA INDUCEMENT offered to reliable agents for procuring risks in fire and inland marine. Instructions and particulars by addressing box 373 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE BOY, WHO LIVES with his parents. Call at 102 Front st., room No. 8.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHING house; must bring good reference. Address box 5,071 Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 AGENTS TO CANVASS the city, business light and profitable. Apply at once to C. BOLTWOOD, 54 Dey st.

WANTED—FIVE MEN, WHO UNDERSTAND FARMING, to go to a healthy locality, South; wages $10 to $15 and board per month. Call at 52 Pearl st., basement.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A PRODUCE COMMISSION house; salary first year, $100. Address O., box 3,562 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A SHIPPING OFFICE: wages $3 per week; references required. Address box 4,723 New York Post office.

WANTED AGENTS—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR THE best books published. All who are out of employment should call and see us. HENRY H. RICHARDSON & CO., 22 Vesey st., New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES WELL and understands the business of a lawyer's office, wages $8. Apply at 37 Pine st., room No. 5, at 9½ o'clock this morning.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MEN, WITH large city trade acquaintance, as solicitors for a mercantile agency. Address, with substantial references, CREDIT, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, TO LEARN the business, an active, intelligent lad, about 17 years old; must live with his parents and bring good reference. Address INTELLIGENCE, Herald office.

WANTED—AGENTS AND PEDLERS, IN EVERY town, for an article needed in every house, store or hotel, wholesale or retail. Sample box, containing two dozen, sent on receipt of $1. Retail at 37 cents each. GUINZBURG & CO., 95 Maiden lane.

WANTED—FOR PERMANENT SITUATIONS IN THE office of an old established manufactory in this city, two respectable American boys over 15 years of age, of good education, appearance and address; must reside with their parents and come well recommended. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating particulars and salary expected, WARWICK, box 184 Herald office.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

REIGN OF TERROR.
IMMENSE
TELEGRAM CARTOON
OUT TO-DAY.
CARNIVAL OF CRIME.
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NewspaperARCHIVE®

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FLOOR TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, ROOM 25X40. Inquire of F. BUSE, grocer, Forty-first street, Second avenue.

A BARGAIN.—STORE PROPERTY IN HARLEM, ON Fourth avenue, in vicinity of Court House. Apply to M. E. CRASTO, 116th street and Third avenue.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE—45 rooms; heart of city; 11 West Eleventh street; also fine Store, 80 feet deep; great thoroughfare. 465 Hudson st.

A.—STORE AND DWELLINGS ON WEST BROADWAY and Varick street to let. Apply to S. SMITH, Frankfort House, 202 William street.

A STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET CHEAP (NEW No. 420) Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A LARGE EIGHTH AVENUE STORE AND FIXTURES to let—20 feet front by 90 deep; on west side, near the Grand Opera House; large plate glass front; will rent for auction store. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 227 West 23d street.

BROADWAY STORE (948) TO LET—BETWEEN TWENty-second and Twenty-third streets; 20 by 60 feet deep; rent $125 per month; fixtures for sale; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

DRESSMAKERS, JEWELLERS, DENTISTS AND OTHers will find two beautiful front Parlors at 56 Thirteenth street, corner Broadway, to let on lease; immediate possession.

FINE SPACIOUS OFFICES TO LET—ON SECOND floor, adapted to any business, in Kent Building, No. 79 Nassau street. Apply in office No. 1.

FOR RESTAURANT, BILLIARDS, PIANOS, CARriages, furniture or other business, to lease, Store, 26x96 feet, 56 Thirteenth street, corner Broadway; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

LOFTS TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND plenty of light; steam night and day. Each floor well supplied with water. Apply to J. T. PRESTON, 27 Rose st.

HAT STORE TO LET—FIXTURES FOR SALE; 26 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 693 Broadway, offers for rent Store and Dwelling 131 Waverley place; is now being put in perfect order; rent $650. Also Basement Store and Rear Room at 46 Hudson street, $800. Also Rooms and Bedrooms, $5.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.—TO LET, THE best corner Grocery Store on Eighth avenue, with Fixtures and Lease; also Floors and Houses. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, House Agent, 124 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—GROCERY AND TEA STORE, WITH FIXtures; old stand; now doing good business. 438 Greenwich, corner Vestry street. Apply to J. V. FOWLER, 25 Nassau street.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOME STORE, SUITABLE for any good business, with Lease of a good business House if required, on one of the best leading avenues. For particulars apply at 109 Fourth avenue, second floor.

TO LET—FOR TERM OF YEARS, A BUILDING ON Broadway, running through to Mercer, near Amity street, 25 feet front. Address BARGAIN, Herald office.

TO LET—THE FINEST STORE ON THE BOWERY, Nos. 262 and 264. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD & CO., 159 Bowery, under the bank.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 25X102, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 586 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—MILLINERY STORE, AND FIXTURES FOR sale. Apply at 176½ Bowery.

TO LET—A ROOM 25X90; EXCELLENT LIGHT (16 windows), suitable for manufacturing or other business. Apply on the premises, 389 Broome street, to DE VOURSNEY BROS., coach lamp manufacturers.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING OF 475 TO 479 First avenue. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—23 WALKER STREET, FIRST FLOOR AND Basement. Inquire on the premises, or of WILLIAM VOORHIS, Nyack, New York.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING BUSIness, being well lighted, having fourteen windows, the Third Floor of building 331 Broome street; rent $35 per month. Inquire on first and second floors, or of A. THOMPSON, 273 Henry street, Brooklyn.

TO LET IN HARLEM—FLOORS IN NEW BUILDINGS on Third avenue, between 124th and 125th streets, with baths, water closets, range, washtubs, gas fixtures, marble mantels and cellar. Inquire of JOHN E. FIELDER, on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE, NEW, FIVE stories, basement and cellar, 25x85, all improvements, 57 Great Jones street, near Broadway. Wholesale firms contemplating a move will do well to see this store, as it will be let whole or in part at a very low rent. Apply to A. BRAIDEAU & CO., 24 Bond street. Agents take notice.

TO LEASE—A CORNER LOT ON THE EAST SIDE of Union square, on the southeast corner of Sixteenth street, 26x125. Apply to the owner, at the bank, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A LUMBER YARD ON NEWtown Creek, now doing a large business. Inquire of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., 75 Dey street.

TO LEASE FOR 3 TO 21 YEARS—AN ELEGANT EXtra large brown stone House on Fifth avenue, running through to Broadway, opposite Madison square, for boarding or business purposes. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS OF 452 AND 454 BROADway; will rent all together or such part as parties may desire; would make fine insurance offices. Inquire in room No. 2, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY-... street to let. Inquire at 261 Broadway, room No. 6.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET NEAR Fifth avenue, at $350 per month. Apply at Everett Library, 72 West Thirty-fourth street.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, IN good locations, to let. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE—THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue and near Delmonico's; furniture and bedding new; House in perfect order. BERBERD & DOTY, 22 East Fourteenth street.

FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BROWN stone front, four story and basement; elegant furniture; Second avenue, above Thirteenth street. Rent $350 per month. Responsible parties only. Address M. F., Herald office.

TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, DELIGHTFUL Residence, with stable, in Brooklyn, thirty minutes from Fulton ferry, ten rooms, comfortably and elegantly furnished, including Chickering Piano; modern improvements; in excellent order. Terms moderate. J. ANDREW, 202 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE FOUR STORY HOUSE, 21 ROOMS, completely furnished throughout as a first class boarding house. Ninth street, a few doors from Fifth avenue. For particulars address M. C. B., Herald office.

TO LET—NO. 255 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, handsomely furnished four story brown stone front; to reliable parties only; rent $300 per month. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, OR TWO years' Lease for sale, of a four story brown stone House, fronting Stuyvesant square; house in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For particulars address R., box 4,518 New York Post office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, HOUSE NO. 134 WEST Twelfth street, with all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply to JAMES DUNNE, room 20, No. 243 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—$400 ONLY; THREE STORY TEN ROOM House, Ninety-sixth street, near Eighth avenue cars; walls newly kalsomined; heater; nice garden, &c.; possession. See Dentist, 270 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED; also Union square Property. Parties desiring to obtain leases should apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone House in Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue. To a good tenant a five years' lease will be given. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED, NO. 114 WEST Twenty-third street; perfect order; fine location for residence or business purposes. S. S. NORTON & CO., 1,227 Broadway.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE DOUBLE PARLOR AND BASEMENT Floors, with three Rooms on the third floor, all well furnished and new carpets; the house has all the modern improvements. No. 278 West Thirty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

APARTMENTS TO LET—OF FOUR ROOMS EACH ON first, second, third and fourth floors of houses in East Thirty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues; rents $16, $17 and $18 per month. Inquire at office, 325 East Thirty-ninth street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SIX ROOMS; GAS, RANGE, stationary tubs, bath and closets. House brown stone front and desirably located. Rents reduced. SAMUEL D. MACK, 1,327 Third av., near Seventy-sixth st.

AT 47 AMITY STREET—FIRST FLOOR ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; Front Basement, ditto; occupied nineteen years by an eminent physician; other large Rooms, furnished, and Rooms suitable for light housekeeping; single Rooms for gentlemen. House, as usual, in the best of order, the owner a resident for over thirteen years. Extension Cottage House, four rooms; rent $25.

FLOORS TO LET—420 (NEW NO.) FOURTH AVENUE; all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—WITH PRIVIlege of cooking, in a private family. Inquire at 165 Macdougal street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A YOUNG COUPLE LIVING alone, have a large Room suitable for light housekeeping, to respectable party only. 448 Sixth av., second floor.

GENTEEL SITTING AND BED ROOM—FURNISHED for housekeeping; water, gas, stationary tubs; closet on floor. Can be seen to-day. Terms low. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—in a first class private house, 162 West Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. References exchanged.

MODERATE RENT.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front Parlor and sleeping Room adjoining, with bath, gas and kitchen fire included; suitable for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—CONVEnient for housekeeping if required; water in rooms: or all house to one party. 256 West Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue. Call all the week.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, A fourth Floor, five rooms, in brown stone front house No. 15 East Fifty-second street; rent $25.

TO LET—A THIRD FLOOR, IN A FIRST CLASS brown stone house; six rooms; cheap rent. 273 Second avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. Apply from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE 688 BROADway, suitable for almost any kind of light business; will be let cheap for a term of years to a good tenant. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THIRD FLOOR IN brown stone house No. 253 West Twenty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; good closets, gas and water. 559 Hudson street, near Charles.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THIRD FLOOR of house No. 331 West Twenty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to a family of adults.

57 EAST FOURTH STREET.—A HANDSOME, FURnished front Room and hall Bedroom, connecting, on third floor, front, to let, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; also an extension and hall Room, with gas and water, with use of back parlor. Suitable for a dentist or doctor.

117 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—UNFURNISHED Parlor Floor, four rooms, including bath, &c., near Reservoir square; rent low to a small family. Possession immediately.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ESTATE TO BE SOLD BY assignee before thirty days to pay creditors:—A three story and basement brown stone House, 120 feet west of Lexington avenue, size 20x50x100.5, strictly first class, price $21,500. Also the corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-first street, and one adjoining (new); another on Lexington avenue, near Forty-ninth street, three stories and basement, price $14,000. Also one on Fifty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, four stories and basement, modern improvements on each floor, with a two story private stable, with gas, hot and cold water, size 22x100, all built on, will rent for $2,800, price $22,000. Apply at 143 East Fifty-ninth street.

A BARGAIN.—TWO THREE STORY AND BASEment Houses, on avenue A, between 112th and 113th streets; must be sold. Apply to WILLIAM H. JENKINS, 247 Canal street.

A.—LARGE GRAMERCY PARK WELL BUILT FOUR story corner Dwelling, 25x60; lot 112 feet, with cellar and dry sub-cellar, for sale, at $65,000; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A MODERN, BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, 4 STORY high stoop brown stone, on Madison avenue, Murray Hill, with elegant Furniture, $55,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A.—CHEAP HOUSES—THIRTIETH STREET, $16,500 and $18,000; Thirty-eighth, $19,000; Forty-eighth, $14,500; Forty-ninth, $15,500 (bargain); Fiftieth, $15,000 and $16,000; Fifty-first, $15,000; Fifty-second, $18,000; Fifty-third, $17,000. PINCKNEY & DUNKIN, 130 East Thirtieth st.

A WELL BUILT HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE TWENtieth street and between Lexington and Eighth avenues; $15,000 to $25,000. Address, stating particulars, H. MORTON, 21½ East Seventy-third street.

A LARGE, FINE STABLE, ON 44TH STREET, NEAR 5th avenue, for sale low. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FULL SIZED FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, in Twenty-seventh street, near Fourth avenue, for sale at a very low price and on easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FURnished House, on Park avenue, near Thirty-eighth street, for sale, with or without furniture. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID CORNER HOUSE ON THE MOST DEsirable part of Fifth avenue for sale on easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY, the elegant, new four story brown stone House No. 23 East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue. GRADY & FOX, 128 Broadway, corner Cedar street.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses; four story, basement and subcellar; on Park avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street. Inquire on the premises of E. H. COBURN.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME Dwelling on 121st street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, built by day's work as a residence; owner compelled to sell. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON MADISON AND LEXINGton avenues, and upon nearly all the principal streets in the city; persons wishing to buy cheap and desirable homes are requested to call and examine our lists, and parties having houses for sale or to let are requested to give a description and numbers. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS AND STORES IN EVERY part of the city; also Country Residences in variety, and prices reasonable. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue, three story brick House, 20x53, lot 20x100, in good order, every improvement; price $20,000; only half cash required. Inquire in drug store corner Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE. Supreme Court—Henry J. Cullen and Henry A. Mott, executors and trustees of Clotilda Smith, deceased, against William E. Smith and others.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action on the 20th day of December, 1869, that the valuable property No. 702 Broadway, East side, between Fourth street and Astor place, is now offered for sale at the price of $100,000, until February 1, 1870.

The lot is 25 feet wide and 103½ feet deep; only $25,000 cash required; balance in two mortgages, viz.:—One for $20,000 to secure the payment of an annuity of $1,000 during the life of a person now between 50 and 55 years of age, payable on the death of the annuitant; the other mortgage being for $55,000, payable in three or five years, both with interest at seven per cent, payable semi-annually, with the usual interest, insurance, tax and assessment clauses.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee, 79 Nassau street.

HENRY J. CULLEN, HENRY A. MOTT, Executors, &c., 17 Broad street.

FULL LOTS, NORTH SIDE 122D STREET, 103 FEET east of First avenue; superior location; sewered and graded; no rock; price low; easy terms. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

SEVERAL CHOICE CORNER PLOTS AND FULL fronts on Madison avenue, below Fifty-ninth street, suitable for churches, hotels, &c., for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

4TH WARD.—FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AS the owner lives out of the city, the four story House and Lot 344 Water street; easy terms. Apply to D. F. CURLEY, 37 New Chambers street.

$6,500.—A HOUSE, ON 120TH STREET; ALL IMprovements; half cash. Apply at lumber yard, 125th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

$10,000.—FOR SALE, THE BRICK HOUSE AND Lot, 167 Attorney street. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

$14,000—$3,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTgage, for three story brown stone high stoop House in Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue; here is a bargain for somebody. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 620 Third avenue.

$65,000.—ON MURRAY HILL, FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone, 25x80x100, with carpets and fixtures. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

West Side.

A VERY DESIRABLE LOT, 21X105, WITH PARTY wall, Fifty-first street, Ninth and Tenth avenues; 60 per cent on mortgage. Owner, FERGUSON, 21 Pine street.

AT A SACRIFICE—FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone, on wide street, one block from Park entrance, Seventy-ninth street, off Madison avenue.

A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING PLOT ON WASHington Heights, Twelfth ward; also large mansion and grounds suitable for hotel or institution, to let or lease. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

A WELL LOCATED, SMALL MODERN BROWN stone high stoop Dwelling, $17,500; Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; Thirty-fifth street, very near Fifth avenue, medium sized Dwelling, $35,500. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VERY FINE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, 226 Forty-seventh street, near Broadway cars; excellent order; all improvements; $15,000; easy terms. Apply to owner, 149 West Forty-sixth street.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HOUSES on West Fifty seventh street for sale on very easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A FIVE STORY HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE OF Broadway, near Madison square, for sale. Apply to R. P. GIBSON, 943 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second street. Agents need not apply.

A.—TWO FULL LOTS, SOUTH SIDE SIXTY-FOURTH street, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue; sewered and graded; no rock; low price; 80 per cent on mortgage. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY AND ATTIC BRICK House 110 Waverley place, near Washington square; lot 22x87 feet. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STORE AND DWELLING, IN Sixth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. Apply to JOHN JUST, 1,227 Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BROWN stone House, West Forty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue; house and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to owner, at George Hughes & Co.'s, 209 Church street.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR THREE STORY high stoop brown stone Dwelling in Forty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, built by John Sayres and nearly new; parties desiring a first class house in an excellent location will do well to call for permits and examine the premises. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—CHURCH LEASE; 63 YEARS; 5 LOTS 20 feet front, corner of Greenwich street, near Duane street. A. BEBBE & SON, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTHWEST corner of New Church street and Fulton. Apply to J. D. PRYFE, 191 opposite.

FOR PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS OR FOR OTHER purposes.—For sale or to lease, a large brown stone house in Fourteenth street, west of Broadway. Apply to A. HARDMAN, 486 Broadway, corner Broome street.

FOR SALE FURNISHED—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement House, in West Twenty-fifth street, in good order and good neighborhood. Will be sold cheap to a prompt customer. Address H. B. C., Herald office.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty-third street.

Property for sale or exchange, in city or country; Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished; Estates taken in charge, Rents collected, &c. Parties wishing to sell or to let are solicited to enter a description of their property on my books. No charge made unless property is sold or rented. No commissions allowed to be paid by tenants. The business of this office, in all its branches and details, will be conducted as heretofore, with an earnest purpose to merit and insure the respect and confidence of the public.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

38TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE.—A FIRST CLASS, full sized 4 story high stoop brown stone House, elegant order; price very reasonable; with or without Furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$23,000 ONLY—FOR A FIRST CLASS FOUR story high stoop brick House, 21x65x100, on Lamartine place, Twenty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; parlors tastefully frescoed and the House in first rate order throughout. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 26 Pine street.

$36,000 CASH.—HIGH STOOP MARBLE FRONT House, West Thirty-first street, near Grand Hotel, newly and elegantly furnished. None but principals dealt with. Apply between 12 and 1 to M. W. HAZELTINE, Attorney-at-Law, 57 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT COTTAGE HOUSE to let, on Fifty-second street, near Broadway, in excellent order; possession immediately; rent $41 67 per month. Apply to W. C. LESTER, 1,279 Broadway.

A.—CALL AND EXAMINE OUR LIST OF HOUSES for sale, in good locations, before purchasing. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK, on Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; a French roof brick, with extension and first class improvements, on best part of 118th street, at extremely low prices. W. G. L. KING, 367 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—HOUSES UPON FIFTH AND MADISON avenues and intersecting streets; also a desirable Stable, near Murray Hill. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—DWELLINGS, STORE AND Factory Property, on Jane, Horatio, Lewis, Goerck, East Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh streets, avenue D and other parts of the city. W. W. LYON, House and Insurance Agent, 63 Avenue D, New York.

232 EAST 13TH, 3 STORY H. S. BRICK, 22x102.
257 East 13th, 3 story h. s. brick, 25x95.
234 East 15th, 3 story h. s. brown stone, 25x100.
34 Third av., 3 story store and basement brick, 23x70.
45 Third av, corner 10th, 3 story store, 23x75.
365 Broome, 174½ and 176 Mulberry, 23.3x99.2.
25 Henry, 2½ story h. s. brick, 20x70.
East 61st st., between 1st and 2d avs., factory, 100x100.5.
495 Broome, near Laurens, 3 story brick, 24x93.
434 Canal to 6 Vestry, 3 story store, 25x60.
Apply to A. TUSKA, owner, 200 Canal street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—MODERN THREE STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar French roof frame House, Lafayette avenue, near Tompkins square, $6,500; $2,000 cash. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN STONE DWELLING, on Heights, near Wall street ferry; three story high stoop; perfect order; $21,000; cheap. Possession to suit. EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine street.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, SIXTEENTH STREET, near Third avenue, a superior frame House, 25x32, with plot of ground, 52x200; very cheap if sold soon; also good building Plot, 45x200, on easy terms. Address OWNER, box 488 Elizabeth, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCES—BEST LOCATIONS ON Bergen, Palisade, Fairview, Belmont, Duncan, Fairmount and West View avenues, on Bergen Heights (city of Bergen), $8,000 to $30,000 and upwards. CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ONE MILE FROM Mamaroneck depot—A beautiful Country Residence, two story double house, fine lawn in front, ornamented with fruit and shade trees; good barn, carriage house, stables, granery, hennery, &c., all in good order, with four or eighteen acres, on easy terms. Apply to P. BONNEAU, Jr., 176 Centre street.

A FARM OF 211 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM Titusville, Pa., under cultivation, well watered; good dwelling, barn and outhouses; fenced; good timber; situated in the oil territory; is now occupied by a good tenant; will exchange for City Property or Merchandise. Apply to A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, 42 MILES ON LONG Island, ¾ mile from depot, a two story 12 roomed House, with 15 acres of Land; price $2,600. Address O. H. PIKE, Suffolk station, Long Island.

A.—DESIRABLE 67 ACRE FARM, $17,000; DWELLING and outbuildings complete; fruit; fully stocked; utensils, &c.; 60 minutes by New Jersey Central. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AN ELEGANT MANSION, REPLETE WITH EVERY convenience, in Flushing, L. I., within four minutes' walk of main depot, for sale at a reasonable figure and on easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, WITH EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, at Long Branch, near the Stetson House, for sale, on easy terms; also choice Plots, of from 4 to 18 acres, beautifully located, both for sale and in exchange for city property. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE WILL BE TAKEN IN EXchange for Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a wholesale and retail Millinery and Hat Establishment in the best business avenue in New York; an excellent chance for a person desiring business and city life. For further particulars address 563 Third avenue.

FARM OF 100 ACRES—EXCELLENT LAND AND good buildings; near Jamaica, L. I., one mile from depot; will be sold cheap on easy terms. J. JOURDAN, 149 Montague street, Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—A FEW MILES IN WESTCHESTER county, on the Harlem Railroad, containing 150 acres; the best dairy and fruit farm in the State. Stock, Crops and Tools will be sold at a sacrifice and on easy terms, if applied for soon. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND—NEW Cottage, eight rooms; carriage house, two lots; near ferry; flagged walks; good neighborhood; $4,600. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—GOTHIC COTTAGE, eleven rooms; acre of land; five minutes from ferry; fine view of bay; desirable residence for gentleman of moderate means; $6,250; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES; GOOD MODern house, two story, 40 feet square, and outbuildings. Also a place of 5 acres, good house. Both at Queen's, Long Island, 40 minutes from Hunter's Point; two miles west of Stewart's purchase. Inquire at W. H. GIBSON'S, 830 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOUSE AND Barn; Gothic style; eight rooms; on two public avenues; with one acre of land, more if wanted; 21 miles from city, ten minutes' walk from Fanwood depot; joins Fanwood Park, on the New Jersey Central Railroad; $6,500; very cheap. Terms easy. Inquire at 323 West Forty-third street, in the rear. Mr. SCHWAPPE.

FOR SALE—THE PAVILION HOTEL AT ISLIP, L. I. The house contains 160 rooms; terms liberal. Inquire of P. W. VAIL, 21 and 23 Mercer street, New York.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, stable and outbuildings and ten Lots on two streets, near depot; good neighborhood; will take in part payment small place in New York or Brooklyn. Inquire of D. KNOWLTON, 26 South William street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT VILLA SITE ON THE HUDson, eight acres delightfully located, with extended views; water front; 50 minutes from Thirtieth street; a great bargain for cash. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT KEYPORT, N. J., FINE MARKET Truck Farm, adjoining the village, 54 acres; good house, &c., two fine orchards. A fine chance for any one to cut the above farm into lots. Apply at 57 East Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—TWO HIGH STOOP BRICK BUILDINGS, 20x38, three story Mansard Roof, marble mantels all through; heaters, range, bathroom, with all other improvements. Hunter's Point, L. I., Third street, first houses east of Jackson. Price, $6,000 and $7,800. C. STEVENS.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A HOUSE CONtaining 15 rooms; fine location; six minutes from depot, or will exchange for a snug brick house in the city, between Eighth and Thirty-fifth streets, and Second and Seventh avenues; the difference will be paid in cash. Address J. WALKER, box 155 Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Residence in the village of Westchester, Westchester county. Apply to JAMES R. SMITH, Jr., 15 State street.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A VILLA, CONTAINING 12 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; coach house and stable; over two acres; few minutes from railroad station; price $16,000; half cash. Apply to GEO. G. WILLIAMS, 25 Park row.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—NEAT BUILDings, fine orchard, good view, near village and depot, at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—VILLA PLOTS, 15 PER cent cash, balance in ten years or monthly payments of $10. Address RUTHERFURD PARK, box 113 Herald office.

TO BROWN STONE MEN OR BUILDERS.—A BROWN stone Quarry; ten miles from New York; to exchange for improved property. RUTHERFURD PARK, box 103 Herald office.

WISCONSIN FARM—GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, 120 acres, $2,000, mostly on credit, or to let; fruit vines, tobacco, broom corn, grain, cattle. Owner, W. WETMORE, 205 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

$42,500.—FOR SALE, AT HUDSON, N. Y., ONE of the finest Country Seats on the river; six acres of Land, with elegant improvements. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR SALE or exchange, on Lexington avenue. Apply to S. SMITH, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

A LARGE BROWN STONE HOUSE OR TWO HOUSES together or either; Madison, Fifth or Lexington avenue, or a desirable street, in exchange for two Philadelphia Houses. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS, FREE OF INCUMbrance, within ten miles of this city, to exchange for improved Property. Address OWNER, box 4,714 Post office, New York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange.—We have in great variety and within easy distances of city, Farms and Villa Residences. Prices to suit all. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

EXCHANGE.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, for improved and unimproved Brooklyn Property; also Greenpoint Lots for improved Brooklyn Property; Store Property, with a wholesale lucrative business. Apply to S. W. CRONK & SON, 518 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Wall street, New York, room 48.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW YORK LOTS, a small brick House, in desirable situation in Brooklyn; just put in complete order; price $6,000. Apply to DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, 257 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID STONE Mansion House in Belleville, N. J.; fronts on Passaic river; three miles from Newark; grounds 182x200; heavy shade trees; house all improvements; suitable for a seminary or gentleman's residence; barn and stable; horse and steam cars. For full particulars apply to SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE THREE STORY Factory Building, with Dry Houses, Saw Mill, Store Building, eight Cottages, Stables, &c., with 170 acres Land and extensive never-failing Water Power, Overshot Wheel, &c., on Rome and Watertown Railroad, above Rome; unencumbered. Apply to E. DUNBAR, 31 Cortlandt street, N. Y.

GRIST MILL IN DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y., FOR sale or exchange for property near city; 3 run stone; plenty water; large custom work; near railroad. Address E. HOLLINGSWORTH, 35 Dey street.

THROGG'S NECK.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, ON reasonable terms, a large tract of Land, five minutes' walk from New York steamboat and within one mile of the new Westchester Railway depot. On the premises are a large mansion, fine stables, barns and outhouses. The east side has a large frontal on the Sound, with nearly one mile frontal on the road. There are over 800 city lots in the place. For maps and full particulars apply to W. H. MEAD, 67 Wall st.

TO EXCHANGE—A ROW OF NEW BROWN STONE Stores, Dwellings above; all improvements; exchange in whole or part for unencumbered Country Property. Address MARTIN, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SHIP—A FARM OF 168 ACRES; highly cultivated; also 225 acres Timber Land in Pennsylvania. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, worth $20,000, a place at New Brunswick, worth $18,000; difference will be paid. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—GOOD UNENCUMBERED Real Estate in this State and Railroad Stocks for merchandise, horses, carriages or any kind of personal property. Address C. A. HAWKINS, box 155 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FULL WIDTH BROWN STONE OR BRICK HOUSE, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; about $50,000. Address PURCHASER, box 76 station D.

HOUSE WANTED—MEDIUM SIZE; ALL MODERN improvements; three story and basement; situated between Tenth and Fortieth streets, Second and Ninth avenues. State lowest price for cash. Address G. A., box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—A SHORE FARM OF 50 OR 75 ACRES, within 49 miles of New York, for which a good trade will be given in fine Texas lands on line of Southern Pacific Railroad, now being built, or part cash if desirable. Address FARMER, Herald office.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR STORY brick or brown stone House, for which cash merchandise will be given in trade. Also, a purchaser for a three story modern improvement frescoed brick House on Thirteenth street and Seventh avenue; price $29,000; terms easy. Also, a purchaser for first Bonds and Mortgages and other property. JONAS P. LEVY, 106 Fulton street, Real Estate Agent.

WANTED TO BUY—FOR CASH, IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood, below Central Park and between Fourth and Ninth avenues, New York city, a good brown stone or Philadelphia brick front House, with modern improvements. Address JAMES, Herald office, giving description, location and number, with lowest price.

FOR SALE.

A DRY GOODS STORE, WELL ESTABLISHED, CASH sales $125,000 a year and can show it; trade one-half German, splendid location, two large show windows, store nicely fitted up, black walnut counters, chandeliers, reflectors, &c., all complete. Lease, Fixtures and Good Will for sale, with or without Stock. Apply to W. W. FOSTER, 129 and 131 Market street, Newark, N. J.

N. B.—Newark is a manufacturing city; population, 150,000; has six daily papers—four English and two German.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND CIGAR STORE on Broadway, elegantly fitted up and doing a fine trade, will be sold very cheap. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A STAND FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON MARKET. Apply at 168, Vesey street side, or at 164 Vesey street.

A FIRST CLASS OYSTER HOUSE FOR SALE—SATISfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 253 Hudson street.

A.—FOR SALE—RESTAURANTS, OYSTER SALOONS, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Cigar Stores, Groceries, Meat Markets, Country Stores, Drug Stores, Market Stands, Coney Island Hotels. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN ESTABLISHED, COMPLETE AND ELEGANTLY fitted up and furnished Oyster Saloon for sale; doing fine business; good lease; cheap rent; situated on one of the best corners on Eighth avenue; price chance. Apply to CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 351 Bowery.

BAKERY FOR SALE, DOING A SPLENDID STORE trade; no wagon route. For particulars apply to W. R. FOSTER & CO., 25 Canal street.

BUTCHER'S SHOP, IN A GOOD LOCATION IN WILliamsburg, with Rooms attached; if not sold privately will be sold on Saturday at auction. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneer, 23 Chambers street.

DISTILLERY STORE FOR SALE—AT A LOW RATE, with or without stock; rent $20. Inquire in the crockery store 134 (old No.) avenue A.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, THIRD, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth avenues, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Paterson, Jamaica; prices from $700 to $15,000. RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND EXTENSIVE WHEELwright Shop, Factory, Engine Houses, Shedding and Steam Engine, with facilities for doing a large business, with lot of Ground, situate on the southwest corner of Second and Huntingdon streets, Nineteenth ward, Philadelphia; 250 feet, more or less, in front, on Second street, and in depth along Huntingdon street 275 feet 6 inches to America street. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes the property on the west side. Immediate possession. For further particulars apply to LUKENS & MONTGOMERY, 1,035 Beach street, above Laurel.

FOR SALE—$15,000—A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY out a good paying Fancy Goods and Hosiery Trade; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Agents or parties not having the cash need not answer. Address D. F., Herald office.

FOR SALE—EASY AND HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Business, now clearing over $200 per week, cash. Inquire of J. M. W., 22 Pine street, third floor, front office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF BEST LOcated and most attractive Dry Goods Store on Third avenue; counters and shelving new. Present owner going West. Apply at 564 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO COPPER STILLS, ONE OF 550 AND the other 460 gallons' capacity, with all the Fixtures complete. Apply to JAMES A. REILEY, corner Plymouth and Gold streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY FITTED UP DOWN town Ale Vault; cheap rent, good lease and first class locality. Apply to WM. ABBOT, No. 6 City Hall place.

FOR SALE—A SMALL CIGAR STAND, DOING A good business; cheap rent and good lease. Apply at 197 Church street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE IN Hartford, Conn; the owner will give up business on account of ill health. Address H. E. G., Hartford, Conn., Post office, box 870.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF a large Fancy Goods Store, in the best part of Brooklyn, E. D.; immediate possession. Address box 159 Williamsburg Post office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE Stationery and News Store 285 Bleecker street, for $200, less than cost; a bargain.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FURNITURE, &C., OF A Hotel and Dining Saloon, situated in one of the best streets in this city for business, now doing a fine trade. Can make $10,000 per year, if properly managed. Chance seldom offered. For further particulars address E. H. DISBROW, 77 Pearl street, New York city. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—THE JUDSON PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. This well known Gallery, centrally located near the Post Office, in the city of Newark, N. J., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately. For further particulars apply on the premises to A. JUDSON, 721 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, HORSE AND Wagon, &c., of a Grocery Store; location good; good paying concern; satisfactory reasons for selling. All necessary information furnished at 109 and 111 Warren street, New York.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY STORE. APPLY AT No. 84½ Bleecker street, between Mercer street and Broadway. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—OYSTER AND DINING SALOON. FOR full particulars inquire of LEWIS FRY, 589 First av.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF LONG Island Pottery depot, 281 Pearl street; established over 25 years; has a large connection in every State. Particulars on application to EDWARD H. QUINN.

FOR SALE—A NEAT, NICE MANUFACTURING BUSIness, requiring but small capital, with good profits; satisfactory reason given for selling. Apply to A. G. JONES, 19 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE, WITH LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures cheap. 192 Hudson avenue, near the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF ONE of the best paying Boarding Houses in the city; accommodations for over 30 boarders; always full; reasons for selling on account of ill health. Apply at 209 West Thirty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BAKERY, IN THE Seventeenth ward; doing fine business; price $500. Apply to E. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 225 Bowery, until sold.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CANdy store in a respectable location. Inquire at 101 Fourth street, between First and Second avenues.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A GOOD PAYING LIquor Store; choice stock of Ales, Wines and Cigars. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 225 Bowery, until sold.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST OYSTER HOUSES on Eighth avenue, known as the Saddle Rock Oyster House, handsomely fitted up; long lease, low rent; one of the best chances offered for a long time. Ill health of the proprietor cause of selling. 383 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND 2½ YEARS' Lease of a Book and Stationery Store; an excellent stand for business; rent only $20 a month. Apply corner of Fulton avenue and Cumberland street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A WELL ESTABLISHED Stationery Store; Stock, Fixtures and Lease for sale; a good opportunity for a smart young man. Rent low. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO (PAGE'S) MILLS, IN PERfect order; in use only one month. Apply at VAN VLIET'S malt house, foot West Forty-ninth street, North river.

FIXTURES OF A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE for sale. Inquire in Martin's liquor store, corner of 118th street and Third avenue.

HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH FOR SALE—ONE OF the finest situated Hotels at the Branch, completely furnished and in good order; price low and terms easy. FRANK G. BROWN, 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

LIQUOR STORE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A STEADY man; a Family Liquor Store for sale; rent low. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneer, 225 Bowery.

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE FOR SALE—1,283 BROADway. P. BENNETT.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—OF AN OLD EStablished Fancy Goods Store, on a prominent block on Sixth avenue, doing excellent business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to J. COHEN, 741 Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOcalities in the city, now doing a splendid business. Call at 599 Broadway, room 23.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A WELL ESTABlished laundry; the best location in the city for new and family work; or will sell the whole. Apply at No. 69 North Moore street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SEVEN YEARS' LEASE FROM NEXT May of six Lots, with Building; 40 horse Engine, 60 horse Boiler, 2 Planers, 1 Moulding Machine, Saws, Shaftings, Belting, &c. All in complete running order. Apply on the premises, Oak street, between Franklin and Washington, Greenpoint.

OTIS BROTHERS & CO.'S HOISTING ENGINE AND Boiler for sale cheap; has been in use but a short time. Apply to BLAKE & HIGGINS, 215 Centre street.

SECOND HAND MACHINERY.—SEND FOR SCHEDULE of second hand Steam Engines and Boilers. Address WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, Newburg, N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE SECOND HAND Gearing, Chains, Rolls, &c., for marine railway; power sufficient to haul out vessels of 75 tons. Address, with price, GEORGE W. MILES & CO., Milford, Conn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS, AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, Southwest corner Twelfth street, on THURSDAY, 27TH; FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870, at 10½ o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first class DIAMONDS of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS, in enamel and precious stones. A large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES, of the best makers and finish; LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first class Broadway establishment.

TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $300; OVER THAT AMOUNT FOUR MONTHS' ENDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE.
ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.

The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries, as above, on and after Monday, 24th inst., until sale.
Catalogues at galleries and offices of the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—AT 118 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street.
A Rare Opportunity for Housekeepers Wanting Good Furniture.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell all the handsome Household Furniture at the elegant private residence 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Friday) morning, January 28, at 11 o'clock precisely, all the Furniture made to order seven months ago for the present owner and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.
Magnificent Rosewood 7¼ Octave Pianoforte, Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles, Covered with green and gold and crimson and gold French satin brocatel, silk, striped and plain reps, Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Tables, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcase, Desk, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Quilts, Linen, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Sideboard, Extension Tables, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Glass, China and Silverware, Cutlery, &c. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway, Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop corner Twenty-sixth street. Goods packed and shipped.

A.—LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS DAY (FRIDAY), commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, over $25,000 worth of magnificent and costly Household Furniture, fine Oil Paintings and Bronzes, brilliant 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, rich rosewood Stool and Cover, Music Stand, cost $1,050, made to order; has warrantee for 7 years; has box for shipping. The above house was furnished since May.
Parlors consist of four rich Parlor Suits, covered in French satin brocatel, silk reps, plush brocatel; Curtains to match; Centre, Side and Pier Tables; rosewood Etagere, Pier Mirrors, lady's Writing Desk and Bookcase, Velvet, Medallion, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets.
Bedrooms consist of rich rosewood Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, fine Spring Beds, Horse Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Sheets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.
Dining Room consists of 12 foot Extension Table, Buffet, solid black walnut Chairs, solid silver and plated Sheffield Cutlery, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, 250 pieces; Table Linen, Castors, Urns, Fruit and Bell Casters, and other articles too numerous to mention. Kitchen and Front Basement Furniture.

AT 12 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE. An extraordinary opportunity for Housekeepers, Hotel Keepers and the Trade. The Largest and richest Household Furniture Sale of the season.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction to-day (Friday), January 28, at 10½ o'clock precisely, over 500 lots magnificent Household Furniture; Velvet, Brussels and Medallion Carpets; rosewood Pianoforte, at the large brown stone dwelling residence 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue, consisting of six superb Parlor Suits, latest styles, covered with French satin, plush and reps; French imported Furniture, Cabinet bois de rose; gilded Tables, Chairs, lady's Desk, rosewood Etagere, pier and oval Mirrors; brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Lounges, Decker & Brother's rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; 25 Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; rich French Bronzes, French Clocks, Vases, Statuary, 50 fine Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; Engravings, Parlor Ornaments, Books, 15 walnut and rosewood Chamber Suits, 25 Spring and Hair Mattresses, 50 pairs Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Red Lounges, covered with reps and haircloth; Silver Plated Ware, China Tea and Dinner Sets, Crockery, Table Cutlery, walnut Tea and Extension Tables, Buffet, Dining Chairs. Sale positive. Goods removed, boxed and shipped by responsible men.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY—FRIDAY. Magnificent Household Furniture. 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Marqueterie Bois de Rose Cabinets, Silverware, Books, Linens, on THIS DAY (FRIDAY), January 28, at the Residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season, the house furnished less than six months, and in complete order. Drawing Room Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel; Window Curtains to match; Marqueterie Bois de Rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Bookcase, Canterbury, Medallion Velvet Carpets, Paintings, Vases, Lace Curtains, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Stool, Cover; Hatstand, rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Dining Room Extension Table; Ruby, Crystal, Glassware; Silver Casters, Tureens, Dinner, Tea Service, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Punch Bowl, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges; also all the Furniture of the servants' apartments. N. B.—Every facility for packing, shipping, removing the goods. Parties wishing attend sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE. BOOTS AND SHOES.
We will sell THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, at 10½ o'clock.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES PRIME QUALITY BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS, in great variety of style, just received direct from manufacturers and adapted to the trade generally.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO., No. 18 Murray street and No. 21 Park place.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Household Furniture, Bedding, Desks, &c. On Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at 108 Liberty street, a large and general assortment of Household Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, Office Desks, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street. By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Horse Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK, regular sales of Horses and Carriages at their mart. Full descriptions under head of Horses and Carriages.

AUCTION SALE—THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock precisely, at residence No. 2 West Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, fine rosewood Pianoforte, satin and reps Parlor Suits, Tables, Curtains, Clocks, Mirrors, Bedstead, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Beds, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Sideboard, Extension Table, Glass, China, Silverware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

ART NOTICE.—BY P. LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—OIL Paintings.—Will sell at auction this day, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 89 Nassau street, a choice collection of framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists. Paintings and frames sold together.

AUCTION SALE.—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES and Cutlery.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, corner of Howard street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of Gold Hunting, Diamond and Enamelled Ladies' Watches, American Levers, Stem Winders and English Watches; also Diamond Rings, Studs and Brooches, Gold Jewelry sets; Chains, Rings, Pins, Studs, Buttons; Diamond, Pearl, Turquoise and Malachite and Coral Brooches and Sets; Silver Plated Ware, Tea and Coffee Sets, Spoons, Forks, Knives, French Gilt Clocks, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Showcases, &c., &c. Dealers and trade generally invited.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway. Partition sale by order of Supreme Court, valuable improved Property in the city of New York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz:—
No. 126 Cedar street.
No. 135 Cedar street.
No. 141 Washington street.
No. 109 West street.
No. 110 West street.
No. 71 Cortlandt street.
No. 75 Cortlandt street, }
No. 79 Cortlandt street, } Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt street, }
No. 154 Washington street.
No. 156 Washington street.
No. 360 Washington street, corner of Beach.
No. 332 Washington street.
No. 44 Fourth street (late No. 200 Fourth street).
Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 10 o'clock, at 124 Allen street, stock Vinegar, Fixtures, Tanks, Machinery, Office Furniture, &c., of Vinegar Factory, in lots. Dealers invited. MAX BAYERSDORFER, office 364 Bowery.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
CHROMOS, ENGLISH LINE ENGRAVINGS, FRENCH COLORED PRINTS, PAINTINGS, &c.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Chromos, Engravings, &c., at the salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
On SATURDAY, JAN. 29,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 37 Nassau street, Superb Collection of English and American Standard and Miscellaneous Works, some elegantly illustrated and bound.

BY W. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, the entire Furniture and Effects of several families declining housekeeping. Parlor Suits, Velvet and other Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, China, Crockery and Glassware; also a fine assortment of new Cabinet Furniture, Buffets, Extension Dining Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Writing Desks, two Iron Safes, &c. Worthy the attention of buyers. Sale peremptory.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER. CAMPBELL & CO. Auction Notice.—Sale of Furniture at Pickhart's Warerooms, 167 Bleecker street, corner of Sullivan street, has been postponed until further notice. Mr. Pickhart informs his friends, customers and the public that he will sell at private sale any of his goods for less than cost up to days of auction sale, of which due notice will be given in the auction column of the Herald.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—RECEIVers' and Mortgagees' continuation sale this day (Friday), Jan. 28, by order of the Supreme Court, the Fixtures and Stock of the Glenham Hotel, Nos. 151, 153 and 155 Fifth avenue. To be continued until the entire is disposed of.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL in lots this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 610 and 612 Grand street, near Grand street ferry, the entire stock of fine Teas, Groceries, Fruits, Flour, Spices, Soaps, &c., contained in that first class Grocery and Tea Store. Stock varied, comprising general assortment of fresh and choice Goods, viz.:—Assorted Green and Black Teas, assorted Sugars; Java, Maracaibo and Rio Coffees; best Canned Fruits, Syrups and Molasses, Vinegar, barrels Flour, Prepared Flour, boxes Family Soap, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Kingsford and Gilbert's Starch, Farina, Corn Starch, Broma, Mustard, Cocoa, Chocolate, Extracts, imported and American Pickles, Spices, Sauces, Catsups, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, Preserves, Citron, Bocouns, Pails, Brushes—in fact everything usually found in a first class Grocery and Tea Store. Also will sell fine assortment Liquors, Wines, Brandies, Whiskey, Gin, Rum, Cordials, Ale, &c.; also Horse, Grocer's Wagon and Harness. Will also sell fine Fixtures, Counters, Shelving, Bins, brass Counter and Platform Scales, Weights, Measures; bronze Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures; also sell the valuable Lease of the finest storerooms in the city. Buyers, dealers, speculators invited. No postponement on account of the weather. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 250 Bowery.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Friday and Saturday evenings, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of English Books just received from abroad. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 19 Bowery.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at 157 Elizabeth street, contents of an Oyster Saloon—Tables, Chairs, Counters, Shelving, Range, Casters, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Signs, &c.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER. Sale of Wines, Liquors, &c. This day, January 28, at 10½ o'clock, at 15 Bowery, special trade sale of about 200 barrels Liquors, viz.:—140 barrels choice old Bourbon, casks and pipes of Brandies, Gin, Port and Sherry, Champagnes, &c., in lots to suit dealers.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE, this day, January 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 West Fourth street, the contents of a Wine and Liquor Store, Casks, Barrels, Hogsheads, Bottles, Liquors, Desks, Tables, Horse, Wagon and Harness, &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William st., Household Furniture. Grand action Piano, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, &c.; also one two-seat Light Wagon, Pole, Shafts, &c.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY. JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 42 East Broadway, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Quilts, Blankets, Shoes, Coats, Pants, Vests. By order of J. B. Clancy, Third avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 125 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 416 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, consisting of Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order T. F. Casey, No. 7 Thompson street.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Fancy Grocery Store, Stock and Fixtures. RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at 818 Third avenue, a general stock of Groceries of a first class grocery store—Preserves, Teas, Sugars, Sardines and Sauces. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff. JAMES J. GUMBLETON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Dry Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a wholesale stock of Dry Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Yankee Notions, and a general stock of assorted Goods, imported and domestic, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff. PETER BOWE, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE—HORSES, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, auctioneer, will sell this day (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 613 Sixth avenue, a number of Horses, matched teams and single ones; also sets of Harness, Carriages, Coupe, Barouche, Clarence, subject to mortgages, &c., &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff. JAMES J. GIMBLETON, Deputy.

THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE 23 Chambers street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the large Distillery Store 511 Broome street; fitted up in good style; four Rectifying Tubs, Receiver, Ale Pumps, Counter and Fixtures, Stand Casks, Barrels, &c. Sale positive, in one or more lots.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 47 Vesey street, removed for convenience of sale, a nice assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bureaus, mahogany Chairs and Sofas, splendid Engravings, Ice Chest, Crockery; also Sheetings, Towels, Blankets, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 434 Canal street, large lot of boarding house Furniture, Bedding, French Plate Mirrors, Parlor Suits, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables; Bookcases, Wardrobes, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; China, Glass, Silver Ware; Stoves, 40 fine second hand Carpets, Oilcloths and everything for housekeeping; also 20 new Bedsteads, 100 curled hair Mattresses; also assignee's sale of Furniture, Carpets, Billiard Table, 100 Plush Cushions; also mortgage sale of black walnut Suit, Mattresses, Carpets, Parlor Suit. By order of WM. ALBROSE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, corner Greenwich and Canal street, the Fixtures of a Meat and Fish Market—Scales, Blocks, Refrigerator, Stands, Racks, Stages, Counters, &c.

DENTISTRY.

A REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT IN OUR prices.—No excuse for not having a first class set of Teeth. Work warranted put up by experienced workmen. Great bargains at 378 Sixth avenue, two doors above Twenty-third street. Dr. J. G. ABRAMS.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth $1; set $10; Gold Sets bought; plumpers for thin faces. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A FAMILY compelled to go South will dispose of their Furniture, nearly new, at a great sacrifice. Apply for three days at 244 East Forty-ninth street any hour after 12 M. House to let at a very low rent.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED French brocatel, made to order; cost $450, for $160; one do., $70; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Pianoforte, properly family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &C.—HOUSEkeepers supplied, and can pay by the week or month, at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved artificial human eye, 651 Broadway. N. B. These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZEIGLER & CO., 43 Bleecker street, manufacture Wooden Mantels in all styles and at all prices. A good selection always on hand.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING A SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE of the upholstery business wants a situation to learn the trade. Address J. M., box 175 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SERVED PART OF HIS time at paper ruling wishes a situation where he will have the opportunity of improving himself. Address JNO. SHAW, 215 State st., New Haven, Conn.

CONFECTIONER WANTED—ON STICKS, LUMPS AND bar candies; part time by the pound. GARDNER & CO., 337 4th av.

EXPERIENCED MOROCCO FINISHERS WANTED—AT FRANK'S Tannery, No. 622 West 47th st.

HELP WANTED—TO ASSIST IN MOUNTING PHOTOgraphs. None but an experienced hand need apply to W. KURTZ, 872 Broadway.

IRON MOULDERS WANTED—HIGHEST WAGES; steady employment. Apply at Excelsior Iron Works, foot of 14th st., East river.

PRINTERS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY FIRST CLASS cylinder pressman; understands Hoe, Campbell, Gordon and Adams presses; also colored work of all kinds; good reference. Address COMPETENT, box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION TO take care of engine and boiler and to do repairs. Address T. M., box 218 Herald office.

WANTED—A PLUSH SEWER TO WORK IN THE shop; steady employment. Apply at 174 Centre st. BROWNE, NEVIN & HALL.

WANTED—A PATTERN MAKER; MUST BE A QUICK and accurate workman and must understand the business thoroughly. Apply to CHARLES BROMBACHER, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME, PARLANT LE FRANCAIS, L'ALLEmand et l'anglais, desire se placer dans une maison de patisserie, confiserie, en gros ou en detail. S'adresser pendant une semaine L. M. DUPET, Herald office.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1ST BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—100 newly furnished Rooms, at 35c. and 50c. per day; $2 and $2 50 per week. At the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 MOST SALUBRIOUS SITUATION, NEAR CENTRAL Park.—Select Board, handsomely furnished Rooms. Terms reasonable. East Ninety second street, first house west from Fourth avenue.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—118 WEST Twenty-third street.—Handsome Suit, with or without private Table; also second story Room, for one or two, with excellent Board.

1 EAST HOUSTON STREET, ONE DOOR EAST OF Broadway.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen only; Rooms from $3 to $6 per week, half hotel prices.

1 ABINGDON SQUARE, CORNER OF BANK STREET.—Elegant Rooms, furnished, with or without Board, and with privilege of cooking; terms low to desirable parties; no children.

4 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A VERY pleasant front Room to let, to one or two gentlemen, with Board.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 26.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, fourth story, to let, to one or two gentlemen, with Board, cheap; also one hall Bedroom; references required.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR TABLE BOARD; $4 TO $10 per week for Single Rooms, $10 to $20 per week for Family Rooms, at the Whitney House, Broadway and Twelfth street, one block above A. T. Stewart's store.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 175 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; ROOMS, without board, $2 50 per week; transient Board, $1 50 per day; Lodging, 50c. per night, at Depau House, 166 Hudson street.

$6 AND $7 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND Board for single gentlemen; also large front Room for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. 182 Bleecker st.

7 SIXTH AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board.

$8 TO $15 PER WEEK FOR GOOD HOTEL BOARD and Room, at the Rochester Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street.

9 THIRD AVENUE, OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen. Two beds in one room, $3 to $5; single Rooms, $2 50 to $3 per week. Clean and well ventilated.

10 HARRISON STREET.—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, elegantly furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, $14 a week, with Board; Hall Bedrooms, $5 a week, with Board.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—A pleasant Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate. References exchanged.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board.

13 BOND STREET.—A SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, at a very moderate price; rooms let to gentlemen only. No meals. 13 Bond street, only seven doors from Broadway.

13 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Two Rooms on fourth floor of a first class house, to gentlemen; terms reasonable. References given and required.

16TH STREET, EAST, NEAR IRVING PLACE.—TO let, three Rooms on second floor, with Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. References required.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

22 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A pleasant, large, well furnished Room, with Board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

22 WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Fine Rooms for families or gentlemen, with first class table and attendance, at from $9 to $11 per week.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND BLOCK FROM Broadway.—A few very pleasant single and large Rooms, newly furnished, with unexceptionable table; Hygienic Board when preferred. Terms reasonable.

23D STREET, 162 EAST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM on fourth floor, with fire, gas and closet; also hall Room on third floor, to be rented with Board.

28 ST. MARK'S PLACE, EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, several well furnished Rooms, for gentlemen; $7 per week; $13 for two. Table first class. References.

30 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

30 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, A FEW DOORS from Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms; French Board; Rooms for two persons, good wine included, $50 per week; references exchanged.

30 WEST NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A handsome and complete Suit of Rooms, bath adjoining, to let, with Board; private table if desired. References given and required.

35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, IN COLONADE ROW, OPposite Astor Library.—Handsomely furnished Rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without Board. Table boarders taken. Reference required.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Extension Parlor, suitable for a doctor, dentist or gentleman and wife; terms moderate; privilege of front parlor if desired; reference required.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; terms moderate.

48 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have two or three furnished Rooms to let, with Board. References required.

49 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TWO QUIET young ladies can find pleasant Rooms, with Board, at 49 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

50 NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—ROOMS, with superior Board, in a private family, where every comfort can be had; sunny exposure; parlor and extension on the first floor for families or a party of gentlemen.

50TH STREET, EAST.—A DESIRABLE ROOM ON second floor to let, with Board; family small and location pleasant. 341 East 50th street.

50 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN MADIson and Fourth avenues.—A well furnished front Room; rent $7 per week; also a large Parlor, with or without hall Room; handsomely furnished; all modern improvements; location unexceptionable.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with Board; house first class in every particular; references given and required.

51 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Suits of newly and handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for families or parties of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

53 EAST NINTH STREET.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR to let, with or without Board. Terms reasonable.

58 BOND STREET.—TWO WELL FURNISHED PARlors and another Room to let.

60 IRVING PLACE, BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH AND Eighteenth streets.—Furnished Rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, in a private American family. Reference.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Rooms to let, with or without Board.
Table first class and well supplied.

73 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—LARGE AND pleasant Rooms on third and fourth floors to let, with Board; house and location first class. Terms reasonable.

104 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—DESIRABLE communicating Rooms on second or third floor, with Board; suitable for a family; house and location first class.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

105 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A lady living alone would let a nicely furnished Room to a lady desiring the comforts of a home where there are no other boarders.

106 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished suit of Rooms for a party of gentlemen or small family, with Board, private table if desired.

109 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Large, handsomely furnished Room, with Board; table and accommodations first class. Terms moderate.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board, in private family; elegant and newly furnished Suit of Rooms, second floor; also single and double Rooms.

114 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Fourth avenues.—A very handsomely furnished, large Room, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

125 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, ONE BLOCK from Union square.—A fine Suit of Rooms and one single Room, with or without Board; dinner at 1 if desired.

129 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE west of Broadway.—Two young ladies or a gentleman and wife can have handsome furnished Rooms, with a young widow, with Board for the lady only.

129 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Very pleasant Rooms to let, with or without Board, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

140 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Ninth streets.—A nicely furnished front Room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with first class Board. References.

155 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues.—A furnished Room and Board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms $16 a week.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, on the second and third floors, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

159 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Third avenues.—A nice suit of Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, to let, with or without Board.

165 WEST TENTH STREET.—A NEWLY AND ELEgantly furnished second floor front Room and Hall Room, together or separate, with or without excellent Board; terms moderate; house and location unexceptionable.

169 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms and Bedrooms, suitable for light housekeeping; gas and water; terms $6 00; also hall Rooms, with privilege of sitting-room and fire.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

174 HUDSON STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in a first class house, from $3 to $7 a week; fire, bath, piano, &c.

177 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, CORNER BROADway.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. The Broadway cars pass the door.

180 BLEECKER STREET, SIX BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—Are fine Rooms for families or single gentlemen, with good Board. Terms $6 to $12 per week.

203 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms and Board in private family, for gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen.

203 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A FAMILY can be accommodated with a second Floor, nicely furnished, in a first class house; table excellent. References exchanged.

215 EAST TENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, convenient to Broadway; suits and single Rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, a large Room on first floor, nicely furnished and very pleasant. Those who desire a home call. References.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms on second floor, front, with good Board; house has improvements; location desirable. Call for three days.

239 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a front and back Room on the third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable.

242 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO GENtlemen can obtain a pleasant fourth story front Room, with Board, for $6 50 each per week, or third story, $7 75; also second story front small Room, $7 50 for one.

257 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ROOMS, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, at moderate prices; table first class; location unexceptionable; convenient to cars and Twenty-third street stages; references required.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Large square Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; private family; terms moderate.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to rent, with or without Board; all the comforts of a home at reduced prices; single gentlemen $8 a week.

309 AND 311 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A large Room on third floor; also Rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

337 SPRING STREET, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and West.—To let, to gentlemen only, single and double Rooms, with or without Board.

357 WEST FIFTIETH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished back Parlor, with all the modern improvements, for man and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without Board, in a private family; also hall Bedroom.

662 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-EIGHTH and Thirty-ninth streets.—Furnished Parlor and Bedroom, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, for housekeeping; also Hall Room for a single gentleman, without board.

AT 119 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Irving place and Fourth avenue.—Superior accommodations in a first class house for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with all the comforts of a home and excellent table.

A.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY Front Room and two Hall Bedrooms, with excellent table, at the first class house 21 East Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue.

BOARD ON STUYVESANT PARK.—PLEASANT Rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged. 316 East Fifteenth street.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen in a first class private family, with no other boarders; references required; location up town and very fine. Address K., box 4,161 Post office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had in Orange, on Main street, next to St. Mark's church. BYERLY.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly; first class table; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.; more convenient to lower part of the city than even Fourteenth street; eight minutes from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; New Jersey Railroad, 38 trains daily; also three lines horse cars. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane, New York.

FIRST CLASS BOARD AT COST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can secure a pleasant Room, overlooking the bay, in newly furnished House, at Hudson City, N. J., with Board, in private family, at cost, by addressing, with references, L. A. O., Herald office.

TO STRANGERS AND OTHERS.—A HIGHLY RESPECTable widow lady will let a choice of handsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen of means. Address BELLE CLARKE, station E.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT GOOD ROOMS and Board (permanent if suited), with a private family in the city having no other boarders. Address DOMBY, box 3,017 Post office, giving location, price, &c.

A GENTLEMAN WITH TWO SISTERS REQUIRES Board in a respectable private family; terms moderate and distance not over fifteen minutes from English street and Broadway. Address P. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY, WITH nicely furnished Room, between Twentieth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; private family preferred; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address B. D., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT A COMFORTABLE ROOM and good Board, at moderate prices, between Second avenue and Broadway and Fourth and Tenth streets. Address, with price, PERMANENT, Herald office.

WANTED PERMANENTLY—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen, a good sized Room, with Board, fire and gas, in a private family, prefer being the only boarder; must not be above Eighteenth street and not east of Fourth avenue. Address, with price of board and full particulars of hours of meals, &c., J. K. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FULL OR PARTIAL Board, in a Catholic family, residing between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address, stating location, terms, &c., VAN RENSSELAER, Herald office.

WANTED—REASONABLE BOARD, FOR TWO LAdies; references. Address, with all particulars, E. J. E., box 176 Herald office.

HOTELS.

AT MADISON SQUARE HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and Twenty-first street.—A beautiful Suit of Rooms to let, corner rooms, fronting Broadway and Twenty-first street; price reasonable.

CLINTON HOUSE, 35 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH street, on the European plan.—Rooms en suite for families or gentlemen. JAS. McGUIRE, Proprietor.

HOTEL DEVOS, 110 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives or families at moderate prices. Lodgings 50c. to $1 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., OFFERS UNEqualled inducements for winter Board for merchants, business men and families; 8 minutes from Jersey City ferry via New Jersey Railroad, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 22 trains daily; also 3 lines horse cars. First class table. Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements, gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane, New York.

SUMMIT HOTEL.—NEW HOUSE, CORNER CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

WADSWORTH HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRteenth street.—Suits and single Rooms, permanent and transient; one elegant suit for family, if applied for prompt.

72 FIFTH AVENUE.—TO LET, A SUIT OF WELL furnished Rooms; house and table strictly first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD—AT FORDHAM, 45 MINUTES BY CARS TO Twenty-sixth street, 20 trains daily; horse cars every five minutes; fine house, with furnace; hot and cold water in rooms; bathroom and closets; excellent table; terms $7 per week; stabling for horses. Inquire at 947 Broadway, in the book store.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE from the city, for a lady and child two years old; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address A. B. C., station D.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury; MANHOOD RESTORED; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay until perfectly cured.) Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, (Laurens street).

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine; his powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound; price $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 1/3 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. Dr. EVANS' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood is restored in 15 minutes; price $5.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR FOR LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, his powerful medicines, safe and certain, $5; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER FAILS to cure all female complaints; elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

MRS. BROWN, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—FRIEND TO ladies; rooms for nursing; female complaints tended to. 224 West Thirty-third street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the city of New York under the firm name of J. Gerson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. M. Cohn retiring from the firm. All debts will be settled and liquidated by J. Gerson who will continue the business at 89 Franklin street, New York.
J. GERSON.
NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1870. S. M. COHN.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—ANY GENTLEMAN having $5,000 cash may join equally in the most extraordinary chance for making money ever offered; $100,000 may be made in six months. Inquire of M. JOHNSON, 116 West Thirty-second street.

A PARTNER, WITH $500, WANTED—WHERE $20,000 is actually being yearly realized, on a complete monopoly; absolutely no risk; cash sales; new thing.
A. CARPENTER, 93½ Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT ON BROADWAY, doing a good business of $200 to $225 a day, is for sale very low for cash. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A WELL ESTABLISHED AUCTION AND COMMISsion business for sale, or a partner, with from $2,000 to $3,000, wanted. Address VERITAS, Herald office.

A LIGHT AND PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING Business, requiring $700 capital, to be disposed of during this week. 27 Lispenard street, second floor, room No. 3.

FURNITURE.—$10,000.—A RELIABLE MAN OF EXperience, to have control of sales; unusual facilities for manufacturing. Address, for interview, J. D. WINSHIP, Herald office.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—INTEREST IN LARGE AND profitable Manufacturing Business offered for increased capital; security ample in property and business. For full particulars address M., box 1,264 New York Post office.

GENTLEMEN HAVING, SAY, ABOUT $30,000, TO INvest will find what they are in search of at 16 Astor House, at 1:30 P. M.

I WANT A PAYING BUSINESS OR INTEREST IN one, for which I will give unimproved real estate near city; value $3,000 to $3,600. Address, with full particulars, none other noticed, Y. Z., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $20,000, IN A well established and profitable Manufacturing and Wholesale Business. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,000, IN AN old established business on Broadway. None need apply without they have the above amount.
W. W. SILVER, 233 Broadway, top floor.

SCHOOL TEACHERS (AND OTHERS) DESIROUS OF something more lucrative than teaching, and having some capital, can learn of a splendid opportunity by calling on M. JEFFERS, No. 9 Bleecker street.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A MAN OF ENERGY, EXPErience and general fitness desires to connect himself with a first class manufacturing concern as traveling or resident salesman. Address R. T., Herald office.

TOWN AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE—OF A patented Steam Feather Renovator, for renovating and dressing feather beds, patented September 15, 1868. Machine can be seen working at Jersey City, near Taylor's Hotel, or at Kingston. Go and see it work. Feather dealers should also give this particular attention. Will sell the county of New York, or will sell shop rights for the city. For further information, call or address WALTER H. PECK, Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y.

TO A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL.—AN OLD ESTABlished Business, with stock, tools and fixtures, cash business, will be sold low; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, with about $25,000, in a well established planing and moulding mill, doing a flourishing business. For particulars inquire at 91 Liberty street.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL CAPITAL to manufacture a new patent article. Address JOHN P. MUNSON, care of Barlow & Shove, 25 Orange street, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE BUTCHERING BUSIness, with a capital of from $200 to $300. Apply at 93 Tenth avenue.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN CITY SURVEYING, BY one long established in this city. Only one having a theoretical knowledge of surveying and otherwise suitable need apply to P. V. C., box 1,522 Post office.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, WITH A SMALL CAPItal, to teach the English branches in an established English and German school, to form partnership. Address D. SCHAFER & CO., 40 Warren street.

$275.—ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR STANDS, IN first class billiard and barroom, on Broadway, near hotels and theatres; lease, low rent and given away.
ALEX. HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton place.

$300.—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ENterprising man to engage in business. Will pay at least $5,000 a year. Inquire of Mr. ASHLEY, 55 Sixth avenue. Ring the bell.

$500 PROFIT IN A FORTNIGHT BY SMALL INvestment in staple material; 100 Flatbush Lots for exchange; some fine business chances, at 95 Liberty street, room 10.

$500.—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN WANTED with this amount, to take the place of a retiring partner going to Europe; business eight years established, and one of the most profitable in the city. Call at 599 Broadway, room 33.

$2,000 OR $4,000.—PARTNER IN A LIVERY stable; an extra chance for a smart business man; or will sell on low and easy terms. 147 Grand street.

$2,500.—TO A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN INVEST this amount in an established business a liberal salary will be paid and security given.
KIMBALL & CO., 95 Liberty street, room 19.

$4,000.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PARTNER for the extension of a well established and very profitable manufacturing business; best references given and required. Address GH. C., box 826 Post office.

$5,000 TO $10,000 CASH.—THE SUBSCRIBER DEsires to purchase a stock of Dry Goods or Notions. Please call on P. DAVIS, 75 West Broadway.

$5,000.—MECHANICAL ENGINEER WANTED, to manage a lumber, wood and manufacturing business, with means, in city or country. Apply to BIGGS & CO., 75 Nassau street.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO PURCHASE one-half interest in an established House Furnishing and Crockery Business in this city. Address HOUSE FURNISHING, Herald office.

$10,000 TO $15,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS amount willing to spend the same in advertising an article which will be used in every family, for one-half interest, will address, in confidence, WILLIAM ST., box 936 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

27 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN, FIVE MINUTES' walk from Fulton ferry.—Three large nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

CLOTHING.

AT 616 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SIXTH STREET, ISAAC FLATTO pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Flatto.

AT ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 337 Bowery)—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT E. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT 533 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ, successor to Cahlberg, pays highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE—F. HARRIS pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Harris.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant.—Tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. No. 139 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 672 Canal street. Fee $1.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 521 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

THE BALL SEASON.

A GRAND MASONIC BALL,
under the auspices of
City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M.,
in aid of Distressed Master Masons in Cuba,
will be given at the
Academy of Music, February 15, 1870.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5, and entitling the holder to a chance in a $1,000 prize, now on exhibition in one of the windows of Brown & Spalding's jewelry store, corner of Broadway and Prince street, can be procured from either of the Committee or from the following officers:—
SAMUEL MACK, Chairman, 440 Broadway;
H. MAHRENHOLZ, Treasurer, 565 Broadway;
Dr. D. M. BROSNAN, Secretary, 87 Madison street,
and also from any of the members of City Lodge.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to
T. J. COE,
proprietor of the Revere House, 606 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHARITY BALL.—FRONT Box for sale. Theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Forty-first Annual Ball
in aid of the
widows and orphans' fund
of the late Volunteer Fire Department
will be given at
the Academy of Music
on Monday evening, January 31, 1870.
Tickets $5,
admitting a gentleman and two
ladies, can be procured from either
of the committees or from the following officers:—
James F. Wenman, President, 146 Pearl street.
Alonzo Slote, Treasurer, 12 Fulton street.
John J. Westray, Secretary, No. 1 William street.
Proscenium and dress circle Boxes can be obtained on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
January 31, 1870.
Tickets for sale at the theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 82 FIFTH AVEnue, corner of Fourteenth street.
NEW CLASSES:
Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
Tuesday and Friday (for gentlemen), at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
C. A. BYRNE & STARR.......................DIRECTORS
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), JAN. 28.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
the revival of which has been received with the utmost demonstrations of appreciation by press and public.
MRS. HOWARD PAUL
in her famous French creation of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
better produced than ever before in New York.
GIRREBEUK, DUCHESNE, GENOT, FRANCIS, EDGAR, VILLEMOT.
Seats for sale at the French Theatre, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Ruhman's, 114 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Seats for Genevieve ready Saturday morning.

FRENCH THEATRE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
ONLY GRANDE DUCHESSE MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
ADMISSION.......................................$1
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVING SEATS.
Private Boxes of four seats.......................$6

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING;
EXCEPT SATURDAY AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
"OURS."
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT.
THE BAND OF "OURS."
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office for its repetition, it will be presented EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Due notice will be given of the revival of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS and of the production of MASKS AND FACES.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE AMUSEMENT COMPANY.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
Manager.............................ROBERT W. BUTLER
THE REIGN OF FUN CONTINUES.
AN UNCEASING CARNIVAL OF MERRIMENT.
A MATCHLESS COMBINATION PERFORMANCE.
THE STAR COMPANY OF THE AGE.
The grand Fairy Ballet and Tableaux, arranged by Mons. Grosser, entitled
AURORA; OR, THE NYMPHS OF THE SUNBEAMS.
Mlle. VENTUROLI. Mlle. AUGUSTA.
Mlle. LEAH. Mlle. CATANIA.
THE SCHROTTER SISTERS.
Misses Millie Young, Emma March, Carrie Haynes, Mlle. Josephine, Lizzie Whelpley, Hattie Engel, Mary Cotson, Emma Rose, Florence Truman, Annetta Le Point.
A Chapter from History.............HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
Geo. H. Coes, Master Barney, Johnny Hart, Add Ryman, Dick Ralph and A. B. Kenneay in their plantation scenes and burlesques.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
Box office open daily. Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF GEO. L. FOX'S DOUBLE BILL.
PAUL PRY and ROBERT MACAIRE.
PAUL PRY and ROBERT MACAIRE.
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. TWO PIECES
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. EVERY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. EVENING,
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. WEDNESDAY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY AND
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. SATURDAY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. MATINEES,
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. UNTIL
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. FURTHER
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. NOTICE.
LAST MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MONDAY NEXT,
ANOTHER DOUBLE BILL.
SERIOUS FAMILY AND SPITFIRE.
AMINADAB SLEEK, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
HAMLET IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. B. FRELIGH..................Proprietor and Manager
EVERY NIGHT and GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE YEAR.
The never equalled grand comic pantomime of
BUCK, BUCK,
HOW MANY HORNS, OR GOLD AT 165.
PUBLIC ASTONISHMENT AND DELIGHT.
HOUSES JAMMED TO THE DOME.
Superb Scenery. Brilliant Transformations.
Tricks Never Equalled. Popular Local Scenery.
ROBT BUTLER. Grand Last Tableaux.
The Great American Clown. NEPTUNE'S FLIGHT;
Wesley.........as...Pantaloon Or, BATHING NAIADS.
Mlle. Le Rosa...as Columbine Martin.........as.......Harlequin
The entertainment will be inaugurated and terminate with a farce. The pantomime terminates at 11 o'clock. The railroads that pass this theatre intersect all the railroads in the city, thus rendering the facilities for reaching the theatre comfortable and easy.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
OPERA BUFFA.
Friday, January 28, GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN, with Miss E. CHARRERE in her great role as the Grande Duchesse and Mr. GUTHERY as General Boum, with full Chorus and Orchestra. Box office now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
FRENCH COMEDY EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.
INAUGURATION OF FRENCH COMEDY.
SATURDAY, January 29, at 8 P. M.,
LA PAPILLONNE,
Comedy, in three acts, by Victorien Sardou.
Debut of Mme. MOREAU as CAMILLE, Mr. MOREAU and Mr. LEONARD.
Seats can be obtained at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway; Ruhman's ticket office, 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the Theatre Francais.
OPERA BOUFFE EVERY NIGHT BUT SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET.
14th street, adjoining Academy of Music, 14th street.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | SHOO,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. |
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | FLY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. |
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | DON'T
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. |
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | BODDER ME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Unsworth, Eugene, Dave Reed,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Gridle, Russell, Dwyer, Grier,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Dempster, Arendial, Rockefeller.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | LITTLE MAC. LITTLE MAC.
DAN BRYANT. DAN BRYANT. DAN BRYANT.
Seats secured without extra charge. Begins at 8.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
Extra Presents given away during the week.
Three Gold Enamelled Diamond Set Watches.
Two Diamond Rings, two pair Gold Bracelets, Diamond Studs, Gold Chains, Lockets, Ladies Sets, &c., all solid gold; three Silver Tea Sets, three Silver Hunting Case Watches, &c.
The great Cool Burgess, Masters Dickson
and all the Stars of Hooley's mammoth Troupe will appear.
Presentation matinee Saturday, at 2½ o'clock.
Twelve children's Presents will be given away.

APOLLO HALL,
corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
McEVOY'S
Great Pictorial and Musical Entertainment,
THE NEW HIBERNICON,
representing a tour in Ireland,
or Ireland in America.
This great work of art
will be exhibited at the above hall
every evening.
Mr. ROBERT BYRNES
AS BARNEY, THE GUIDE.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Matinee, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2 P. M.
Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
The regular sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's 701 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1870.
IL TROVATORE.
BRIOL, LEFRANC, LUMLEY, REYNA, BARILI.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2,
BRIOL, LEFRANC, REYNA.
WILLIAM TELL.
WILLIAM TELL.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4,
MASANIELLO.
SIGNOR LEFRANC in his celebrated role of MASANIELLO, together with a great cast.

HARTZ, 743 BROADWAY.
HARTZ, Conjuring tricks of all kinds. 743 Broadway.
HARTZ, An entire new stock in a few 743 Broadway.
HARTZ, days. Get the illustrated cata- 743 Broadway.
HARTZ, logue. 25 cents. 743 Broadway.
HARTZ, 743 Broadway.
See the new Floral Photograph Mounting.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit 618

ALL THE GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY, AT THE TAMMANY MATINEE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), OURS.
MATINEE. January 29, OURS.
MATINEE. at 1½ P. M., doors open at 1. OURS.
MATINEE. General admission $1. OURS.
Orchestra chairs $1 50, family circle 50c.
Secure your seats in advance and avoid the crowd.

ERIN GO BRAGH.
Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth st.
Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. Commencing Monday, Jan. 24, MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON, representing a Tour in Ireland, or Ireland in America. Mr. Robert Byrne, the favorite Irish comedian, will appear as Barney the Guide. Doors open at 7 P. M. To commence at 8 P. M. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M.
Adults 25 cents; children 15 cents.

THE GREATEST MATINEE OF THE SEASON, AT THE TAMMANY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE.—THE SEVENTH and last lecture of the scientific course will be delivered this (Friday) evening by Professor J. S. Newberry, on "The Colorado Plateau, Its Canons and Ruined Cities," in the great hall of the Cooper Union. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; lecture at 8.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS'
LAST LECTURE,
Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION, FRIDAY, 28TH.

FINE ARTS.

ORIGINAL PORTRAITS POPE PIUS IX., GALILEO, Classic Costumes, Fabrics, Weapons of Asia, Antiquarian Manuscripts, Books, Medals, Types, Genealogical Charts of Human Races, Library building, Broadway, corner Thirteenth street. Studios to let.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE, TWENTY-FOURTH ST., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THE
GREAT
SUCCESS,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN'S
LOCAL COMEDY
SURF!
SURF!!
SURF!!!
OR
SUMMER SCENES
AT
LONG BRANCH.
THE GREAT SURF SCENE
NIGHTLY ENCORED.
* The steamer Jesse Hoyt in a down trip to the Branch.
SURF!
* * The Balcony and Grounds adjoining the Stetson House.
SUMMER SCENES.
* * * The Grand Hop and Children's Quadrille
at
LONG BRANCH.
TO-MORROW, AT 2,
THIRD
GRAND
SURF
MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, AT 2.
* * The production of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new work, entitled "FROU-FROU," is postponed till the popular desire to see "Surf" has somewhat abated.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
N. Y. A. CO. TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO. TAMMANY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 28, 1870,
Fifth appearance of
ROBERT NICKLE,
THE WORLD'S PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
DOUBLY IMMENSE PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
PROFESSOR ROBERTS
MAGICAL
ILLUSTRATED ILLUSIONS.
LAST NIGHTS OF
Burnand's most successful and enjoyable burlesque of
BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
THE CAST,
selected with care, is believed the strongest given to any burlesque ever presented.
LAST NIGHTS OF
ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY AND HENGLER'S MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS.
BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA,
CONSISTING OF TWENTY-TWO PERFORMERS.
ALL THE SIX THEATRES OPEN.
PUNCH AND JUDY. CHARLES ARIZONA.
Admission 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
GREAT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
GREAT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

In active preparation, and will soon be produced,
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
written expressly for this theatre by
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE,
entitled
THE SEVEN.
Copyright secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..............JARRETT & PALMER
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1870,
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER
and
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
in the
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY
translated and adapted from Paul Feval's drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGADERE..............Mr. FECHTER
BLANCHE DE NEVERS.......................Miss LECLERCQ
Prince de Gonzagues ....Mr. J. R. SHEWELL
Hector Peyrolles..........................Mr. E. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans.......................Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus...........................Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duke de Nevers......................Mr. G. METKIFF
Lonnol.....................................Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Esop, a hunchback.......................Mr. G. LOVEDAY
The Duchess de Nevers..............Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zillah, a Zingara.........................Miss IONE BURKE
Lords, ladies, gypsies, guards, attendants, &c.
The drama will be presented with
Entire New Scenery by VOEGTLIN & SHAVEY.
Stage Mechanism by SHERWOOD.
Superb New Costumes by LAGREYS.
Elegant New Appointments by BENEDICT.
The original Music, under direction of Signor OPERTI.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF THIRTIETH STREET.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

THRONGED THRONGED THRONGED DAY DAY DAY and EVENING EVENING EVENING BY BY BY DELIGHTED DELIGHTED DELIGHTED LADY LADY LADY AUDIENCES. AUDIENCES.	See the See the See the See the See the	Two "Cardiff" Giants. Grand Menagerie. Chamber of Horrors. Superb Aviary. Nubian Wonders.

AT 2 EVERY DAY.
The triumph WILLIAM TELL.
of burlesque. WILLIAM TELL.
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND,
J. M. WARD, Misses WOOD and BERNARD and entire company.
AT 8 EVERY EVENING.
IXION and DORABELLA.
IXION and DORABELLA.
IXION and DORABELLA.
LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND,
EMILY PITT, LIZZIE WILMORE,
EDWARD BIDDON and
"BLONDES."

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING,
LITTLE EM'LY.
Wilkins Micawber...........................Mr. F. B. Conway
Supported by the entire star company.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE.—FIRST benefit of JENNIE CARROLL, Monday evening, January 31, 1870.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
CROWDED, CRAMMED, PACKED HOUSES.
COME EARLY TO SECURE SEATS.
Delighted multitudes vociferously applauding
MISS CATHERINE LUCETTE
in her
STATUESQUE VOCAL VISIONS.
Something never before witnessed in any country.
A great hit.
STATUESQUE VOCAL VISIONS.
Splendid success of the great Hibernian Drama,
THE IRISH INSURGENT, OR SCENES IN '98.
Grand Tableaux, Thrilling Situations, Comic Incidents, Immense Cast.
The Grotesque Clown CHARLES PARKER in his Stilt Dance with the Living Cardiff Giant.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW SONG.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

MRS. HOWARD PAUL ENCORED THREE TIMES IN the "DRINKING SONG," in the GRANDE DUCHESSE, at the FRENCH THEATRE. Every night and Saturday Matinee.

AMATEUR CONCERT—BY MRS. A. VARONA, FOR the benefit of Cuban families, at Art Building, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, under the direction of Mons. and Mme. Abiter. Tickets, $2 each, to be had at the College of Music and at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

RECITATIONS BY MISS GERTRUDE KELLOGG, AT the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, corner of Twenty-second street, for the benefit of Gospel Chapel, Monday, January 31, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets to be had at all the principal music stores and at the door.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), OURS.
MATINEE. January 29, OURS.
MATINEE. at 1½ P. M., doors open at 1. OURS.
MATINEE. General admission $1. OURS.
Orchestra chairs $1 50, family circle 50c.
Secure your seats in advance and avoid the crowd.

PUNCH AND JUDY, AND CHARLES ARIZONA, AT THE TAMMANY MATINEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT, SATurday, January 29, 1870, at Regimental Armory. Active and veteran members of the regiment and their friends can obtain tickets of the Sergeants of the various companies and of
W. A. Pond & Co., 547 Broadway.
Brower Bros., 235 Broadway.
Louis B. Kader, 160 Pearl street.
P. J. Bogert, 675 Broadway.
C. H. Covell, 554 Broadway.
J. C. Rushton, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street.
No tickets will be sold at the door.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, lectures, balls, by the day, week or month. Apply to J. GRAU or at Director's office, Theatre Francais, West Fifteenth street.

PROF. ROBERTS' ILLUSTRATED ILLUSIONS, AT THE TAMMANY MATINEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

MRS. HOWARD PAUL.—"FUNNY LITTLE PINO," A great success in the GRANDE DUCHESSE. Hear her sing "DITES LUI." Great Success. FRENCH THEATRE.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

PIANOFORTES.

A "BARNES" PIANOFORTE IS SUPERIOR IN TONE, superior finish and more durable than any other manufactured, and are sold extremely low for cash or instalments. Don't fail to call and examine. Warerooms, No. 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, ONLY $200, seven octave, four round corners, modern improvements, fine tone, celebrated maker; bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Amity street, near Broadway.

AN ARION PIANOFORTE CHEAP—NEW AND SECOND hand Pianos at the lowest prices; Cabinet Organs $45 to $1,000.
C. M. TREMAINE & BRO.,
495 Broome street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, extra rich tone and finish, all the modern improvements, at a great sacrifice for cash, at 52 East Broadway, near Catharine street.

A FAMILY WILL SACRIFICE FOR CASH A MAGnificent Pianoforte; carved rosewood; seven octave; overstrung bass; celebrated city maker; guaranteed 5 years; nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

A LADY WANTING MONEY WILL SELL FOR LESS than half cost magnificent rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, carved case and legs, celebrated maker; has bill of sale warrantee; box for shipment. 28 Third street.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE STODdart Pianoforte, cost $600, for $125, nearly new, four round corners, carved case, fully warranted; also Steinway 7⅓ octave, less than half cost. 20 Fourth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE order, celebrated maker, used 6 months, cost $650 for $300; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 67 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

LINDEMAN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Cycloid and Square Pianos, No. 2 Leroy place, Bleecker street, offer their stock of first class instruments at reduced prices; also several good second hand Pianos cheap. New Pianos to rent and sold on instalments, or any other way to suit customers.

$200 FOR A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD CARVED seven octave Piano; good as new; worth twice as much; at 425 West Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.
FOURTH HAMLET MATINEE
On SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
The Curtain rises precisely at 7:45.
For the better accommodation of the public the Box Sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the Music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR............................Proprietor
The great French Drama,
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER.
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER.
Jocrisse, the Juggler..............Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
Third week of the charming vocalists,
MISS NULLY PERRIS.
MISS NULLY PERRIS.
Jerrold's rattling Comedietta,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Plumper...........................Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
ADMISSION..............................FIFTY CENTS
ADMISSION..............................FIFTY CENTS
NOTICE.
The Grand Opera House will be closed
NEXT WEEK
for final rehearsals of the
grand spectacular and legendary romance,
the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
preparatory to its
first public performance
on
MONDAY EVENING,
FEB. 7, 1870.

GERMAN OPERA—GERMAN OPERA.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY, Jan. 28.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK,
SATURDAY, Jan. 29.
DER FREISCHUETZ,
grand romantic opera, in three acts, by
C. M. von Weber.
Performed by the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
kindly assisted by the
NEW YORK SING ACADEMY,
supported by the following powerful cast of soloists:—
Mme. Frideric-Himmer.......................Agathe
Mme. Rotter-Dieffenbach....................Aennchen
Mr. Wm. Candidus (Members of the Arion) ....Max
Mr. Fred. Remmertz ....Caspar
Mr. C. Dehnhoff ....Ottokar
Mr. E. Herder ....Kuno
Mr. Geo. Ely ....Kilian
Mr. H. Schwickardy ....Eremit
Mr. E. Apfelbaum ....Samiel
New and elegant dresses by..................J. Stollereck
New and splendid scenery by...L. Bornbach and N. Meister
BRILLIANT EFFECTS PRODUCED IN THE WOLF'S GLEN SCENE.
GRAND CHORUS OF 150 VOICES.
ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
EXTRA ORCHESTRA ON THE STAGE.
Conductor...................................CARL BERGMANN
Stage Manager.............................WILLIAM MOELLER
Admission.......................................One Dollar
Reserved Seats..........................One Dollar Extra
Boxes for four persons......................Ten Dollars
Family Circle....................................Fifty Cents
Tickets for the Brooklyn performance by Charles A. Cook, 50 Wall street, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Tickets for the New York performances sold at the music stores of G. Schirmer, 701 Broadway, William A. Pond & Co., 898 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co., 820 Broadway, and also by Hanft Brothers, 625 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new Pantomime of "HASH."
THE BEST "HASH" IN THE CITY.
"HASH" you not seen the new Pantomime?

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Delightful yells at THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL, the Frisco's' Greatest Burlesque.
THE FAT MEN—"Shoo, Fly! Weight Don't Bodder Me."
Take your partners to THE FAT MEN'S BALL to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
FAT MEN, TO YOUR "HASH."
"THE FAT MEN'S BALL," they shout.
THE FAT MEN WON'T "HASH" UP.
Don't fail to see THE FAT MEN'S BALL every night.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. DENT.....................................DIRECTOR
CINDERELLA MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8.
THE NEW PROGRAMME.
THE WONDERFUL DENZERS
in their extraordinary acrobatic exploits.
The laughable equestrian comicality, entitled,
BILLY BUTTON
The spirited equestrian diversion, called,
BLIND MAN'S BUFF.
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
in great variety, introducing
NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.
CINDERELLA AT BOTH MATINEES.
CINDERELLA AT BOTH MATINEES.

GRAND CONCERT,
given by
RIVARDE MUSICAL CLUB,
in behalf of the
BAPTIST HOME FOR THE AGED,
assisted by
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
under direction of Mr. P. A. Rivarde, at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, Saturday evening, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1 50 each; to be had at Pond's and Schirmer's music stores, at Sheldon's book store, the Baptist Publication Rooms and at the door on the evening of the concert.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), OURS.
MATINEE. January 29, OURS.
MATINEE. at 1½ P. M., doors open at 1. OURS.
MATINEE. General admission $1. OURS.
Orchestra chairs $1 50, family circle 50c.
Secure your seats in advance and avoid the crowd.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Second rehearsal for the Third Concert,
Friday, Jan. 28, at 2½ P. M.,
Academy of Music.
Grand Orchestra of 100 performers,
Conductor, Herr Carl Bergmann,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE THOMPSON
COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS,
the most remarkable on this Continent,
is now
on public exhibition
at the
LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
817 and 819, and at the extensive galleries, 831 Broadway.
Open day and evening. Free to all. Sale begins Feb. 7.

DORE PAINTINGS.
DORE ART UNION,
187 BROADWAY.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
To-day, January 28, and to-morrow will be the last two days of exhibition for the admission of non-subscribers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
POPULAR MUSICAL MATINEE, SATURDAY, 29TH.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mrs. IMOGEN BROWN (first appearance).
Mr. FREDERICK BERGNER (first appearance in this hall),
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. A. L. MORA, Conductor.
Admittance 25c. Doors open at 2. Concert at 3.

NATIONAL THEATRE,
CINCINNATI,
AND
LOUISVILLE OPERA HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE,
IN COMBINATION.
National Theatre—Lessee and Manager.......R. E. J. MILES.
Opera House—Lessee and Manager..........H. C. BATES.
First class attractions will be negotiated with, on liberal terms, for dates in the National theatre, Cincinnati, and Opera House, Louisville, from March 1, 1870; and that unity may characterize the business of both theatres arrangements have been entered into with the well known manager,
SAMUEL COLVILLE, ESQ.,
who assumes the direction for making engagements for both theatres from above date; and first class stars or representatives thereof, or of first class attractions, are requested to address Mr. COLVILLE to meet the following dates and places:—
OLYMPIC THEATRE, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
January 31 and February 5, inclusive.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
February 8 and 27, inclusive.
MEMPHIS THEATRE, MEMPHIS, TENN.,
March 1 and 12, inclusive.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
March 14 and 26, inclusive.
SAMUEL COLVILLE, Manager.
FOX PANTOMIME COMPANY
AND
KIRALFY BALLET TROUPE,
which combination is in engagement, according to before mentioned dates.

PING, PING, PING, PING, PING, PING, PING, PING,
Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping,
Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping, Ping.

ROBERT NICKLE, THE WORLD'S PRESTIDIGITATEUR, AT THE TAMMANY, SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—NOW OPEN, day and evening, corner Twenty third street and Fourth avenue, the Third Winter Exhibition, including the third annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors.

LAST BAD DICKEY MATINEE SATURDAY, JAN. 29, AT THE TAMMANY.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS AND OTHERS.—HAVing been informed that certain individuals are using the name of the Theatrical Mechanical Association and representing themselves authorized to receive money for us, we hereby inform all persons from whom they may solicit contributions that such individuals are impostors, they having received no such authority, and the Association is not in need of any such collection, the members being fully able to contribute all money needed. Yours,
WM. FULLAGER, President.

LAST ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY & HENGLER'S MINSTRELS MATINEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, AT THE TAMMANY.

LYCEUM THEATRE (LATE OPERA HOUSE), BOSTON.—Ladies and gentlemen engaged at this establishment are requested to meet in green room on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, February 2, for rehearsal.
HENRY WILLARD, Acting Manager.

MUSICAL.

A FEW FRENCH HARMONIUMS FOR SALE CHEAP, if sold immediately. Apply at 534 Broadway, second loft.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, 40 DOWNING STREET, have now for sale one two row keys, 23 stops, pedals 16 feet; one do., 20 stops; one 18 stops, do.; one 12 stops; one 6 stops, second hand. All warranted.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING, INCLUSIVE—REDUCED terms.—A professor, late organist and choirmaster of the Chapel Royal, receives private pupils from $7 per quarter. Singing class Tuesday next, at 8 P. M. Subscription $5. Residence 23 Bond street.

WANTED—A BASS AND TENOR, TO SING WITH A choir of boys in an Episcopal church. Address P. R., Herald office.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
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WASHINGTON

Discussion on the Currency Bill in the Senate.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Virginia Representatives Sworn In.

DEMOCRATS OBJECTING TO PORTER.

Bill to Abolish the Franking Privilege Passed by the House.

Mr. Dawes' Speech in Reply to General Butler.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

Improving the Capital—President Grant Favoring Congressional Appropriations.

The Mayor of Washington and the Register of Deeds have had an interview with the President in regard to District matters, in the course of which the President is represented as saying, referring to the former visit of the citizens, he did not know how they came to suppose he would recommend to Congress that appropriations ought to be made for this city. Such had not been nor was it his intention now. A recommendation of this character at present would be desregarded. The Western members were specially tenacious in regard to this subject. Time and more information would soften the asperities of the moment. It had been his desire for years, and was his wish now to see before the close of his term of office the capital to take rank with the first in the world—to beautify, adorn and improve it so as to be a source of pride to the nation and worthy of our great achievements and the admiration of foreigners visiting us. The year closing March 3 would show a great reduction of the public debt and less taxation, and by that time Congress might see the necessity of improving our avenues, public buildings and other important public works, and he had no doubt the time would come when Cabinet ministers would be furnished with houses free of rent by the government. To suppose that men representing the nation could on a pittance of $8,000 give grand dinners and receptions was simply ridiculous.

The President was asked by the Register whether it was not best, under the circumstances, for the Mayor to draw up in brief a statement as to the wants of the District and what would give almost entire satisfaction to all classes, and that the President endorse the same or accompany it by a letter of his own to Congress, and thus do something practical for the relief of our citizens. The Mayor desired to know whether the plan suggested and the brief mentioned by the Register were satisfactory to the President. He doubted very much if any other would give satisfaction. Four-fifths of the republicans of the District were opposed to the curtailment of the franchise. This plan might harmonize conflicting opinions and result in unity. He would in this letter explain what was essentially necessary; how the avenues and streets ought to be improved, and why the government should feel an interest in our local existence. The President replied that he would take great pleasure in being the medium of transmitting such a letter to Congress, with such endorsement as he might deem proper and expedient; that he could not see why the government, which owned half the taxable property of the city, should be exempt from its due share of liability to adorn and embellish the capital, &c.

General Logan's Army Bill.

Some time ago General Logan introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers in the army and to fix their pay. The House Military Committee has had it under discussion for some time, and at its meeting to-day, after amending it in some particulars, the bill was agreed to and the chairman ordered to report it to the House. It is a radical measure, so far as the officers of the army and their pay are concerned, and if adopted it will leave many a warrior with his occupation gone. It authorizes the President to appoint a board of five officers, whose duty it shall be to revise the entire army list and to examine all officers as to their fitness for the service. All officers who fail to pass the examination are to be mustered out at once, and all vacancies occurring within six months are to be filled from the list of officers recommended by the Board for retention in the service. At the end of that time all supernumerary officers are to be mustered out and given one year's pay and allowances. The Generalship and the Lieutenant Generalship of the army are to be abolished upon the death or resignation of the present incumbents, with all the laws relating thereto. The number of major generals is to be reduced from five to three, and of brigadiers from eight to six. The President is authorized to select, without regard to seniority, such generals as are to be retained. The heads of departments and chiefs of staff are to have the work and pay of a colonel instead of a brigadier general, and all brevet ranks are to be abolished. The retired list is to number 250 officers and no more. All officers of the army, whether on the retired list or in active service, are prohibited from accepting or holding positions in the civil service. The pay system is thoroughly revolutionized by the bill. Instead of a certain amount with commutation and allowances, the pay is to be so much per annum and no perquisites. In all cases the pay of officers is reduced from the present rates. The General of the Army is to receive $12,000 per annum instead of $19,000, his present salary; the Lieutenant General $10,000 instead of $14,000. All the other officers are reduced in proportion. Officers serving in the field are to have an extra allowance of pay.

A. R. Corbin Before the Investigation Committee.

A. R. Corbin, of New York, was before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, and was examined at some length in reference to the recent gold panic in New York. His examination will be concluded to-morrow; but he positively declines to divulge any of his testimony, on the ground that it would be showing disrespect to the committee.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:—

James Jennings, Receiver of Public Moneys at Cena, Mich.; John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee, Commissioner of Education, in place of Barnard, to be removed; Hampton Aulick, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; Lieutenant Samuel S. Wilson, Lieutenant Commander in the Navy; First Lieutenant H. B. Lowry, Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant R. R. Neill, First Lieutenant in Marine Corps; Israel S. Adams, Collector of Customs at Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; Jarvis H. Bartlett, Collector of Custom at Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; William G. Williams, Postmaster at Watertown, N. Y.; Bruce Johnson, Postmaster at Shelbyville, Ind.

Enforcement of the Laws Against Polygamy in Utah.

The House Committee on Territories, at their meeting to-day, finished the bill which they have had before them for some time, to abolish polygamy in Utah, and to provide for the enforcement of the laws of the United States in that Territory. It provides that hereafter the practice of polygamy shall be prohibited in the Territories by the United States. For the enforcement of this and other laws of the United States in the Territory of Utah the President is authorized and directed to employ a sufficient force of United States troops and to raise 25,000 militia among the citizens of Utah Territory. The bill will be reported to the House as soon as the committee is called upon for the report, and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Cullom, is confident that it will go through the House.

Disposal of the Public Domain—Railroad Land Grants to be Prohibited.

The Committee on Public Lands of the House, at their meeting to-day, discussed the propriety of introducing a bill prohibiting the granting of the public lands to railroad companies and other corporations, and providing that the public lands shall only be sold to actual settlers under the homestead laws. Notwithstanding the millions of acres of the public domain which have already been given away to railroad companies and the repeated action of Congress protesting against these land grants, there are a large number of bills already introduced this session donating the public lands. The committee see no way to stop the evil except by making a general law which will be applicable to all the States and Territories.

Educating the Kansas Indians.

Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of the Kansas Indian Superintendency, and a committee of the Society of Friends, including George Wistar, of Philadelphia, appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs this morning, to submit their views as to the proper treatment of the Indians in that State, and to urge the expediency of making appropriations to carry out their plan for educating and civilizing the various tribes under their charge. The Committee promised to give their representations careful consideration.

Weekly Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending January 22 were as follows:—At Boston, $312,489; at New York, $2,660,516; at Philadelphia, $133,730; at Baltimore, $152,000; at New Orleans (for the week ending January 15), $112,692. Total, $3,371,428.

The Indian Policy of Canada.

The Department of State, at the request of Hon. Sidney Clarke, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, directed Freeman N. Blake, United States Consul at Hamilton, Canada, to report upon the condition and treatment of the Canadian Indians. The report is now made and suggests an opportunity in the present crisis of Indian affairs in our own country, showing that the settlement of the aborigines upon large reservations is essential to rescuing them from their dangers and making them amenable to law and order. He says:—

The experience of Canada, and our own, leads towards the same conclusions. Since Great Britain acquired Canada the Indians have ever been her faithful allies in war and maintained peace among themselves. They are advancing in civilization and increasing in number. The government has treated them as wards, or pupils, considering their wishes but retaining the power in its own hands with reciprocal benefit. Its agents hold their offices for life, or during good behavior. A strict regard to integrity in every detail is deemed an essential part of the policy. The legislation of Canada as to the Indians during the last two years has been exceedingly thoughtful and comprehensive, its object having been to qualify and encourage them to self-government.

Protection of American Shipping—Mr. Washburn's Bill to Establish Lines of Ocean Steamers.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, to-day presented his bill in the House for the establishment of lines of ocean steamers, which was referred to the Special Committee on American commerce. The bill proposes to establish four lines of steamers, as follows:—The Atlantic Iron Steamship Company, to ply between Boston and Portland, in the United States, and Glasgow, in Scotland, and Liverpool, England, sailing from each of said ports on alternate weeks; the American Iron Steamship Company, to ply between New York and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown and making weekly trips; the Transatlantic Steamship Company, to ply between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Southampton and Bremen, touching at each port on alternate weeks, and the North and South American and European Iron Steamship Company, to ply between New Orleans and Hamburg, touching at Antwerp, and between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching at Havana, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, St. Thomas and Trinidad, in the West Indies, and Para, Pernambuco and Bahia, in Brazil, making semi-monthly trips. The bill names for each company corporators, who are constituted a board of commissioners, to open the books for subscription to the stock of the several companies. The capital stock of each company is fixed at 40,000 shares, of $100 each. No person is allowed to subscribe for more than 100 shares until the books have been opened at least four weeks. As soon as 5,000 shares have been taken and ten per centum thereon paid into the treasury the board of commissioners are to convene a meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors, who are authorized to elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. The Postmaster General is authorized to contract with these lines for the transmission of the United States mails for ten years, and to guarantee the payment to each company of $500,000 per annum, payable monthly; and in the case of the North and South American and European Company this amount is to be equally divided between the two lines. The contract is to be made on the express condition that each company shall proceed immediately to construct in American shipyards not less than five first class iron ships of the most approved model for speed, with the best accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, of not less than three thousand tons burden and a speed equal to the average speed of the lines known as the Cunard, Inman and French lines. The ships are required to be built in the best manner and so constructed as to be easily converted into war vessels, and the United States is to have the right to take the same for its own use in time of war or threatened danger, and when so taken the government shall be liable to pay a sum equivalent to a fair interest on the investment and for reasonable wear and tear and the damage said ships may sustain while in possession of the United States; but no damage shall be allowed for any interruption of the business of the companies. Should the government desire the purchase of such ships it shall have the right to do so upon the payment of their appraised value. The bill provides the ships shall be officered and commanded by citizens of the United States, and that upon the application of the company the President may, with the consent of the officer interested, authorize any naval officer to command or assist in the navigation of any of the vessels without prejudice to his rank in the navy, and that while so employed he shall only receive half pay from the government and such pay as he may receive from the company. For the purpose of encouraging said lines the companies are to be entitled to a drawback equal to the duty paid on all materials imported that are proven to have entered into the construction of said ships; or should such ships be built exclusively of American materials the Postmaster General is authorized to pay to the company $100,000 additional subsidy. The bill further requires that all the ships shall be built and ready to take their place on the line within one year from the date of the organization of the company. The following is a list of the names of the corporators of the several companies, who are made by the bill the Board of Commissioners:—

For the Atlantic, Boston and Portland Companies—Messrs. John B. Brown, Harrison J. Sibley, Samuel E. Spring, Rufus E. Ward, Woodbury S. Dawes, Theophilus C. Hussey, Jonas H. Perley, George W. Woodman, J. K. Jewett, A. D. Lockwood, John M. Forbes, J. S. Tobey, William F. Weed, William Claflin, George C. Richardson, George B. Upton, Alpheus Hardy, William B. Spooner and Charles F. Hovey.

For the American (New York) Company—Messrs. A. A. Low, Moses Taylor, W. H. Aspinwall, Howard Potter, Charles Lubing, George W. Quintard, N. L. McCready, Herman Livingston, E. V. Leon and Charles Morgan.

For the Transatlantic (Philadelphia and Baltimore) Company—Messrs. John Edgar Thompson, James H. Orne, Alfred Cope, John Tucker, William McMichael, Henry Minor, J. S. Fell, John O. James, John G. Breemen and Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, and Jos. Corner, Fitzgerald Booth, D. M. Hodges, W. J. Hooker, A. Schumacher, Thomas Whiteredge, T. W. Brune, John Garrett, James Chester and Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Ramsey, Drake, Pratt, Patterson, Conkling and Fenton for the abolition of the franking privilege. One of the petitions presented by Mr. Fenton contained the signatures of 4,581 citizens of New York city.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

Another petition was presented by Mr. FENTON, from the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat of New York, asking for Congressional action to secure adequate provisions by the United States or State government for the support of sick and disabled seamen arriving at the port of New York. Also a resolution from the Board of Trade of Buffalo for the repeal of the income tax.

A VIRGINIA SENATOR SWORN IN.

The VICE PRESIDENT communicated to the Senate the fact that the President had signed the Virginia bill.

Mr. BOREMAN, (rep.) of W. Va., said one of the Senators elect from Virginia, John F. Lewis, was present, and moved that he be qualified.

The credentials of John F. Lewis and John W. Johnson, Senators elect from Virginia, were then read. Mr. Lewis then appeared before the Speaker's desk, when the usual oath of office was administered by the Chair.

THE CURRENCY BILL

was then taken up, and Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., reviewed the various proportions suggested by the Senators who had spoken in the discussion. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) believed forty-five millions of an increase to be sufficient; the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) thought sixty-five millions would be enough, and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) believed two hundred millions would be about right. He might pertinently ask each of the Senators why they stopped at these amounts. How did they know these would be all that were necessary? Why not take off all restriction and let the people waste all the money they wanted to invest in banking? Our currency would not be endangered if care was taken that one class of paper should be retired as fast as another came into use. The objection to this was based upon the supposition that the people would prefer national notes to bank notes, but the answer to that was that the good sense of the people would give preference to the best circulation; and that would be the one most readily convertible into coin. If this object could not at once be accomplished Congress should at least start out on the road that would reach to it. As a Western man he asked that the West should have the banking facilities which they needed, of which they were deprived by the present grossly unequal distribution.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., favored the proposition suggested by Mr. Morton, as calculated to meet the pressing requirements without creating any disturbance of the business interests of the country. The bill as thus amended would be more likely to meet with favor in the House, while the amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, he believed, could not pass that body.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., said there was scarcely a member of the Senate who either officially or in his private capacity did not suppose himself to be a good financier, and, therefore, seats were generally vacated whenever a financial bill was taken up. It was very difficult to induce one-half the Senate to surrender their pet theories to the other half; but compromise was necessary if any practical measure was to be adopted. Referring to the assertion that the Northeastern banks had derived an undue advantage in the disposition of the present banking capital of the country, he said the circumstances under which the present system was adopted should not be forgotten. It was adopted as a war measure, as the only means to sustain the credit of the nation. The law authorizing it went so far as to impose upon the New England and New York banks a tax almost amounting to confiscation unless they came into the new system. The West declined to avail itself of the system, and the South, owing to the war, was not in a condition to avail itself of the banking privilege. It should not now be made a reproach upon the loyal States that the law making the present distribution was then accepted. He would support the proposition presented by the committee for forty-five million dollars, on account of its fairness and necessity, and asserted his opposition to any present increase of that amount.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., said the proposition to limit the increase to forty-five million dollars, on the ground that this amount would satisfy the South and West for a year or two was confessedly a half way measure. He would rather have Congress grant too much than too little, and therefore proposed the increase of sixty-five million dollars. If this were not all taken no harm would result. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, with a little over one-fourth of the population, had two hundred and forty-two million dollars out of the entire amount of $300,000,000 of circulating notes. The other States, having nearly three-fourths of the population, had less than $58,000,000. The addition of $65,000,000, as proposed by the amendment, would make an aggregate of less than $120,000,000 for nearly three-fourths of the entire population, while nearly $200,000,000 would be preserved to the States with one-fourth of the population. He would ask why it was the South and West were so grudgingly allowed the poor pittance of $65,000,000. It was to the interest of the New England States to be liberal. His amendment would only take $13,000,000 from the States having the largest excess, in case the $52,000,000 for which he provided was exhausted. Cincinnati, with a population of 250,000 and an immense commerce and manufactures, had $3,333,000 of national bank currency; Chicago, with 300,000 population and a commerce only second to New York, had $5,400,000; Indianapolis, with a population of 55,000, had $1,620,000; Detroit, with a population of 80,000, had $1,575,000; Milwaukee and St. Louis had like proportions; New York, with about 900,000 population, has about $66,000,000; Boston, with 250,000 population, has $41,000,000; Providence, with 85,000 population, had nearly $15,000,000; Hartford, with 35,000 population, had $7,062,000. The Western cities he had named, with a population of 1,020,000, had the entire sum of $15,822,000, while the Eastern cities, with a united population of 1,225,000, had $130,940,000, showing that the great cities of the West in point of population were entitled to more than double the currency they now have. Under the provision of the bill for the issue of coin notes the banks, which might be established east of the Rocky Mountains, would, he believed, be used for gold gambling purposes. Referring to the Pacific States, for whose benefit the bill was chiefly designed, he said that financially they had been unfriendly to the credit of the United States, having uniformly rejected our currency, preferring to adhere to gold and silver.

Mr. CASSERLY, (rep.) of Cal., said that California had never rejected the currency of the government; but, while using lawful gold and silver, they had always been ready to receive paper at its fair value. There could be, he thought, no valid argument against their right to do that.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, explained that in the Pacific States, after the premium on gold had advanced, it was very difficult to establish a banking system under the National Currency act. There was but one bank in the State of Oregon—that at Portland—which issued a national bank note. This condition of things was attributable to a coin circulation, and not to any unfriendly feeling toward the government currency.

Mr. MORTON said the banks there were constantly resisting the introduction of currency from this side of the Continent. While this was to their interest, he charged it was against the interests of the people there and a serious misfortune to them.

Mr. CASSERLY, by way of correction of what he supposed to be Mr. Morton's mistake, said the most strenuous opposition to the introduction of paper currency and the exclusion of their own came from the body of the people themselves. Values in California were gold values, and business was conducted on that basis.

Mr. MORTON contended that the people of California had treated our currency exactly as did the people of Canada. When he went to Canada he had to exchange his money and buy gold, and when he went to California he had to do the same thing. Here gold is at a premium and paper at par, while in California gold is at par and paper at a discount. That was the difference. He argued that the effect of the amendment of Mr. Sumner would be to increase the interest bearing debt two hundred millions of dollars, and compel an additional payment by the government of eight millions of dollars annually in interest. He referred to the law which pledged the government to redeem all the United States notes in coin, which was part of the act pledging the faith of the government to pay the bonds in gold. He advocated the adoption of practical measures with a view to the accomplishment of this purpose. His amendment would obviate the contraction of nearly seven millions of dollars, which the bill as it stands would create.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., said New England had been made the scapegoat in the present discussion without sufficient provocation. She had been made accountable for the stringency of the money market at the West and South. The facts were that in the first banking act it was provided that one hundred and fifty millions were to be distributed according to capital and business of the various States. In the next act that provision was left out, but in the act of 1865 it was renewed, because the government found itself in want of money. Congress did not think it best to issue more greenbacks or legal tenders, because by so doing they were interrupting the business of the country, and it was necessary business should continue in order that the war might be carried on. But the government needed more money, and the money was in New England, and some provision was necessary by which New England money could be secured to the government to carry on the war, and so the State banks were taxed ten per cent to make the capital in those State banks unproductive.

Mr. MORTON remarked that it was necessary to drive the State banks out of circulation in order to give room to the circulation of the national banks.

Mr. PATTERSON continued, remarking that it was necessary by crowding the State banks out of existence to force the capitalists of New England to take this national bank stock and thus aid the government. New England was thus forced to take this national bank stock, and gentlemen should not now come here from the South and West and complain that she had the lion's share of circulation; she had simply done her duty under compulsion. It was not her fault that the South and West had not taken their quota.

Mr. SAWYER said he did not complain of the unfair distribution by which New England enjoyed more than her share of banking capital under the law, but desired to protest against the claim which had been set up here that she was entitled to this undue preponderance on account of her patriotism. He claimed the facts showed that at the close of the war not one-third of the bank circulation had been distributed, and as the law required the distribution of one hundred and fifty million dollars, according to population, the South was then entitled to receive her share, and would have received it if the law had been adhered to. He then alluded to the difficulty to which the cotton planters of the South were subjected in raising money to carry on their operations.

Mr. PATTERSON, in the course of a reply, said that New England having been originally forced to accept this bank stock, South Carolina now proposed to say it should be wrested from her simply because she is making a profit from it. He intimated that in any contingency, if the proposed banks were authorized, the South would have to come to his own section for capitalists and bonds upon which to start the banks.

At twelve minutes past four P. M., on motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By unanimous consent bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa.—Authorizing the indemnity fund paid by China and Japan to be paid into the Treasury.

By Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis.—To establish steamboat lines.

By Mr. GILFILLAN, (rep.) of Pa.—Requiring national banks going into liquidation to deposit lawful money in place of their circulating notes and to take up their bonds.

BILLS REPORTED AND RECOMMITTED.

By Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Public Lands—To prevent the further sale of public lands, except as provided for in the pre-emption and homestead laws and the laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Railroads and Canals—To authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington city to Cleveland, Ohio, or Erie, Pa., by the nearest direct route.

Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of N. H., called up the bill introduced by him yesterday to amend the Virginia bill by construing the word oath to include affirmations. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY ADOPTED.

By Mr. MOORE, (rep.) of N. J.—As to why harbor master's fees, health fees and State hospital fees are allowed to be collected at the New York Custom House, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that such fees were unlawful.

By Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Minn.—Relative to the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi river at or near the Falls of St. Anthony; also as to the reduction of postage rates between Sweden and the United States.

COMMITTEE ON THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the select committee on the Postal Telegraph bill:—Messrs. Washburn (Wis.), Lawrence, Dawes, Davis, Palmer, Woodward and Beck.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED TO THE VIRGINIA MEMBERS.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., moved that such of the Virginia members as to whose right to seats there was no objection, should now be sworn in.

Messrs. Platt, Ridgeway and Milnes thereupon came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., objected to the oath being administered to Mr. Porter, and read, as the ground of his objection, the charges and specifications upon which he (Mr. Porter) had been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which sentence had been approved by Major General B. F. Butler; that Mr. Porter was convicted of declaring publicly in a tavern that "the government was a God d—d humbug from beginning to end; that Abraham Lincoln was doing everything he could for his own election, and that this was a rotten, bogus, corrupt government from beginning to end."

Mr. PAINE, in answer to Mr. Wood, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from Mr. Butler, dated May 5, 1868, stating that Charles H. Porter in a heated discussion had used words which, being reported to him, he was obliged to notice. He had, however, omitted all the onerous part of the judgment of the commission, because this case, and his previous acts, showed that Porter had not been in fact disloyal.

Mr. ROOTS, (rep.) of Ark., remarked that the gentlemen on the other side of the House were frequently making such imputations, and that if men were to be ruled out for such expressions the members from the other side would rule themselves out.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., asked Mr. Paine whether Mr. Porter had ever taken back the expression charged against him.

Mr. PAINE said he did not know; he had never conferred with him on the subject.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., asked Mr. Wood whether he was prepared to say that any person should be excluded from membership in the House for having used such language.

Mr. WOOD said he had no difficulty in answering that question. He did not believe that anybody was fit to sit in the House who considered the government of the United States a humbug, or who denounced the President in such scurrilous terms.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that he had simply wanted to get the profession of faith.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, (rep.) of S. C., asked Mr. Wood (sarcastically) whether he did not think it better to treat that class of people with conciliation and kindness?

Mr. WOOD—Yes; but not to give them front seats.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Not to put them alongside the gentleman from South Carolina. (Laughter.) I wish the gentleman from California to tell us what he thinks of such sentiments?

Mr. SARGENT, in reply to Mr. Eldridge, said that he would hazard the opinion that if gentlemen were to be excluded from the House who could be proved to have used such language the seats on his left (the democratic side) would be pretty generally vacant. (Laughter.)

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., declared, with some excitement, that the assertions of the gentleman from California were slanderous.

Mr. PAINE resumed the floor and insisted on the previous question.

The previous question having been seconded and the main question ordered, Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, which motion gave him the right to the floor for an hour. He divided his time among members on both sides. An excited discussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Holman, Smith (of Oregon), Beck, Voorhees, Sargent, Cox, Mayham, Woodward, Butler (of Mass.), Wood, Morgan and Eldridge.

Mr. HOLMAN reminded the House of the exclusion of Messrs. Young and Brown, members elect from Kentucky, on the pretence of their having used expressions that were regarded as disloyal.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., remarked that the only good effect of the objection to Porter was that it would involve the members on the opposite side in contradictions, and necessitate a change of front. For his own part, the case presented no difficulty to him. There was no reason against Porter being sworn in, as he held that the House had no power to make the inquiry into his record if his constituents sent him here.

Mr. SARGENT recalled the fact that during the last Congress Mr. Wood had been censured by the House for declaring in a speech that he would vote against "this most infamous bill of a most infamous Congress," and asserted that the democratic party had from the beginning of the rebellion thrown its influence in the scale against the government.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., declared that the statement was not true. He was in Congress at the breaking out of the rebellion, and was among the first, if not the first, to denounce secession. The great body of the democrats had stood by Douglas and the Union. When a member from Kansas (Mr. Conway) offered a series of resolutions for disimemberment who on the other side moved to expel him? But when a member from Cincinnati (Mr. Long) made a speech for secession and disunion a majority of the other side voted to expel him. But the one was a republican and the other a democrat. If all those who made expressions against the Union before the war were excluded from this House half the seats on the other side would be empty. He agreed with his friend, Mr. Voorhees, as to the right of representation. No wrongs on the other side could make a right, and they should set no rules for them.

Mr. SARGENT repeated that the democratic party of the North had not been during the war in sympathy with the government. A democratic President, a Northern man, had sent a message to Congress stating that he had no power to coerce a State, and in that he had been fortified by Attorney General Black, a Northern democrat.

Mr. MAYHAM, (dem.) of N. Y., made a remark as to the editor of a New York republican paper advocating the right of secession.

At this time the confusion and excitement had increased to such an extent that the Speaker had to resort to a strenuous use of his gavel and to request members to resume their seats.

Order having been restored, Mr. WOODWARD said he rose to reply to the slanderous charge made against the democratic party by the gentleman from California. He had denounced it as slanderous at the moment it was uttered, and he repeated it now again. If the democratic party of the North had not recruited the army of the Union the Southern Confederacy would be now an accomplished fact. The gentleman from California ought to know that fact, and if he did know it he should not have brought such a slanderous charge against a great party. Three members of his own family and many other relatives had marched to the war. He had always observed that those persons who brought this charge against democrats were generally the people who did the least to supress the rebellion.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., made some excusatory remarks in favor of Mr. Porter, saying that the words uttered by him were an ebullition of ill nature in an excited political discussion, and reminding the other side of the House of the amount of joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth. As to the rank and file of the army having been chiefly democratic, he agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Woodward), but the soldiers changed very soon. He had himself a body guard of one hundred and one from Pennsylvania, and without a word from him they all voted for Mr. Lincoln except the trumpeter, and he had been court martialled that morning for being late in sounding the reveille. He voted for McClellan. (Laughter.)

Mr. WOOD considered this a good opportunity to test the consistency of the other side and to present the poisoned chalice to their own lips. He did not, however, agree with the members on his own side that the House would not be justified in inquiring into the record of a member elect. He would not sit here with an enemy to his country.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, referring to Mr. Butler's quotation as to joy in heaven over repentant sinners, said he could not help but think that there was no gentleman on the floor of the House who could create such a thrill of joy in heaven as the gentleman from Massachusetts by repenting. (Laughter.)

The motion to reconsider was finally laid on the table by yeas 153 nays 5, and Mr. Porter was sworn in as a member from Virginia.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege and asked to have it made a special order.

The bill was read. It repeals all laws giving to any officer or department of the government, or other persons, the right either to send or receive through the mail free of postage any letter, document or other mailable matter. Section two provides that the act shall take effect on and after the 1st of July, 1870.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested an amendment to strike out the second section.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he desired to have the bill made a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., said there was no objection to putting it on its passage now.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Very well; the bill is before the House. I move the previous question on its passage.

The previous question was seconded, and Mr. Farnsworth, having an hour to advocate the bill, parcelled out the time, which was occupied in a discussion upon the question, participated in by Messrs. Farnsworth, Logan, Getz, Butler, of Mass., Benton, Beck, Ward, Laflin, Judd, Eldridge, Ferriss, Hill, Cox, Wood, Potter, Whittemore, Ingersoll, Conger and Ela.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., said that he would vote in favor of the bill; but he would be more in favor of it if the contracts for carrying the mail were reduced according to the diminution to be effected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., inquired whether the bill would cut off free newspapers.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It does; it cuts off everything. In reply to Mr. Logan's suggestion, Mr. Farnsworth said that the Postmaster General has authority to increase or reduce the mail contracts, or to discontinue them. He wished to say, once for all, that he concurred with his committee in reporting this bill, but not for the reason given by the Postmaster General. He did not believe that the Post Office Department was going to make a saving of $5,000,000 by the abolition of the franking privilege, or anything like it. He did not think that the mails would be carried for much less than they were carried now. There would scarcely be any appreciable difference. There would be some addition to the revenue of the department; how much he could not say, but not $5,000,000. The main reason why he was in favor of abolishing the franking privilege was that he thought the effect would be to abolish the stupendous amount of public printing done by order of Congress. No more heavy books and documents will be sent free through the mails, and, therefore, they would not be printed. It was generally supposed that members of Congress made a good deal of popularity and respect for themselves by sending books and documents to their constituents. That was a mistake. Take, for instance, the Agricultural Report, the most popular document printed by Congress. Each member had 800 copies for distribution among his constituents. He had, himself, about 25,000 votes, and he did not understand why 24,200 of them should be taxed to supply 800 of them with that book. So it was with every other book printed.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., asked whether the Committee on Appropriations cut down the Post Office estimates $5,000,000, the Post Office Committee would sustain it in doing so.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the Committee on Appropriations would be safe in cutting down very much the appropriations for public printing, which were the bunghole where the great leak in the Treasury was.

Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., chairman of the Committee on Printing, remarked that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth) had made the strongest point he could make in favor of the bill, which he said it would be on the public printing, but he could not sanction the statement that it would effect a saving of $1,000,000, or near such a sum of money in that way. He wished to say and to proclaim to the country in behalf of a much abused Congress what the fact was. Year in and year out in respectable and influential papers he saw the statement circulated that the Congressional printing amounted to a million of dollars, and it had been stated perhaps in the most influential journal of the United States, published in New York, and recognized as good republican authority, at least, that where the government printing, a few years ago, cost only two hundred thousand dollars, it now cost over two million dollars. The statement was not sustained by the facts. If there had been any tendency to extravagance in public printing it certainly did not apply to the last three Congresses. He desired to say in behalf of Congress that Congress was being held responsible all over the country for expenditures that are made beyond and outside of the vote authorizing the public printing. The last report of the Congressional Printer showed that the amount of printing, binding, lithographing and engraving ordered by the House of Representatives the last year was four hundred and forty thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars, and of that amount over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars were expended on three books:—The Agricultural Report, costing a little over one hundred thousand dollars; the Mechanical Report, a little over two hundred thousand dollars, and the *Globe* the balance. Could the farmers of the country say that Congress was extravagant in paying fifty-two cents a volume for the Agricultural Report? So much for the printing for the House. The printing for the Senate cost one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, and when these two amounts, four hundred and forty thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, were added together, they showed the cost of the public printing for the two houses He was asked by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if he could tell how much the printing of the departments had cost. He had not the figures at hand, but he would venture to make the statement in round numbers that the printing for the departments for the same time was between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. JUDD—What is the total cost of printing?

Mr. LAFLIN—Somewhere near $1,700,000.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether the bill cut off free exchanges of newspapers.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it did. It did not require the prepayment of postage on newspapers, but it did require the payment of the postage on all newspapers and all letters.

Finally the discussion was closed and the bill passed—yeas 174, nays 14, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Arnell, Asper, Axtell, Bailey, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Bird, Blair, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks of Mass., Brooks of N. Y., Buck, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Burr, Cake, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, Cleveland, Cobb of Wis., Cobb of N. C., Coburn, Cook, Conger, Cowles, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dickinson, Dixon, Donley, Dox, Duval, Dyer, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Golladay, Greene, Hale, Hamil, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Heflin, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Jones of Ky., Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McNeely, Mercur, Moore of N. J., Morgan, Morrell of Pa., Morrill of Me., Myers, Negley, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Platt, Poland, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Prosser, Randall, Reading, Rice, Sandford, Sargent, Sawyer, Schenck, Schumaker, Scofield, Shanks, Sheldon of La., Sheldon of N. Y., Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Vt., Smyth, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Stokes, Stoughton, Strader, Strickland, Strong, Swann, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Trimble, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Auken, Van Horn, Van Trump, Ward, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Mass., Walker, Wells, Wheeler, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Minn., Wilson of Ohio, Winans, Winchester and Witcher—174.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Boles, Butler of Tenn., Griswold, Haldeman, Johnson, Reeves, Ridgway, Rogers, Roots, Sherrod, Stone, Wood and Woodward—14.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee of Elections, reported a resolution that H. D. Foster was not entitled to a seat from the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, and that John Covode was, and gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action next Tuesday.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, at half-past three o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. MYERS called the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Dawes) to the fact that the appropriations for construction and steam engineering were exhausted. In consequence an order had been sent out a few days ago to the several navy yards to suspend all work in those bureaus after February 1. He said five thousand men would thus be thrown out of employment, and asked how soon an appropriation would be made.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., replied he was not informed of the fact officially. When he should be the committee would no doubt take action.

MR. DAWES' DEFENCE OF HIS SPEECH ON GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Mr. DAWES then addressed the committee in reply to Mr. Butler's speech of yesterday, undertaking to prove that his own speech, which had been arraigned yesterday, was made on a fitting occasion; that the speech was true, and that it was proper that he should make it. He had been charged with having, his eyes open, prostituted his official position to the benefit of the democratic party and to the sacrifice of his own credit; but it would have been more to his taste could he have left the speech to its place before the bar of free and candid criticism, to which everything that was said on this floor must ultimately come. So long as the criticism of his speech had been confined to what was contained in the speech itself it had not been his intention ever to trouble the House or those who read its proceedings with anything in regard to it; but when the motives that actuated him in its delivery were deliberately impugned on the floor of the House there was no alternative left him but to ask its indulgence to the extent which he had indicated; and, therefore, he would proceed directly and without further preface to inquire what occasion he had to make that speech. That speech was delivered upon a bill involving a great public work, involving immediately, as he thought, and ultimately, certainly, the expenditure of a large sum of public money. He had been charged with the duty, in company with eight other members of the House, of taking care of the public expenditures, and it had been the opinion of that committee that that was a proper occasion, through one of its members, to express to the House the reasons of its objection to the bill and it had fallen to his lot to give utterance to those reasons. He had been made the spokesman of the Committee on Appropriations, and, as such, had made the speech that was the occasion for the speech of his colleague, and he submitted to the judgment of the House whether it was a proper occasion for it. It had seemed so plain a path of duty to him that it had never occurred to him that anybody would ever intimate that he had seized an improper occasion for submitting the remarks which he did. But far more important than was the other inquiry, whether what what he said upon that occasion was true and he stood to-day, after more than a week since its delivery, to submit to the judgment of his peers, that not only was it a fit season for delivering the speech, but that what he uttered was, in all essential and important particulars, the truth.

Mr. DAWES then proceeded, with the book of estimates in his hands, to refer to item after item of the estimates of the various departments, and to show that his original statement in regard to the excess of estimates over the appropriations of last year were in every respect correct. Passing on from the figures he said:—I should rejoice as much as any man at any development going to show how much the people of this country have been relieved from the burden of taxation by a reduction of expenditure since Andrew Johnson left the Presidential chair. But the question that I was investigating and the inquiry that I was putting to the country was whether, as between this year and the next year, the tendency of expenditures was upward or downward; and I felt it a duty for me to contribute what was in my power, if I thought I saw that tendency was upward, to induce those who are responsible in these halls in the administration of the government to so manage public affairs that the tendency should be downward, not upward. Now, sir, figures may be piled upon figures—"Ossa upon Pelion"—mountain high, to show the difference between Andrew Johnson's administration in that regard and the first year of our administration; but they do not rest upon my shoulders. Broadsides may be fired from that point of view, but the missiles will fall harmless at my feet, for there is nothing in all that I said that had any reference whatever to the estimates of Andrew Johnson's administration or the appropriations and expenditures in his administration. We have been told that the estimates for last year were made by Mr. Johnson's administration in a spirit of hostility to the incoming administration; not for what Mr. Johnson would carry on the administration for, but what General Grant should carry it on for; and that in such a fit of economy the estimates were cut down so as to embarrass the incoming administration. And that was said by one who was himself a party in the Committee on Appropriations further to embarrass this administration by cutting down these estimates twenty millions. (Laughter.) The truth about that statement is that nobody ever heard of it until yesterday. If anything is a test as to whether the tendency to expenditure is upward or downward in the departments it will be found in the two items for salaries and contingent expenditures, and I ask the committee to listen and say whether the salaries and contingent expenses, as asked for in this book of estimates, are upward or downward as compared with the expenses for the present year. The excess of estimates over the appropriation for the present year for salaries and contingent expenses are as follows:—Executive Department proper, $840,000; State Department, $38,520; Treasury Department, $269,090; Department of the Interior, $88,868; Department of War, $6,450 less; Navy Department, $56,670; Agricultural Department, $64,630; Post Office Department, $20,800.

The total excess of estimates for salaries and contingent expenses for those departments over the appropriations of this year are five hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars. Take another illustration. Take the Navy Yard of Washington, and imagine how many officers of the navy, independent of civil officers, it requires to take care of it.

Here Mr. Dawes read the list of officers employed in the Washington Navy Yard, stating that the number was twenty, and that the amount of their salaries was forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars. Besides these the salaries of the civil officers, who helped them to take care of the Navy Yard, amounted to forty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars, making a grand total of salaries for the Navy Yard of Washington ninety-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars. He suggested whether eight or ten thousand dollars, properly distributed in a private yard, would not be more effective for the purposes of the navy. Speaking of Admirals' yachts, he asserted that they cost each of them $2,500 a day. If this $2,500 a day was taken and used for subsidizing the mercantile marine of the country it would tend to encourage trade and enterprise and commerce, instead of being a mere waste and useless flummery.

Referring to the suggestion made yesterday by Mr. Butler that he (Dawes) should have gone to the departments to inquire into any supposed errors, he was compelled to say just what had transpired, and the country would judge from it whether he had been unfair or unjust. When the estimates were put in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations the departments were allotted among the nine members of the committee; and he would say here that the democratic members of the committee were as faithful as any of them in the discharge of that duty. With these balances staring them in the face the members of the committee were charged with the duty of visiting all the departments and seeing where the estimates could be cut down. The Interior Department and the Treasury Department had fallen to his lot. The other departments were distributed among the other members of the committee. Eight of the nine members of the committee had spent the three weeks of holiday in that work and had been constant visitors at the departments. He himself had visited, according to the charge imposed upon him, the Interior Department and the Treasury Department, and when one of the committee had to go home he had taken off his hands the War Department. The other members of the committee had visited every other department and portrayed their balances to them, and they had each reported to the committee that they were sorry for the balances, but that for that department the estimates could not be cut down. It was due to the Secretary of the Interior to say that while he said it was impossible to cut down the force in his department he could curtail expenditures outside, in the hospital for the insane, in the deaf and dumb asylum and in the women's lying-in hospital. (Laughter.) At that same time, when the Secretary of the Interior could not cut down the estimates for his department, there was a single Bureau there that had accumulated $486,000 surplus, because it had had appropriations from year to year more than it could use, and, without saying a word about that surplus, it was asking $218,000 more, and saying positively to the committee that it could not curtail one penny.

Mr. Dawes went on to relate like experiences in the Treasury Department, and said:—"I went away from the Treasury Department discouraged. I took the counsel of influential gentlemen in the party, with this book of estimates under my arm, which has been my constant companion for six weeks, and I was advised to go to the President myself; and I laid these estimates and these balances before him. But—(after a short pause, and in a tone of sadness)—I do not know that I accomplished anything. I do not know but that he has more confidence in my colleague Butler than in myself. It may be that he will take my colleague into his bosom and warm him into new life. (Laughter.) I know not how that may be, nor can I calculate what will be the consequence of that resuscitation. (Laughter.) But I fain would believe that the President believes me to be his friend; and were I to state the simple truth of what passed between myself and him, so like him, so true to himself, it would be a better vindication of him and of me than anything that can be said. He talked of economy. He said that his influence should be exerted to bring down these estimates. He said that he had made a personal examination of the estimates for the War Department. He knew the necessities of that department better than others, and he thought that the estimates for that department were cut down as low as they could be. After that statement from a man whose polar star in the administration of affairs is economy, I did not think it worth while to appeal from him to the Secretary, who had not been a month in his seat and whose second official act, read from the clerk's desk here yesterday, is a letter to my colleague in aid of his assault on the Committee on Appropriations in its efforts to reduce the expenditures. I therefore, sir, examined into all the departments committed to my charge and I say that every other one of them was examined by the other members of the committee in the same way, and now, was it worth while for us, with that knowledge, to try and induce the representatives of the people to cut down expenditures? The work belongs here. Many of them were the results of laws enacted here, and here was the place to undo them. Many of them were addressed to our discretion, and here was the place to consider and to act on that discretion. Many of them result from abuses of long standing. There are to-day five hundred officers of the army off duty more than are necessary supernumeraries. Can any one tell me what the annual draft on the Treasury for their salaries is? Take the pay of a major, as midway in rank, as an average, and multiply that by five hundred, and you will find that there is paid annually to these supernumerary officers one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as salary. Nobody at the other end of the avenue is responsible for that: we are responsible for it, and I submit whether we ought not to hold up these expenditures before our eyes so that we may see where we can cut them down. These are but instances coming to us through the administration of the past; but we are responsible unless we apply the pruning knife and cut off these expenditures. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that here where I stood was the place and that it was eminently proper that the Committee on Appropriations should do what it could to arouse a sentiment in the House of Representatives in favor of uniting in every effort of any of the departments or any of the executive offices to cut down these expenditures.

I say that I have maintained the three propositions with which I set out a long time ago in these remarks, that I would show that it was a fitting occasion for me to make that speech; that the speech was true as I made it, and that it was proper that I should make it; and, sir, in general terms, I desire to state that in this work the committee felt, and feels to-day, that it had no hostility to any branch of the government and did not, in any regard, desire to or suppose that it was making war on any branch of the government; but, with an earnest desire and with a full belief that it would have all suitable aid from others, the committee propose to go on and, if it could be sustained in this House, to make, instead of an upward tendency in the public expenditures, a downward tendency and a further reduction from what was appropriated last year; so that the country may understand that, instead as in this Congress lies the power to relieve them from the heavy burdens of taxation, it shall be done; so that the country may understand that whatever pledges of economy have been made shall be redeemed, and so that every industry that can be lightened of its burden shall have the benefit of our efforts in that line.

During most of the time that Mr. Dawes was making his speech the aisles in his vicinity were crowded with members, so that it was not an easy matter for an accurate report to be made of his remarks. He spoke for nearly two hours, and when he concluded the committee rose.

BILL FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reduce the number of officers in the army, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to amend the law constituting eight hours a day's work for government mechanics, &c., which was referred.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill to abolish mileage. Referred.

THE YERGER MURDER CASE.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to the trial by military commission of E. M. Yerger, of Mississippi, for the murder of Brevet Brigadier General Joseph G. Crane, of the United States Army, and as to what has taken place in regard to it since the finding of the military commission, and what has been the occasion of delay in the promulgation and execution of any sentence rendered, and what agreement, if any, has been made by the Attorney General of the United States to suspend action in the case, by what authority and with what object.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa., objected.

And then, at half-past five o'clock, the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Philadelphia gas companies have reduced the price of gas to $2.80 per thousand feet.

The attempt to form a vigilance committee in Chicago last night resulted in a miserable failure.

At the California Woman's Suffrage Convention, now in session in California, nine associations are represented by 170 delegates.

The Eclectic State Medical Society, which has been in session several days in Albany, has adjourned until next June. Dr. A. Wilder was elected president; R. J. Burton, vice president; F. A. Morrow, secretary.

At the Maine State Temperance Convention, in session at Lewiston, speeches were made yesterday disapproving of Governor Chamberlain's course and advocating the holding of the republican party to its pledge for prohibition and its enforcement.

The Board of Brokers of San Francisco have appointed a committee to consult members of the California Legislature on the propriety of passing a law compelling all mining companies to make sworn statements quarterly as to the actual condition of their mines.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Confirmation of the Governor's Appointments.

FOUR NOMINEES LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

Superintendents of Banks and Insurance Not Acted Upon.

WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Excise Licenses Extended Till March.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

A good deal of the fuss and feathers surrounding the Senatorial conflict was removed to-day by the action of the Senate in executive session. Such of the nominations as came before them were confirmed very harmoniously (as I mentioned that they would be in my despatch last night), and the Governor was duly and officially notified of their confirmation. Dr. Carnochan, Health Officer of the Port, was the first on the list. He got a vote of 16 to 13; and all the others followed without much opposition. The names of Mr. Miller for Insurance Superintendent, Mr. Howell for Bank Superintendent and Mr. McConihe for Commissioner of Capitol Police, did not come before the Senate for the obvious reason that the hostility towards these nominees remains still impregnable, and in the case of Mr. Miller it is not improbable that his name may be finally withdrawn. The opposition to him comes principally from Senator C. F. Norton, who is rampant and bitter in the extreme upon this point, and has led other Senators with him. The opposition to Mr. Howell is not so apparent. He has been regarded as a competent man and a good selection; but there seems to be a desire that none but active party men should have been nominated for these offices. Party services rather than capacity seems to be regarded as the fit qualification; so that Governor Hoffman, in making appointments with a view to the public good and to the satisfaction of the people, may have erred grievously in the opinion of the politicians, which only shows that a man cannot always serve two masters—his conscience and his party. The nomination of Mr. Conihl for Police Commissioner is said by some of the Governor's friends to have been a mistake; but, be that as it may, it is but a local office anyhow, and except as a matter of spoil to the holder thereof, affects nobody outside of Albany.

GOSSIP.

Of course there is a good deal of gossip floating about as to the secret action of the Senate, although, in fact, there was little secret about it, for part of the proceedings were known even in New York before the doors of the Senate Chamber were opened. This surprised some of the Senators very much. One of them was disposed to appoint a committee on keyholes to ascertain how many of these orifices there were around the chamber. He evidently did not know that there were other leaks than keyholes through which information can leak out.

OTHER SENATE BUSINESS.

The Senate had little else of important business before them to-day. They concurred with the Assembly in the resolution demanding from the railroad companies information as to the amount received from drawing room car and sleeping cars, and by what right they ran these cars at an extra rate of fare. It was argued by Senator Worden that the companies often put on the road three or four of these cars and only one ordinary passenger car, thus compelling passengers to pay the extra price. Any one who has travelled in this State knows this to be true. On the Western railroads you can get nearly, if not quite, as good accommodation in the ordinary cars as we pay an extra price for on our roads.

REIMBURSING SUBSTITUTE PROVIDERS.

It is very likely that the stay at home substitute providers during the war time will not receive as much favor at the hands of the Senate as they did in the House, where a movement to reimburse them was successful. The higher body look upon the matter in a different light.

WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Although the Assembly had an early adjournment to-day, in order to enable the committees to work on the numerous bills now before them, there was a good deal of business done in the way of introduction of bills.

BEER.

Mr. Plunkitt introduced a bill providing that brewers shall supply their customers with a barrel of ale or beer that shall hold a barrel's worth when they pay for the same; that is to say, that said customer shall get seventy-three gallons of fluid instead of fifty-two, when he pays for the former amount. Good for the beer buyers, and very likely disastrous to the brewers of—barley (?)

EXTENSION OF LICENSES CURTAILED.

The Senate thought that the extension of time for the payment of licenses, as suggested by Peter Mitchell, to the 1st of May, was too long, so they sent the bill to the House amended to read the 1st of March. The bill passed in this shape. About sixty country bills were passed over to the different committees to-day, and that embraced about the whole business of the House.

AIDING MR. BERGH'S CHARITABLE EFFORTS.

Mr. Jacobs has introduced in the Assembly a bill which provides that each car and wagon on all the railroads in the State carrying live stock of any kind shall be provided with watertight troughs of suitable size, so situated that all the creatures may have constant access thereto, and said troughs shall be filled with good water every twenty-four hours. The President or chief officer of the road shall be considered as the party against whom actions for violations of the above section shall be instituted, and the penalty shall not be less than $500 nor more than one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the magistrate. The killing and slaughtering of all creatures for human food shall be concealed from public view and hearing; and no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any abattoir or slaughter-house. Competent inspectors of living animals destined for human food shall be appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Health and by boards of supervisors in each county. No horse weighing 1,000 pounds or more shall hereafter be made to draw more than 2,000 pounds avoirdupois.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

Mr. Bennett introduced in Assembly a bill providing that the supervisors of every town and justices of the peace resident therein shall be commissioners of excise for their town. Three of them, consisting of the supervisor and two justices shall be competent to grant licenses to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors—the commissioners to meet the first Monday in May in each year and grant licenses, at a cost of not less than ten dollars nor more than $250.

RAILWAY IN LEXINGTON AVENUE.

Mr. Genet introduced a bill in the Senate to-day providing that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall offer at public auction the franchise for the construction of a railroad along the following streets:—Commencing at the South ferry at foot of Whitehall street and running thence along Broadway to Bowling Green (upper side), thence along Broadway to Union square, Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue, with branches therefrom along Sixtieth, Seventy-second and 110th streets to the Central Park. The company purchasing the right may arrange with the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company for use of any portion of the latter's track desired.

Confirmations by the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

The following persons were confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day:—

To be Health Officer of the Port of New York—John M. Carnochan.

State Assessors—Charles W. Lawrence, of New York; Lorenzo Caryl, of Herkimer.

Commissioners of Quarantine—Wilson G. Hunt, of New York; Agrippa M. Bell, of Kings; Samuel Barton, of Richmond.

Commissioner of Capital Police—Arthur W. Hunter, of Schenectady.

Canal Appraisers—Samuel North, of Otsego; George C. Greene, of Niagara.

Hell Gate Pilots—Charles E. Adams, Francis Bell, Lafayette Myers, Alexander Banta, Cornelius W. Lawrence—all of New York.

Managers of Western House of Refuge—William S. Thompson, Jerome Keyes, William A. Reynolds and John Williams, all of Monroe county.

Attorney for St. Regis Tribe of Indians—Alfred Fulton, of Franklin county.

Loan Commissioners—John Whitby and Richard Christopher, of Richmond county; Calvin R. Aldrich, Peter C. Wyckoff, for Cayuga county; Stephen D. Perkins and Benton B. Jones, of Fulton county; George Brewer and Stephen McCoy, of Cattaraugus county; John F. Phelps and Edward P. Jones, of Chautauqua county; Jason P. Woolever and William Sharp, of Chemung county; Joseph C. Allen and Robert O. Davison, of Chenango county; Lemuel Holmes and Jacob J. Bouck, of Columbia county; Charles B. Guthrie and James H. Beebe, of Erie county; Elijah P. Bushnell and Luke Roe, of Greene county; Andrew J. Dewey and Carlton C. Moore, of Jefferson county, Hezekiah Allen and Herbert C. Brown, of Livingston county; David S. Hackney, of Montgomery county; Thos. R. Briggs, of Fulton county; Sullivan Caverno and Jesse A. Gladding, of Niagara; Jacob S. Etheridge and Israel B. Spencer, of Oneida; George W. Peck and James M. Frary, of Orleans; Ebz. Kellum and George S. Downing, of Queens; Hiram J. Cook and Roswell Hopkins, of St. Lawrence; Daniel C. Coy and Isaac A. Grinnell, of Saratoga; M. V. B. Winne and Abram De Graffe, of Albany; Nicholas Switz and Edward Hibbard, of Schenectady; James A. Bouch and Martin Van Buren, Hager, of Schoharie; Claudius C. Coon and Charles D. Morgan, of Seneca county; Charles E. Ransome and D. M. Goodrich, of Tioga; James S. Knapp and Jacob Davis, of Ulster; Isaac B. Bronson and Daniel Watrous, of Wayne; Anson C. Gillett and James L. Taylor, of Yates; Adolph L. Sanger and Isaac V. French, of New York; G. W. P. Horton and James T. Kerr, of Delaware; George Brown, of Warren; James M. Seabury, of Kings.

Notaries Public—Charles Ruston, John Van Glan, James O. Hoyt, Charles C. Cole, of New York; Henry T. Webb, of Onondaga; John S. Barber, of Cortland.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Yesterday the State Senate in executive session confirmed all the appointments of Governor Hoffman, over which there has been so much delay, excepting those for the positions of Superintendants of the Bank and Insurance Departments. Below we give biographical sketches of the gentlemen confirmed, and also of the two not yet considered by the Senate. Some days ago we gave a lengthy sketch of Dr. Carnachan, which makes further reference to the new Health Officer unnecessary.

Quarantine Commissioners.

SAMUEL BARTON, OF RICHMOND.

Mr. Barton, who, in connection with Wilson G. Hunt, of New York, and Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn, has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Quarantine, is a resident of the town of Southfield, Staten Island, where he was raised from boyhood. He is a member of the firm of Barton, Allen & Co., Broad street, New York. He is better known as a business man of extraordinary activity than as a politician; for, although necessarily a democrat, he has never taken an active part in the political arena nor held any political office. Mr. Barton is quite a young man—probably his age is not much over thirty—yet he has attained a very high position in his commercial career, and is regarded by all who know him as "a live business man." Mr. Barton has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of Staten Island and is now president of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, and also a director of the New York Central Railroad. In appearance the new Commissioner is fresh, young and hearty. In manner he is affable and genial, well calculated to win the universal esteem of all his neighbors, which, we may add, he enjoys abundantly on Staten Island.

The duties devolving upon him, in conjunction with his colleagues, will bring the interests of Richmond county, in connection with quarantine, considerably under his control, for we believe that the Commissioners have the appointment of the superintendent of the West Bank Hospital and of stevedores and a few other subordinate officers. The appointments of the Health Officer of the Port have also to be confirmed by the Commissioners. The furnishing of supplies and controlling all appropriations and repairs for the Quarantine station also belong to this Board. Heretofore the Commissioners have not been either very accurate or very punctual in the performance of one most important duty—the return of their annual report of the affairs of quarantine. In this respect, as in all things pertaining to their office, it is not likely that we shall have to find fault with Governor Hoffman's appointees, for they have evidently been selected with a view to their fitness for the office.

WILSON G. HUNT.

Few men are more widely or more favorably known in this city than Wilson G. Hunt, whose name appears first in the list of the newly appointed Commissioners of Quarantine. He was born at Hightstown, Monmouth county, N. J., in 1805, and is consequently now sixty-five years of age, though in health and activity he is equal to most men twenty years younger. While his sphere of usefulness has continually extended with each advancing year. His father was a small farmer, and his son remained with him on the farm till he was eighteen, when he came to this city and became a clerk in a dry goods store. After three years of clerkship he went into business for himself, opening a dry goods store in Canal street. He remained in this business several years, and having been unfortunate was compelled to compromise with his creditors. His misfortune did not, however, dishearten him. Going to Baltimore he went into business there, and here, happily, was successful. In [illegible] he came back to this city again, and began his trade in the cloth business at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, in the store vacated by his brother, Thomas Hunt. Success also followed him here—that success, though unproved at the outset of his business career, which is the legitimate sequence of energy, enterprise and straightforward dealing and honesty. He did not forget his old creditors. Though relieved from all legal obligations to pay them more than he had already paid, he paid every one the full amount of his original indebtedness, with interest. Such an act of punctilious honesty, such an act so noble and rare his creditors could not allow to pass without some testimonial of their appreciation of the high and manly worth that dictated it. The splendid dinner they gave him and magnificent service of silver presented him on the occasion forms a pleasing episode in his life that the public have not yet forgotten and never will. He continued his business of wholesale dealer in cloths till about ten years ago, when he retired from active business, the possessor of a handsome fortune, as he richly deserved.

As one of the Commissioners of Emigration—a position he still holds and has held for several years past—Mr. Hunt's career is well known. The same zeal, untiring industry and fidelity he showed in his private business he has shown in the discharge of the duties of this important public trust. Many important reforms introduced in the management of the commission owe their inception to him and their enforcement to his influence. His connection with the commission has given him the most thorough familiarity with every feature and requisite of our Quarantine and thereby fitted him pre-eminently to enter with discretion and intelligence upon the special, difficult and delicate duties of Quarantine Commissioner. However invaluable to the public will be his familiar acquaintance with all the details of quarantine affairs, the chief value of his services is his well known integrity, from which no power on earth can swerve him. Neither will he ever consent to be an ornamental figurehead. He will know his duties and discharge them faithfully and fearlessly. Entrusted to his guidance and counsel the interests of the State, of the city, of ship-owners and of oceanic travelers will be jealously watched and protected.

In the long list of our public spirited citizens Mr. Hunt occupies no second place. His voice has always been heard and his influence felt in every important public measure. He was among the first to come forward to the assistance of our government in the darkest hour of the late war, when money more than men was wanted to prosecute the war with vigor. Did we wish to enlarge a sketch of his life we could write at great length upon his connection with various public and private charities of this city, and his past and present association with several of our financial institutions, as banks, insurance companies and the like. In every position in life, private, public and otherwise, the same characteristics, untiring industry and lofty and unbending integrity have always been dominant. To the great majority of our citizens Mr. Hunt is the most acceptable choice for quarantine commissioner that possibly could have been made.

DR. A. N. BELL.

The second and remaining newly appointed Commissioner of Quarantine is Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn. Special fitness, unyielding firmness and the rectitude of steel are the highly commendatory characteristics of this gentleman for the important and responsible position to which he has just been appointed.

Dr. Bell is a native of Virginia. He pursued his medical studies in Philadelphia and in the medical college attached to Harvard University, and then, after two years' practice of his profession in his native State, received an appointment from President Polk as surgeon in the United States Navy. He was attached to the navy for nearly ten years, all of which time, except the last two years, when he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, he was in active sea service. As surgeon on a man-of-war he had a diversified experience of nearly every variety of climate in the tropic, temperate and frigid zones. His opportunities to study the nature of the different infectious diseases indigenous in different climates were unusually extended, as well as most sedulously improved. Upon his retirement from the navy, and entering upon private practice in Brooklyn, he began to utilize the results of these experiences and studies. His name was first brought prominently before the public in 1856, when the yellow fever made such devastating havoc about Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. The gross and culpable ignorance characterizing the management of our Quarantine affairs elicited his attention, and, feeling it his duty to expose the same, he wrote a scathing article, which was published in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* and portions of it extensively reprinted in the newspapers. His weapons of assault were specially directed against the system of detaining well persons at Quarantine. He took the ground that things, and not persons, communicate infectious diseases; that the rags of Alexandria, subjected to the heat, dampness and confinement of the hold of a vessel, that the putrid hides of South America and the goat skins of the Cape de Verdes, tainted with malarious poison, do the mischief of propagating infectious diseases brought on shipboard, and not well persons brought here in such ships. His argument, cogent and irresistible as it was, did not effect the desired change at the time, but its soundness is now universally admitted. He pursued this matter with energy, and in 1859 a resolution was offered at the Third National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention meeting in this city declaring that the abolishment of a personal quarantine was safe, which was passed. This endorsement of Dr. Bell's views introduced the reform which he so zealously advocated. At the next meeting of the Sanitary Convention, held the succeeding year in Boston, he was appointed chairman of the Committee on Quarantine, and submitted a lengthy and able report, which has since been made the basis of all legislation on quarantine affairs. During the war he had charge of the floating hospital in the lower bay, and during this time enjoyed additional opportunities of studying the nature of contagious diseases in particular, as well as increasing his familiarity with quarantine matters in general. Dr. Bell, as is well known, was the first to make application of steam in disinfecting vessels. Its entire efficiency was most thoroughly tested in case of the United States naval steamer Don, upon which, as will be remembered, the yellow fever broke out with such alarming mortality while on station in the West Indies. Captain Chandler, of the Don was so well satisfied with the results as regarding his ship that he urged upon Secretary Welles that all naval vessels be fitted with special appliances for steam disinfection. Dr. Bell has for a long time been chairman of the Committee on Hygiene of the New York State Medical Society. In 1864 the Epidemiological Society of London sent him a letter requesting his views on the causes and prevention of yellow fever on ship board. He wrote a very lengthy and exhaustive paper on the subject, which was published in the succeeding year in the society's volume of transactions.

We might pursue Dr. Bell's professional career at great length. It will be remembered that he took the prize away of the National Medical Association for a paper on vaccination. This subject is one to which he had given most careful attention from studies in his own private practice and in walking the hospitals of Brooklyn, and this essay is universally pronounced one of the ablest ever written on the subject. He is chairman of important committees in all our leading medical associations. His interests in his profession have not limited themselves to any speciality, but if there has been any speciality more than another, it is that of quarantine matters. His enlarged experience in these matters, his thorough acquaintance with every branch and ramification of the subject, and his professional and personal probity give assurance of an earnest, able and conscientious discharge of his duties as Quarantine Commissioner.

Superintendent of Banking Department.

DANIEL C. HOWELL, OF STEUBEN.

This gentleman, whose name the Governor thought fit to send to the Senate for the important position of Superintendent of the State Banking Department, is not prominently known as what is called an active politician, although he has been all his life a stanch and consistent democrat. His life was passed almost from boyhood in the ways and intricacies of finance. For the last thirty years he has been connected with the Steuben County Bank at Bath, his native town, of which he is now president. He commenced at an early age in the ranks of its employes, and served in turn as cashier and afterwards as teller. For some time past he has filled the post of president with great energy. He is a man of vast experience in the banking business, and enjoys a reputation without equal for probity and force of character. It was for these qualifications that Governor Hoffman selected him to superintend the banking Department, and not because of any political or personal reasons, for Mr. Howell rather affiliated with the Horatio Seymour interests in the party. The Governor knew, what every one acquainted with Mr. Howell's history was well assured of, that he possessed exactly the capacity for the position to which he has, with such excellent judgment, been appointed.

Mr. Daniel C. Howell was born in the town of Bath, Steuben county, just fifty-two years ago. He still possesses all the vigor requisite for a long, active life. He is a hale and hearty bachelor, the fascinations of the fair sex having never weaned him from the greater charms, to him, of the ledger, the banking desk and the counting room. In his native county there are few men so highly regarded as Mr. Howell, and, indeed, we might say that he enjoys the same favor throughout the entire State. As he never took a prominent part as a politician he never held nor sought a public office before. Indeed, we believe he did not seek the present one, but was rather urged by his friends to accept the place, for which there were many applicants, prominent among them an ex-member of Assembly from Brooklyn and President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Greenpoint, who sat for that district during the last session of the Legislature—Mr. Dewitt C. Tower, who had some strong democratic recommendations. The appointment of Mr. Howell, however, will no doubt give general satisfaction and affords another instance of the care for the public interests which has directed Governor Hoffman in all his State appointments.

Superintendent of Insurance.

GEORGE W. MILLER, OF MONROE.

Mr. George W. Miller, the new Superintendent of Insurance, is a gentleman who has attained his present position by a laborious and successful devotion to democratic principles. Since 1840 a successful lawyer, he has in the city of Rochester built up a reputation that places him among the leaders of the bar of Western New York. During the past ten years every effort has been made to persuade him to desert his profession and accept nominations upon our ticket, but, true to himself and proud of his profession, he at all times refused; whenever the party wanted assistance then he was ready to throw aside the duties of his office and go hand and heart into the struggle. His vigorous and eloquent language has many times during the dark times of the past ten years given hope to the desponding and strength to the discouraged, and in recognition of this position he was selected in 1867 to propose the name of our present Executive before the nominating convention. How well he did this the unanimous approval of his colleagues indicated. From the date of that convention until the close of election day Mr. Miller neither rested nor shrank from the severest labor, and to his energy as much as to any one person may be attributed the enthusiasm that stirred the rural democracy to the success of 1868.

State Assessors.

GEORGE BEACH, OF GREENE.

George Beach, of Catskill, one of the newly appointed State Assessors, sat for the past two years in the State Senate from the district, a position which he also filled in the years 1864–65. He is a democrat of the most emphatic and impregnable kind. An earnest and bold debater, as he is, he proved the terror of his republican adversaries in the Senate when he rose to speak upon a party question. Even the lion-hearted Folger felt uncomfortable when the tall form of Beach, clad in a semi-military coat, always buttoned at the throat, caught the eye of the Lieutenant Governor. His seat being in the rear of the Senate Chamber he generally, while speaking, if he had much to say, perambulated up and down the aisle behind his chair. With his hands behind his back, and his eyes usually cast upon the floor, rarely even looking towards the President's chair, except at intervals when some fresh spirit would arouse him, he kept his even, slow pace back and forth, more as if he were meditating on some deep subject than addressing a legislative body. If not a brilliant Senator Beach was a peculiar orator. He was seldom vehement, and always more argumentative than impassioned, but he was always strong in his great calmness, and seldom failed to hold the attention as well as to command the respect of the Senate by the force of his facts. His confirmation on the very day of his appointment to his present office proves in what regard he was held by his late colleagues. Mr. Beach is a man just passing middle life, of tall frame, keen eye and a countenance generally more forcible than intellectual. In habits he is social and friendly, kind universally to all and much beloved. He is a resident of Catskill, where he owns considerable property. Those who journey on the Hudson, whether by rail or river, cannot fail to observe a large and attractive building standing out prominently on a little bluff close by the village and steamboat landing of Catskill. That is Prospect Park Hotel, recently erected by Senator Beach and his brother and a few other gentlemen. His long experience as a politician eminently qualifies him for his new position as State Assessor.

CHARLES W. LAWRENCE.

This gentleman, appointed State Assessor from this city, belongs to the old Knickerbocker family of this name so long and honorably known in this city, and whose connection with our city politics and government is intimately and indissolubly interwoven in our municipal history. He held the same position, it will be remembered, under Governor Seymour, and was reappointed by Governor Fenton, but his name was withdrawn before coming up for confirmation.

Mr. Lawrence was once elected Alderman of this city, a position he held one term, and the duties of which he discharged with marked zeal, ability and fidelity. The subject of taxes and assessments he may be said to have made the great specialty of his life. Aside from his experience as State Assessor he has been engaged as clerk for fifteen years in the Corporation Counsel's office and Comptroller's office, eight years of this time having been the confidential clerk of the Comptroller. The bulk of the valuable material contained in the book on "The Taxes and Assessments of New York," published by his brother, Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., were furnished by him. He is thoroughly conversant with this subject—none in our city more so. To his intimate knowledge of every minute detail bearing directly and remotely upon the subject of taxation and assessment, one of the most intricate and vexatious problems connected with our modern municipal financial system, he brings an official record for integrity, showing above any other consideration his admirable fitness for the place.

Canal Appraiser.

GEORGE C. GREENE, OF NIAGARA.

Mr. Greene is an eminent lawyer of Lockport, Niagara county, where he was admitted to the bar in 1857. Mr. Greene is a native of Saratoga county. He belongs to the legal firm of Murray & Greene, and enjoys, perhaps, the largest practice in the county. He filled the position of City Attorney at one time, and has been for many years a member of the Democratic County Committee, in which capacity he has done great service to the party. In recognition of his hard work and known integrity he has been tendered the present appointment of Canal Appraiser, in place of William Wassin, appointed in 1865.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. TWEED—Chartering the city of Yonkers; also the city of Rome.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To regulate and grade highways in New Utrecht; also confirming the acts of the Supervisors of Westchester and New York.

By Mr. MURPHY—For the relief of Margaret Dugan; also to lay gas pipes in New Utrecht; also for the relief of Anna Amelia Pfau.

By Mr. PARKER—Allowing additional compensation to department clerks.

By Mr. HUBBARD—Amending the Wyoming county Surrogate act.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—The general Canal Appropriation bill.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. HARPENDING—Amending the act designating holidays, with a view to paying notes, &c.

By Mr. CREAMER—Regulating fees of public officers.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. MURPHY moved that the Senate go into executive session at twelve o'clock to-day. Agreed to, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenburg, Hubbard, Lord, Murphy, Sanford and Tweed—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Minier, Porter, Thayer, Winslow, Wood and Woodin—13.

The President voted in the affirmative, carrying the motion, and the Senate went into executive session.

On the opening of the doors the Senate, in committee, disposed of the following bills:—Amending the act to incorporate benevolent and charitable societies—third reading; providing additional compensation to the State Department clerks—third reading; amending the act incorporating the village of Potsdam—read and passed.

PREFERRED CAUSES IN THE COURTS.

Mr. PARKER called up the motion to reconsider the the vote by which was passed the bill amending the act relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The Senate refused to reconsider.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—To authorize a railroad in Lexington avenue, New York; also for the relief of John Eagan.

By Mr. TWEED—Amending the charter of the Blind Institution; also to alter the map or plan of New York.

By Mr. PIERCE—To provide for learning the amount of money illegally collected by the Health Commissioner, and to provide for remitting the same.

By Mr. WOODIN—To encourage and aid the construction of railroads; also to aid the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

By Mr. WOOD—Amending the act relative to binding out orphans by the trustees of asylums; also amending the revised statute conferring authority on surrogates to appoint guardians.

By Mr. LORD—Repealing the Registry law.

By Mr. FROST—Enabling the voters of Newtown, Queens county, to vote in districts for town officers and for other purposes.

EXTRA CHARGES FOR SLEEPING AND DRAWING ROOM CAR ACCOMMODATIONS.

Mr. WOOD called up the resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to inquire into the authority for the railroad companies charging extra for sleeping and drawing room car accommodations.

Mr. CREAMER advocated the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WOOD said the object of these cars was to evade the law fixing the rate of fare. The extra fare received did not go to the stockholders, but to a "ring" within the directors of the road. If it went to the stockholders there would not be so much objection.

Mr. KENNEDY hoped the Senate would go further, and take action on a more important matter in the control of these gigantic corporations. He referred to freight charges on railroads.

Mr. TWEED moved that the committee report within twenty days. Agreed to.

Mr. WOODIN said it was well known that the railroad companies adopt measures to force passengers into these cars. He would rather see, however, a resolution that would embrace all the evils complained of against all the railroads in the State.

The resolution was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

REPORTS.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—Amending the act making provision for the government of the city of New York.

By Mr. FLAGG—Compelling gas companies to make annual reports to the Comptroller.

By Mr. MOONEY—Amending the act relative to the Fordham highway; also relative to the planting of oysters in Queens county; also relative to coroners in Erie county.

By Mr. LANAHAN—Relative to the Capitol Police act.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to the removal of remains of deceased persons at Rouse's Point.

By Mr. GLEASON—Amending the act securing a just division of the estates of deceased persons.

By Mr. ALVORD—Enabling members of the bar of foreign countries to practice in courts; also amending the act relative to compensation for causing death by negligence.

By Mr. FIELDS—To extend the time for the collection of taxes in towns of the State. Read and passed.

By Mr. CULLEN—Changing the name of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; also chartering the trustees of the New York Central Conference; also changing the name of the corporation of the ministers, elders and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Repealing certain provisions of the law relative to town elections; also to provide for paying the debts of Queens county.

By Mr. CULLEN—For the relief of Christian De Shurry; also providing for inspectors and canvassers of election of Kings county and to secure to electors in the same county the right of suffrage.

By Mr. NELSON—Amending the act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers.

By Mr. ALVORD—Increasing the powers of Supervisors.

By Mr. FIELDS—Amending the act to simplify and abridge practice, pleadings and proceedings in courts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Amending the act vesting in supervisors certain legislative powers and prescribing fees for certain services.

By Mr. BAMLER—Amending the Niagara Frontier Police District act; also chartering the East Buffalo Street Railroad Company.

By Mr. JACOBS—For the better prevention of disease and cruelty to animals.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—Repealing the act relative to the new passenger depot of the Harlem Railroad, at New York; also repealing the Railroad Consolidation act.

By Mr. CULLEN—For the relief of American and foreign Bible societies.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Regulating the sale of leaf tobacco.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—For the better protection of beer sellers in New York.

By Mr. HENNESSY—Chartering the Trade Savings Bank of New York.

By Mr. RAY—To correct assessment errors and regulate fees therefor.

By Mr. PEARSALL—For a drawbridge over Flushing creek.

By Mr. FLAGG—For the better protection of those who board horses and other animals.

By Mr. BENNETT—To suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors except in corporate cities.

By Mr. WOOD—Aiding the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Chartering the Westchester County Milk Company.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Amending the act chartering medical societies.

By Mr. FIELDS—To appoint commissioners in Onondaga county to hold United States deposit moneys.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Amending the act allowing Masonic lodges to hold real estate.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. JOHNSON—For a special committee to visit and investigate the management of the Inebriate Asylum, and report if further legislation is necessary. Laid over.

By Mr. VAN STEENBURG—That the adoption of the fifteenth amendment by the prostrate Southern States ought to be regarded as null and void; and also denouncing all action on the subject.

On motion of Mr. KIERNAN it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By Mr. BAMLER—That the Auditor inform the House by what right the water in the canal is used by millers at Black Rock. Adopted.

By Mr. JACOBS—That the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of New York be requested to transmit to the House all correspondence had with the Union Ferry Company relative to the reduction of fare. Adopted.

Mr. FIELDS reported a bill to charter the Carpenters and Joiners' Protective Union, of New York.

SMALLPOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I enclose for publication in your widely circulated journal the simplest and most efficacious prescription for the treatment of the smallpox, now threatening to spread itself in our midst:—

First—As soon as a person is seized with the disease he must keep his room—a large one, if possible, with both doors and windows closed—incessantly warmed, though not to excess.

Second—Three times a day a light friction over the entire body with a soft cloth saturated with lukewarm camphored pomade, the rubbing hand protected by a kid glove or other impermeable tissue.

Third—Three times a day, if the patient be a child, a teaspoonful of syrup of aloes, immediately followed by a small cup of light meat or vegetable soup, quite liquid and lukewarm. If an adult a tablespoonful of the same syrup and a coffee cupful of soup.

Fourth—In the middle of the day, if the weather is pleasant, it is proper to renovate the air of the room by opening for an hour a door or window where no draught can enter. At the same time a pinch of dampened gunpowder must be burned in the room. During this hour the patient must be more warmly covered than usual.

Fifth—As a beverage a lukewarm decoction of marsh mallows, with or without sugar. Very little solid food, and none at all in cases of children. Light black coffee may be taken or light tea, according to the habits of the patient.

Nothing raw—nothing cold. No current of air through the room in any case, under penalty of almost certain death.

By means of this simple medication and these simple precautions all danger may be avoided, if, above all, the patient is free from fear.

THE DOCTOR.

HAYTI.

The Flight and Capture of Salnave and All His Followers.

Bloody Encounter Between the Forces of Cabral and the Ex-President.

Nine Members of Salnave's Ministry Shot Down in the Presence of Their Chief.

Trial and Summary Execution of Salnave.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 18, 1870.

After his flight from the palace on December 19 Salnave, followed by most of those who had fought with him, made for Turgeau and Petion Ville, where he was joined by Elford and a strong detachment of pickets. From there he issued orders to all his chiefs to rally round him, and Vil Lubin joined him on the same night. On the 20th, before daylight, he set out with all his force, and, passing through Frero, went on to Diny, where he halted. At nightfall he arrived at Gautier, where he received provisions, ammunition and a small field piece, which were sent to him from other parts. Here also his suite was augmented by numbers of men, women and children, whom he had told that all who remained behind would be massacred by the revolutionary troops. On arriving at Limon he found such precautions taken that he at once beat a retreat and retired to Fond Verrettes.

On the 27th a strong force, under General Zamor, were sent to pursue Salnave and his gang. On perceiving the enemy's approach the ex-President did his utmost to unite his men, but in vain, and consequently he took the road to Barahona. However, General Benjamin had cut off all retreat, and on January 8 Salnave and his troops tried to force a passage in the neighborhood of Anses-à-Pitre. A bloody encounter took place at Cuaba between Salnave's followers and General Cabral's forces, in which the former lost 100 killed and numerous wounded. The losses of General Cabral's men are reported as three dead and twenty-two wounded.

The result was the capture of Salnave and all his followers on the 10th. The prisoners were conducted to Salina, from whence General Cabral informed the government of the important event. Here Salnave and Alfred Delva, St. Lucien Emmanuel, Ulysse Jean Marie, J. Baptiste Errie and P. Paul St. Jean were conducted to Fond Ravetto and delivered into the hands of the authorities.

ENTRY INTO THE CITY.

It was expected that the prisoners would be brought into the city early in the day, but it was one o'clock on the 15th when the beating of drums announced the approach of the heavy force of nondescript cavalry and infantry forming the guard. The delay was occasioned by the execution of nine members of Salnave's Ministry on the road leading to the city early in the morning. They were shot down one by one in the presence of the captured President. The savages could scarcely be restrained from disposing of Salnave in the same way during the march, in spite of positive orders to bring him in alive. The force of cavalry and infantry, armed with Spencer, Enfield, and Henry rifles, was something over three thousand, and was commanded by General Brosse Lockart and another hero of the same stamp. Salnave was not tied to his horse and had his limbs free. His left arm was in a sling in consequence of the wounds he had received in the skirmish which resulted in his capture. It is rumored that a loaded pistol was placed in the bolster of his saddle, so that if he desired to save his executioners trouble he could do so; but although the statement is made by parties who should know, it is so unlike what the revolutionists would do that it should be taken *cum grano salis*. Despite the pain of his wounds and the knowledge that he was going to his death the plucky President bore himself manfully. A vast crowd lined the streets through which the procession passed, and had swelled to fully 6,000 people when opposite the United States Consulate in Grand Rue. Consul Bassett had previously taken into his house the wife and children of the unfortunate President, and also a number of others, who were afraid to remain in their own homes. These looked out upon the cortege and saw Salnave hustled along toward the Tribune or Court House, and jeered at by the excited blacks.

THE TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF SALNAVE.

The following is an extract from the official journal of the republic of Hayti, respecting the trial and execution of ex-President Salnave:—

At three o'clock P. M. on Saturday, January 15, the Revolutionary Tribunal of the District of Port au Prince assembled in extraordinary session, under the presidency of General P. Lorquet, assisted by D. Prezeare, Vice President, two judges and the Public Accuser, for the purpose of trying Sylvain Salnave, ex-President of Hayti. Immense crowds thronged the court, which was guarded by the entire garrison and the National Guard of Port au Prince.

On being questioned by the President of the Council, the accused declared himself to be Sylvain Salnave, ex-President of Hayti, forty-three years of age, born at Cape Haitien and domiciled at Port au Prince. On the question being put to him whether he had chosen any person to conduct his defence, he replied that he wished for the assistance of MM. Valcin and Lavaud. Orders were then given to call in the two counsellors, and the audience was suspended for a time.

M. Lavaud declined to defend the accused, upon which the President of the Court designated M. Jair, of the Jacmel bar, who then took his place by the side of M. P. N. Valcin. Salnave conferred with his counsel for a brief period, when the proceedings of the court were resumed. The act of accusation against the prisoner was then read, and the President informed him that he should hear the charges preferred against him.

M. Camille Nau then rose and recounted the various crimes on which the accusation was based. The recital commenced from the date of the fall of Geffrard, when Salnave was recalled from exile to co-operate with the provisional government then established. His first acts had been to hunt up and kill all his former adversaries. Afterwards, when elected first magistrate of the State, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the National Assembly, he had caused General L. Montas to be thrown into the dungeons of Cape Haytien and strangled during the night. On the members of the Assembly giving utterance to their indignation the whole *canaille* of Port au Prince were let loose upon them. On the 14th of October, 1867, considerable consternation was caused at the election to the Chambers of persons of known bad conduct, many of whom had escaped from the State prisons, and who in turn were appointed to military rank, thereby profaning the representation of the nation. On the 22d of April, 1868, Salnave tore the constitution, which he had sworn to a few months previous. Then his career became that of delirium, and his followers partook of his fury. By him the country had been disgraced both at home and abroad, ruined and devastated. On the 15th of last month he had ordered four of his lieutenants, whom he held in prison for some time, to be strangled. He had also declared that if the Cacos took the city of Port au Prince they should find it reduced to ashes. In consequence, therefore, Sylvain Salnave, ex-President of Hayti, stood accused of high treason, devastation, incendiarism, pillage by force of arms, and assassination—crimes punishable, according to articles 44, 45, 74, 241, 247, 356 and 361 of the Penal Code.

In reply the accused declared himself "not guilty" of the acts charged against him. MM. Valcin and Jair then presented the ex-President's defence, and pleaded on behalf of their client, maintaining that Salnave was not guilty of the crimes attributed to him. After an hour's deliberation the session was resumed and the President delivered the sentence, in the name of the republic.

It had been proved that the accused had violated the constitution by proclaiming himself Dictator and President for life, when he had only been elected for the term of four years. He had insulted the representation of the nation by his acts of October 14, 1867. (Here followed a recapitulation of the various assassinations committed by his orders.) It therefore resulted that Sylvain Salnave was guilty of the crimes of high treason, devastation, incendiarism, pillage by force of arms and assassination, and was therefore sentenced to suffer the penalty of death.

THE EXECUTION.

When the result of the trial had been announced a rush was made to the place of execution, and a great crowd speedily filled the approaches to the ruins of the palace, where it was said the prisoner would be despatched. The revolutionists amused themselves, while waiting for the *dénouement*, in yelling, *"Vive la constitution!"* and *"A bas Salnave!"* and there was so much crowding and violence that the troops had enough to do to keep a space clear before the pillars. When at length the head of the column of soldiers guarding the prisoner emerged into the square from the tribunal shouts rent the air and the infuriated blacks swayed backwards and forwards in the violence of their anger. It was a few minutes before sunset. The rosy tints of the sun slanting from the sea threw a golden radiance on the ruins and lightened the upturned faces of the bloodthirsty crowd. A few soldiers stood by the pillars and held ropes in their hands with which to bind the prisoner to the stake already driven into the ground for the purpose. There was no time lost by the officers having the execution in charge. Placed against the stake, with his back to the still smouldering ruins of the palace and looking toward the sea, Salnave was speedily bound by the arms and permitted to gaze for a moment on the determined faces of the soldiery and the maddened populace. Then a detachment of infantry, thirty strong, were drawn up within twenty yards of the doomed man and the order was given to load.

A profound silence now fell upon the place; the blacks gaped open-mouthed and with glistening eyes as the soldiers rammed down the charges in their pieces and came to the carry. It was expected that Salnave would say something before it was too late, but he uttered never a word, but faced the executioners with unflinching eyes and determined mien. His lips moved once when the order was given to make ready, but it was evident that he did not intend to speak. The soldiers brought up their pieces slowly and not all together; many of them were clearly more nervous than was Salnave, and would doubtless have preferred to be shooting at some other darky. Finally the word was given, the smoke cleared away and the wretched prisoner was seen to be pierced in several places, but still alive. He had leaned over a little on his left side, as if to avoid the shot, but struggled to right himself again. When it was seen that he was not dead a howl went up from the multitude, and the officers cursed the bungling soldiers in unmeasured terms. The muskets were quickly loaded again. The order to fire was shouted by the officer in command, and a volume of smoke flew into the faces of the spectators. When it had cleared away Salnave was no more. Riddled in every part of his body by the bullets of the soldiers, his head drooped on his breast, his shattered arms hung listlessly by his side and the warm blood flowed from his numerous wounds in copious streams.

The crowd immediately began to move away, and then some soldiers came up with a cart, drawn by two donkeys, and threw the mangled body into it. Half an hour later all that was mortal of the unfortunate Salnave was thrown carelessly into a hole dug for its reception, in an open space about three-quarters of a mile outside and north of the city of Port au Prince.

The court had assembled at three o'clock P. M., and at twenty minutes past six Salnave, the ex-President of Hayti, was a corpse.

Action of the Provisional Government—Decrees in Reference to Commerce—Opening of Ports.

Under date of January 8 the following decrees were issued by the provisional government:—

An export duty of four dollars in gold (piastres fortes) per 100 pounds will be levied on all coffee shipped at the port of Port au Prince. No shipment whatever can take place unless said duty be previously complied with.

All ports that were not open to commerce previous to the revolution are declared closed, and no foreign vessels can anchor therein. The port of Miragoane is again declared open to foreign trade from the date of present decree.

On the 6th a decree was issued repealing the monopoly on coffee. All transactions entered upon previous to December 31, 1869, will, however, remain subject to that law.

ALASKA.

Report of Captain Bryant, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, on the Characteristics, Resources and Inhabitants of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate the Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to that body the report of Captain Charles Bryant, late special agent of the Treasury Department, on the resources and inhabitants of Alaska. The report is very long and elaborate, giving the result of his personal examination of large portions of the Territory, including all of the principal islands. He expresses no opinion as to the actual value of the Territory; but describes minutely its characteristics and resources, giving prominence especially to the forests and fisheries, which, he thinks, may be made the basis of profitable business. Considerable space is devoted to showing that the natives possess a capacity for labor that will make them, under the direction of a more intelligent race, a valuable auxiliary in clearing the forests and in aiding in all other departments of service incidental to life in a new country. After giving an interesting account of the habits of the fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Captain Bryant makes the following recommendations in regard to the preservation of the seals and the protection of the natives in their rights, without incurring great expense to the government:—

The seals can be preserved only by placing it in the interests of the natives to guard them as the source whence their support is to be derived; and it is evident, on the other hand, that if deprived of the benefits of the seal fisheries they would have no means of subsistence. * * * I am of opinion, therefore, that the best method of securing the desired objects is to give to one responsible company the right of purchasing on the islands, at proper prices according to their market value, a stated number of skins, say, for the present, 100,000 annually, in return for which privilege said company shall give security for the payment of a proper tax to the government and to provide for the natives by the sale of goods at reasonable fixed prices, or by the gratuitous distribution of supplies when necessary, and also to care for the sick and maintain schools on the islands for the education of the children.

The report estimates the number of male seals on the island of St. Paul at 100,000, and of the females 1,000,000. The value of their skins in London is said to be three or four dollars each.

In a supplementary report dated January 10, 1870, Captain Bryant shows that the statements of special agent Wicker in regard to the number of skins taken during the past year, in alleged violation of the law were, erroneous and founded on false estimates. It is also stated that General George H. Thomas, when he subsequently visited the islands, not only endorsed the action of the military officers in charge, but advised them to allow a still larger number to be taken, as the natives complained to him that their supply of food was insufficient for their comfortable support.

The report concludes as follows:—

It is further stated by Mr. Wicker that a revenue of $500,000 may be annually derived from the seal fisheries; but he does not make it clear how this may be accomplished at the present time, when, according to the best authorities, only 100,000 skins should be annually taken, which are worth in market not more than $3 50 each. Whether Mr. Wicker has charged grave misdemeanors upon honest officers and ex-officers of the government, through malice or ignorance, I do not know; but feeling a consciousness of having faithfully performed my duty in Alaska, and believing that Lieutenants Barnes and Henderson, the officers in charge of the islands, have been unjustly accused, I have deemed it my duty to submit the facts as above stated.

SENSATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

High Life Invaded—Another Shooting Affair.

[From the Providence Herald, Jan. 27.]

Last evening, about six o'clock, that portion of our city in the vicinity of Broad and Byron streets was thrown into the wildest excitement by the report that a shooting affair had occurred in the street between two women, and that the affair had culminated in the wounding of one and the arrest of the other.

The real circumstances of the case seem to be these:—A Mrs. Mercier, who resides at No. 328 Broad street, was returning from market about a quarter before six o'clock, and when entering the gate at her residence was intercepted by a woman dressed in black, who, without speaking, suddenly drew a revolver from her muff and fired. At the same moment Mrs. Mercier threw up her hand, and the bullet passed through one of her fingers. The assailant then made another attempt to fire, but was seized by Mrs. Mercier, who struggled desperately with her, being dragged from the yard into the street. Mrs. Mercier's son appearing on the scene at this juncture, he seized the would-be murderess and forced her to give up the weapon. Mrs. Mercier, who was in a state of intense excitement, fainted, and in the confusion the woman walked down Broad street. A few minutes later she was arrested by officers Stone and Baird and conducted to the Central police station, where she still remains.

Her name is Mrs. Sutcliffe, formerly of this city, but now residing in Manchester, N. H., where her husband is engaged in one of the departments of the calico works. And now for the cause. Mrs. Sutcliffe alleges that Mrs. Mercier has endeavored to alienate the affections of her (Mrs. Sutcliff's) husband from their proper domain and appropriate them to herself; that she had by those attempts disturbed the peace of her family, and that her husband had been guilty of using violence toward her at various times, caused indirectly by the influence of Mrs. Mercier. On one occasion her husband horsewhipped her in the open street for expostulating with him about his conduct. Things went so far at last that she commenced a suit against Mrs. Mercier on the ground of endeavoring to seduce her husband from his proper allegiance, and, on the other hand, Mrs. Mercier entered a cross suit for defamation of character. Thus the matter stood a year ago, at which time the Sutcliffes left Providence and went to Manchester. Mrs. Sutcliffe claims that her husband had received letters from Mrs. Mercier within the last few months, urging him to move to Providence and leave his wife behind. A few days since Mrs. Sutcliffe came to Providence to be present at a trial of one of the cases referred to, and, having worked herself up to a pitch of frenzy, made up her mind to kill her enemy. She accordingly deliberately purchased the pistol, had it loaded, and last evening determined to put an end to all uncertainties. What followed we have narrated above.

When she arrived at the station after her arrest she declared that she was sorry she had succeeded no better, or, in her own words, she "wished it might have been worse." From her talk and appearance one might suppose that she was suffering from temporary insanity, which is probably the case. She was furnished with an excellent room and every accommodation for her individual comfort last night, and it is more than probable that she will be discharged this morning.

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